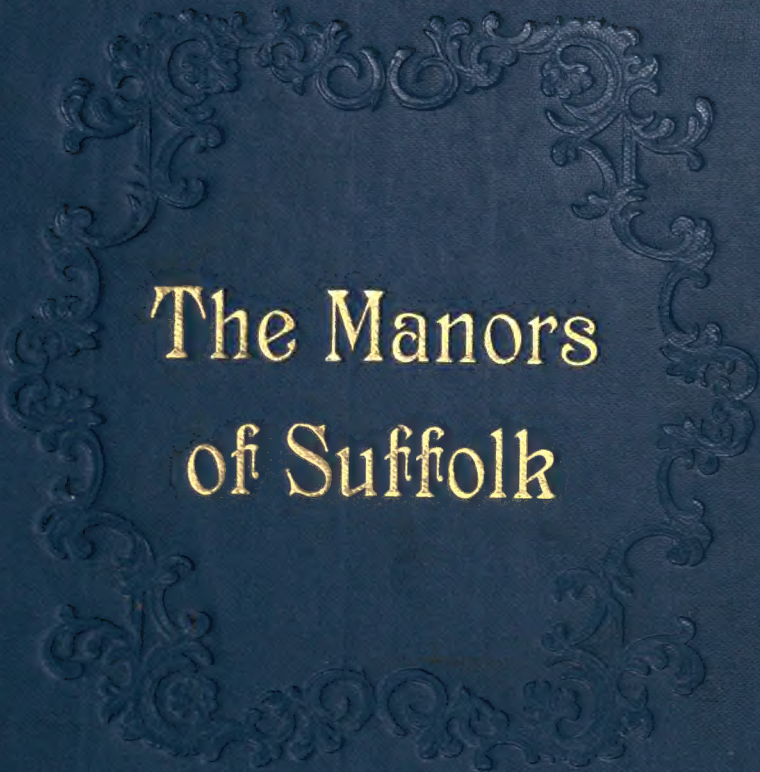


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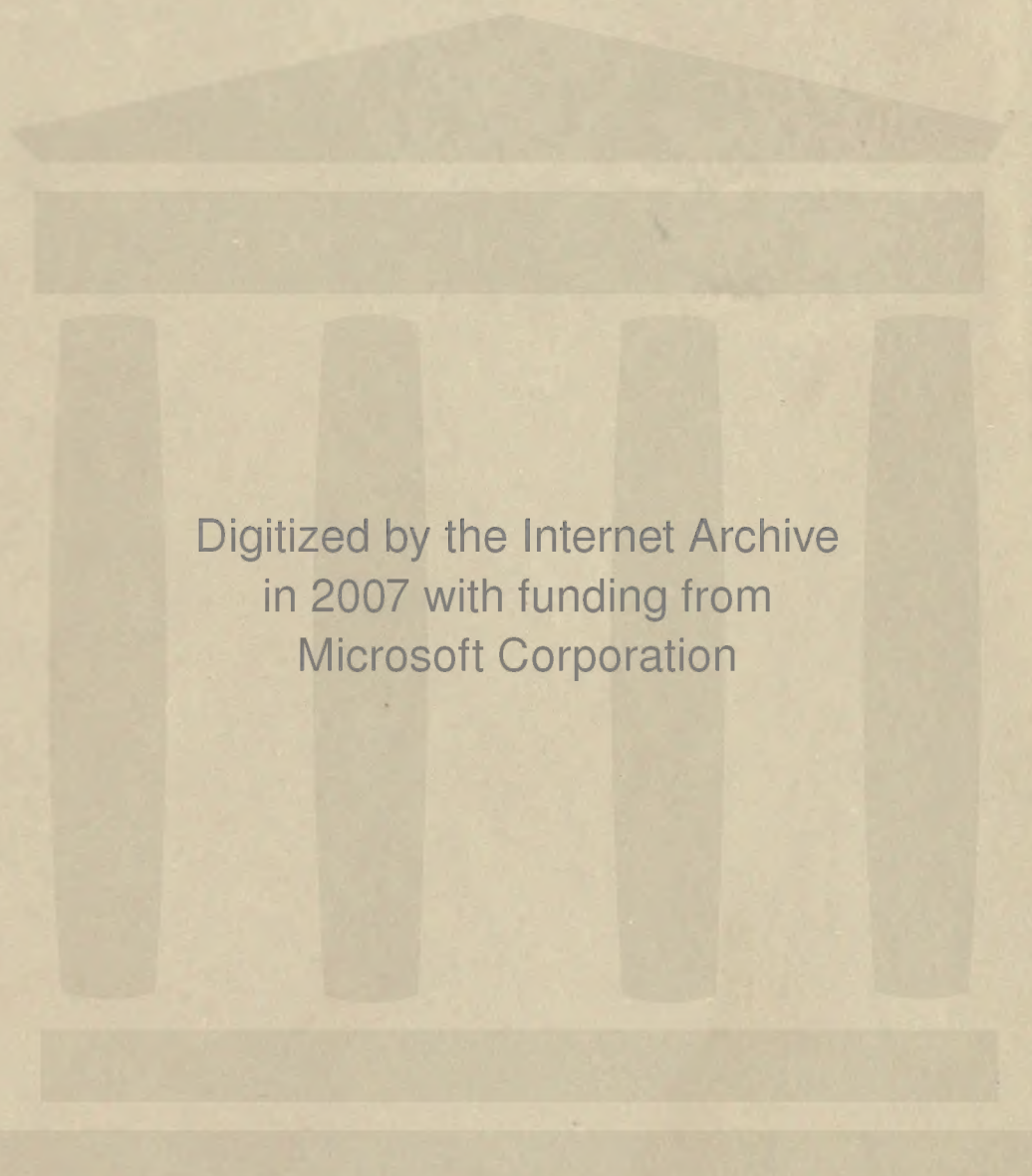
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The Manors of Suffolk

COPINGER

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The
Manors of Suffolk

Notes on

Their History and Devolution

The Hundreds of Carlford and Colneis, Cosford and
Hartismere

With some Illustrations of the Old Manor Houses

BY

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CARLFORD AND COLNEIS HUNDRED.



THE MANORS OF SUFFOLK.

CARLFORD AND COLNEIS HUNDREDS.



CARLFORD Hundred is of an irregular figure, about 10 miles in length from north to south, and from 4 to 6 miles in breadth. It is bounded on the south by Colneis Hundred, on the east by Woodbridge, the River Deben and Wilford Hundred, on the north by Loes Hundred, and on the west by Bosmere and Claydon Hundred and the Borough of Ipswich. It is in the Deanery of Carlford, Archdeaconry of Suffolk, and Woodbridge Union.

The southern part of it, extending from the bounds of Ipswich to Woodbridge and the River Deben, has generally a light sandy soil and several open heaths, but in its northern parts a rich loam prevails, and there is a strip of rich marsh land, and in former days it had several hop yards on its southern boundary in the valley extending eastward from Bixley Decoy Ponds, near Ipswich, to Kirton Sluice on the River Deben. It contains 27,539 acres.

Colneis Hundred is one of the smallest divisions of Suffolk, being only from 4 to 5 miles in breadth, but extending about 10 miles south-east from the Liberty of Ipswich along the north-east bank of the River Orwell to the ocean, where it terminates in the cliffs of Felixstowe, Walton, and Landguard Fort. It is bounded on the north by Carlford Hundred, on the west by the Orwell and the Liberty of Ipswich, on the south by the German Ocean, and on the east by the river Deben, which separates it from the Hundred of Wilford.

We have treated of the two Hundreds together; Carlford is divided into 18 parishes, and Colneis into 10. The fee of both Hundreds is in the King. Together these Hundreds have 64 manors, as follows:—

Parishes.	Manors.	Parishes.	Manors.
Bealings (Great)	{ Great Bealings. Seckford Hall.	Clopton	{ Clopton Hall <i>al.</i> King's Hall. Brendhall.
Bealings (Little)	{ Little Bealings.		{ Rouse Hall.
Brightwell	Brightwell.		{ Wascolies <i>al.</i> Wes- terlyes (<i>olim</i> Naun- ton's).
Bucklesham . .	{ Bucklesham. Kembroke.		
	{ Tyrell's Hall.		
	{ Burgh Hall.	Culpho	{ Culpho <i>al.</i> Verdons and Wachesham.
Burgh	{ Thistleden Hall.		{ Abbots or Culpho
	{ Cleeve's <i>al.</i> Blom- villes.		{ Abbatis or C. Regis.

THE MANORS OF SUFFOLK.

Parishes.	Manors.	Parishes.	Manors.
Falkenham ..	(Falkenham or Falkenham Dodnash. Russell's.	Playford	(Playford or Playford H. with Mitchelis. Meer or Mere Hall. Lees.
Felixstowe ..	Felixstowe.		
Foxhall	(Foxhall <i>al.</i> Caswell's. Foxhall. Felton's.	Rushmere	(Rushmere Hall. Bixley.
Grundisburgh	Grundisburgh Hall.		
Hasketon	(Hasketon Hall. Thorpe Hall. The Rectory.	Trimley St. Martin	(Grimston Hall with Morston. Morston Hall. Capel or Capel Hall. Stratton Hall cum Seabridge.
Hemley	Helmley.		
Kesgrave	Kesgrave or Tuddenham's.	Trimley St. Mary..	(Trimley St. Mary's, Candellent or Candlett or Fourthe. Blowfield.
Kirton	Kirkton or Kirton.		(Alteston now with Trimley.
Levington	Burnaville's.		
Martlesham ..	(Martlesham Hall. Scots. Hethe's.	Tuddenham ..	(Tuddenham or Loudham Hall. St. Bartholomew's or Bertilmemes.
	(Brokes Hall <i>al.</i> Cowhaugh <i>al.</i> Cow Hall.		
Nacton	(Sholand or Sholland Hall or Tame. Purdies or Purdews St. Peter's. Alnesbourn.	Waldringfield	(Waldringfield <i>al.</i> Waldringfield-Hilton. Rivershall.
	(Newbourn-cum-Martlesham.		
Newbourn	(Haspley with Newbourn.	Walton	(Walton. Caldecote. Langeston.
Otley	(Overhall. Netherhall.	Witnesham ..	(Burwash. Curdon's or Cardew's Hall. Redhall <i>al.</i> Brampton <i>al.</i> Bromton.

BEALINGS (GREAT).



IN Saxon times Ulmar, a freeman under Halden, the predecessor of Geoffrey de Magnaville, held a man with 100 acres in demesne, and Ulmar himself had under him 3 villein tenants.

In demesne there were 2 ploughteams, and belonging to the men 1, and 3 acres of meadow, 2 rouncies, 4 beasts, 16 hogs, and 80 sheep, valued at 20s. Also a church with 40 acres, valued at 40*d*. The Abbot of Ely had the soc.

By the time of the Norman Survey the value of the manor had risen to 40s., but there had been a general decrease in the appurtenances of the manor all round. There was but 1 ploughteam in demesne; 3 beasts, 12 hogs, and 60 sheep, and the only increase was in 1 rouncy. The manor was held by Hervey of Bourges as tenant in chief.¹

Amongst the lands held by this Hervey of Bourges in Bealings we find another holding. He held in demesne 10 freemen—Blackman, Alwin, Stannard, Ana, Aluric, Turbot, Edric, Godwin, Alston, and Annud the priest, and of the last Halden had commendation, and of the others the Abbot of Ely. They had 84 acres and 2 ploughteams and 7 acres of meadow, valued at 20s. In the time of the Confessor there had been 4 ploughteams.²

Amongst the lands of Robert Malet we find one Woolnough with 14 acres, having in the time of the Confessor 1 ploughteam and half an acre of meadow, valued at 2s., but at the time of the Survey 28*d*.³

GREAT BEALINGS MANOR.

In more recent times there were two manors in Great Bealings, the principal lordship and that of Seckford Hall Manor. The former held by Hervey de Bourges passed to Gilbert de Peche, and was held by Sir Hugh de Peche in the time of Edward I.; for in 1285 Sir Hugh had a grant of free warren here,⁴ and dying in 1292⁵ was succeeded by another Hugh de Peche, who died about 1310,⁶ and was succeeded by Eva his sister, wife of Sir Robert de Tuddenham, son of Sir John de Tuddenham by Lady Joan Charles, his wife. Sir Robert died about 1308, and his widow Eva in 1311,⁷ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert de Tuddenham, who married Catherine, daughter of John de Patshull, and sister and coheir of William de Patteshall or Patshull, of Northamptonshire, and died about 1352,⁸ leaving his widow, who survived till 1383, for this is the date of her will, which was proved 16th June the same year. Their eldest son, Robert, died a minor in 1337,⁹ and the manor passed to his cousin, Sir Robert de Tuddenham, son of Thomas de Tuddenham. Sir Robert de Tuddenham died in 1362, when he was succeeded by his son, Sir John de Tuddenham, who was a minor at the time of his father's death, and consequently the King twice presented to the living of the church by reason of his having the custody of the lands during minority.¹⁰

Sir John was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1383. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert (and sister and coheir of Sir John) Weyland, and widow of Sir Thomas de Graunison.

¹ Dom. ii. 441*b*, 442.

² Dom. ii. 441*b*, 442.

³ Dom. ii. 315*b*.

⁴ Chart. Rolls, 13 Edw. I. 126.

⁵ I.P.M., Extent, 20 Edw. I. 37.

⁶ I.P.M., 4 Edw. II. 31.

⁷ I.P.M., 5 Edw. II. 43.

⁸ See Manor of Eriswell, in Lackford Hundred.

⁹ I.P.M., 11 Edw. III. (2nd nos.) 110.

¹⁰ Pat. Rolls, 15 Edw. III. pt. ii. 38; 17 Edw. III. pt. ii. 7.

In 1385, Sir John de Tuddenham and Margaret his wife were parties to a fine levied in respect of this and the Manors of Grundisburgh, Sutton, and Newton juxta Ipswich, by Hugh Hovel.¹ Sir John de Tuddenham died in 1392, and by his will dated at Kediton desired to be buried in the chancel of the church of Eriswell, of which place and of Kediton, Bealings, Newton, Grundisburgh, Corton, and Lound he was lord. His widow Margaret died in 1416, and her will was proved 15th June, 1416, by which she desired to be buried in the church of the Augustine Friars at Thetford, by the tomb of her daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Thomas Hemgrave. Sir John had issue two sons and a daughter—John de Tuddenham, who married in 1378 and died without issue;² Elizabeth, married to Robert Fitz Ralph; and Sir Robert de Tuddenham, who married Margaret, daughter of John Herling, widow of Thomas Misterton, and died in his father's lifetime, leaving issue two sons and two daughters, Robert de Tuddenham, who died without issue in 1417,³ and Sir Thomas who married Alice, daughter of John Wodehouse. The marriage was entered into by Sir Thomas before he came of age, and in 1436, on a full hearing of the cause at Lynn, before the Chancellor of Norwich, the Prior of Lynn, &c., he was divorced from his wife on proof and her own confession of adultery. She had before this left him, and was at that time a nun professed at Crabhouse, in Wigenhale, in Norfolk. He was empowered to marry again. The close of his life was equally unfortunate with its opening, for in 1461 John, Earl of Oxford, Aubrey, his son and heir, Sir Thomas Tuddenham, John Clopton, John Montgomery, and William Tyrell, were arrested by John, Earl of Worcester, Constable of England, on suspicion of having received letters from Margaret, wife of Hen. VI., and being convicted were all beheaded (except Clopton) on Tower Hill, 22nd Feb. 1461.⁴ He died without issue, and was succeeded by his sister Margaret, then the widow of Sir Edmund Bedingfield. She died seised of the manor in 1474.⁵ Her will bears date 24th May, 1474.⁶

On the death of Margaret Bedingfield⁷ the manor passed to her grandson, Sir Edmund Bedingfield, son of Thomas.⁸ Edmund Bedingfield married 1st Alice, daughter of Sir Ralph Shelton, by whom he had no male issue, and 2ndly, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Scot, of Scots Hall, in Kent, and Comptroller of Calais. On the coronation of Rich. III. he was created a Knight of the Bath, and was so highly esteemed by Hen. VII. that he became the recipient of various grants of the estates forfeited by the Lord Lovell. His will is dated Calais, 12th Oct. 1496, and was proved 28th January following. His eldest son and successor, Sir Thomas Bedingfield, died 15th March, 1538, without issue,⁹ and his next brother, Robert, being in holy orders, the manor passed to the 3rd brother, Sir Edmund, who attended Hen. VIII. in his wars abroad, and was knighted by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, while General of the English army at Montdidier, in France, on the taking of that town in 1523. He married Grace, daughter of Lord Marny, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Henry Bedingfield.

¹ Feet of Fines, 8 Rich. II. 8.

² A Sir John Tuddenham died seised of the manor in 1422 (I.P.M., 10 Hen. V. 266); and Margery, wife of John Tuddenham, died seised of same and the advowson in 1460 (I.P.M., 38 Hen. VI.).

³ I.P.M., 5 Hen. V. 42.

⁴ Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. IV. pt. iii. 18; I.P.M. 5 Edw. IV. 34.

⁵ I.P.M. 15 Edw. IV. 38.

⁶ For her Will see Manor of Eriswell in Lackford Hundred.

⁷ I.P.M., 15 Edw. IV. 38.

⁸ See Brandeston Manor, in Loes Hundred.

⁹ I.P.M., 31 Hen. VIII. 5. See, however, Hestely Manor, in Thorndon, in Hartismere Hundred.

Edmund Bedingfield in 1585 sold the manor to John Clench, a Justice of Queen's Bench.¹ He was appointed Justice 29th May, 1584. When a young man he was steward of the manors of Henry Crane, who, for his able services granted him for life a lease of an estate in Crowfield for £100 a year less than its value, upon condition that he did not assign it to anyone. This induced the Judge many years after he attained that position to reside at Crowfield, and he remained there until he purchased the estate at Holbrook. He died 19th Aug. 1607,² and was succeeded in this lordship by his 2nd son, John Clench. He married Joan, daughter and sole heir of Robert Holme, of Wyverstone, widow of John Pretymen, of Bacton (she died 1st Dec. 1629), and died 4th April, 1628, at the age of 68, when the manor passed to his 4th son, Edmund Clench.³ Edmund Clench died in 1679, and was succeeded by his son Edmund, who sold the manor to Dr. Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, from whom it passed by will dated 1690 to his nephew, Henry Webb, at whose death, 13th January, 1709, it went to his son and heir, Henry Webb. In 1710 the manor was disposed of under an Act of Parliament for discharging the debts of Henry Wood *al.* Webb, being sold to John Pitt, of Crows Hall, in Debenham.⁴ It was bought from Pitt's heir by James Bridges. On Bridges's death, the manor went to his widow, Lady Jane, who sold it to Sir John Major. He died in 1781, when the manor passed to his daughter Anne, married to Sir John Henniker, created Lord Henniker, from which time it has descended in the same course as the Manor of Gt. Thornham, in Hartismere Hundred.

Page mentions that the hall some years after the purchase by Bridges, became the residence of the farmer of the estate, and was at length pulled down by Sir John Henniker, Bart., who at that period was the owner of the property.

SECKFORD HALL MANOR.

The second manor, a Seckford Hall, has a separate heading in the Domesday Survey, being under the head "Seckford."

Aluric, son of Ulviet, under commendation to Harold, held in the Confessor's day 2 carucates of land as a manor. There were 4 villein tenants, 13 bordar tenants, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and a third which might be made up if occasion required, and 3 also belonging to the men, 10 acres of meadow, 1 mill, 1 rouncy, 4 beasts, 30 hogs, and 100 sheep. The value was then £4, but at the time of the Survey there were two more bordar tenants, no rouncy, 20 hogs, and only 36 sheep. The length of the holding was 6 quarantenes and the breadth 6, and it paid in a gelt 7½*d.* The tenant in chief was the Bishop of Bayeux, and the manor was one of those Earl Ralph held at the time of his forfeiture.⁵ The Bishop of Bayeux also held here 4 freemen under commendation to the said Aluric, with 8 acres, 1 acre of meadow, and half a ploughteam, valued at 16*d.*, which Roger Bigot at the time of the Survey held of the Bishop.⁶

¹ Fine, Hil. 27 Eliz.

² For account of him see Holbrook Manor, in Samford Hundred.

³ Gipps says that this John Clench died without issue, whereupon "the estate came to Capt. Clench, who was a gallant officer and served his King and country faithfully, but suffered with his King and country, and was forced to compound with

rebels and usurpers for his own estate, which was £1,200 a year in the time of Chas. I. This family afterwards removed to Botsham, in Cambridgeshire, where they are now seated."

⁴ 9 Anne, H.L. Journals xix. 230, 242, 243, 245, 264, 268, 285, 301.

⁵ Dom. ii. 373.

⁶ *Ib.*

In 1185 Bartholomew de Seckford, son of William de Seckford, held the manor,¹ and it passed to his son and heir, John de Seckford. He married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Walter (or Sir Peter) le Vernon *als.* Hunter.

On John de Seckford's death, the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John de Seckford, who married Joan, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir William Hackford, or, as some say, daughter and heir of Thomas, son of Sir Thomas de Hackford. On their death, the manor passed to their son and heir, Sir John de Seckford, who was living at Great Bealings in 1359. In 1331 he became entitled in right of his mother to Hackford or Hakeford Hall Manor, in West Herling, co. Norfolk, and in 1334 had a grant of free warren in Seckford Manor.²

He married Alice, and was dead in 1372, when the manor was held by his son and heir, Sir George de Seckford.

He, in 1401, settled the lordship on Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Jenney, Knt., who, after the death of Sir George, remarried Augustine Stratton, of Shottery, and this property passed to Sir George's son, Seckford.

He married³ Alice, daughter of Thomas Rokes, of Riddlesworth, in Norfolk, and died in 1450, leaving a widow (who remarried Sir Henry Wingfield, Knt., of Orford, 6th son of Sir Robert and Elizabeth Gowsell) and a son, Thomas, who succeeded.

Thomas Seckford married 1st Margaret, daughter of John Purrye, of Aylesham, co. Norfolk, and 2ndly, Elizabeth.

He died 23rd Nov. 1505, and was buried at Great Bealings, leaving Thomas Seckford, of Seckford Hall, his son and heir, who married Margaret,⁴ daughter of Sir John Wingfield, of Letheringham, Knt. Thomas Seckford represented the borough of Orford in several Parliaments, and dying 20th Sept. 1575, aged 80, was interred in the parish church of Great Bealings, where a monument remains to his memory.

Thomas Seckford was followed by his grandson, Charles Seckford, Thomas's eldest son, Francis, who married Ellen, daughter of Thomas Whittington, of Newbury, co. Stafford, having died in his father's lifetime.

Charles Seckford married at Framlingham, 11th Oct., 1575, Mary, daughter of Thomas Steyning, of Earl Soham, by Frances his wife, Countess Dowager of Surrey, daughter of John Vere, Earl of Oxford. He represented Aldeburgh in Parliament in 1572, and died 20th Feb. 1591-2, aged 37, being interred in the family vault in Woodbridge Church. His widow Mary succeeded to a life estate in the manor, and amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found an action for account by her against Richard Fysher as to Seckford and Bough Manor.⁵

On the death of Mary Seckford in August, 1596,⁶ Sir Thomas Seckford, son of Charles, born 20th April, and baptised 30th April, 1582, at Great Bealings, succeeded. He was knighted at Newmarket 5th March, 1607. He married Anne, daughter of William Brewster, of Castle Hedingham, in Essex, and widow of Robert Kirkby, of Henham, co. Essex, and died, and was buried at Woodbridge, 15th Aug. 1610, leaving Thomas Seckford his only surviving

¹ Rot. Pipe 1185.

² Chart. Rolls, 8 Edw. III. 50.

³ The Visitation of 1561 says Margaret, daughter of Goldingham.

⁴ She died 29th Oct. 1557, aged 64.

⁵ C.P. iii. 58.

⁶ She was buried at Woodbridge, 24th Aug. 1596.

son, then two years of age, he having been baptised at Woodbridge, 15th March, 1608.

This young man died 26th June, 1624, while a student at Trinity College, Cambridge, aged 16, and lies buried in the chapel there under a handsome monument erected to his memory by his uncle, Henry Seckford, who, on failure of issue male of his brother Thomas, became seised of the manor. He was born 15th Aug., and baptised at Great Bealings, 1st Sept. 1584. He married at Woodbridge, 20th Oct. 1614, Bridget, daughter of Robert Kirkby, and died without issue, being buried at Woodbridge, 29th May, 1626. The manor passed to his cousin, Henry Seckford, of Clerkenwell, Master of the Pavilion to James I. This Henry was son of Thomas Seckford and Catherine his wife, daughter of George Metham, of Lincolnshire, which Thomas was son of John Seckford, of Great Bealings, who was married there 23rd Jan. 1547, to Agnes, daughter of Cramwell, of Cramwell Hall, co. Lincoln, and buried at Little Bealings, 6th July, 1581 (his wife having been buried at Great Bealings, 26th April, 10 years earlier), which John was a younger brother of Francis Seckford, the great-grandfather of Thomas Seckford who died in 1624. Henry Seckford supported his claim as heir male, and sued out his livery in 1629.

He suffered a recovery. and being seised in fee settled the estate on himself and Dorothy, his second wife, daughter of Sir Henry North, of Mildenhall,¹ and their heirs, but died in 1638 without male issue.

His two daughters were Rebecca, who married Robert Kirkeby, and died without issue, and Sarah, who married at Gt. Bealings, 13th April, 1631, Charles Drury, of Rougham, by whom she had issue, Seckford Drury, baptised at Rougham, 15th April, 1632, and buried there 31st March, 1634, and Dorothy Drury, buried at Rougham, an infant, 14th March, 1633. Sarah's 2nd husband was John, 2nd son of Dudley, 3rd Lord North, to whom she was married at Kirtling, 20th July, 1634, but by him she had no issue.

Henry Seckford's widow, Dorothy, held her first court 15th Jan. 1638, and died at Seckford Hall in 1673. She devised the estate to Seckford Cage, the heir-general of the Seckfords, being a descendant of Sir Anthony Cage, of Long Stowe, co. Camb., who had married Mary, sole heir of her brother Thomas Seckford, who died in 1624. Seckford Cage mortgaged and subsequently sold the manor to Samuel Atkinson, of Croydon, co. Surrey, by deed 2nd Nov. 1713, and a fine levied Mich. Term, 12 Anne. One Henry Norton held a court 20th May, 1673, but this may have been as a representative of Dorothy Seckford; for Samuel Atkinson certainly held a court 13th Oct. 1707.

It seems, however, that the King granted to George Kirke all that belonged to the Crown of demesne of Henry Seckford, on his death without heirs, for there is a petition from George Kirke for rectification of this grant amongst the State Papers in 1663, and the petition was granted.²

Still it is clear that Samuel Atkinson died seised in 1718. By his will dated 6th Feb. 1716, he directs that after the death of his wife Mary and default of all issue, the manor shall go to his cousin, Samuel Atkinson (son of his late cousin, Samuel Atkinson, deceased, who was son of his late

¹ Her will is dated 19th June, 1672, and she was buried at Woodbridge, 8th April, 1673.

² State Papers, 1663, 102.

brother, John Atkinson), in fee. The will was proved with a codicil London, 10th Jan. 1718. Mary, the widow, actually had a life estate in the manor under a settlement made 20th Dec. 1709, pursuant to articles before marriage dated 20th April, 1706. Settlor and testator was succeeded accordingly by his widow Mary, who held courts 28th April, 1736, and 15th Aug. 1738, and she was succeeded by her husband's great-nephew, Samuel Atkinson, in 1746. He held a court 13th June, 1746, and died in 1773, leaving the manor by his will dated 1st July, 1772,¹ to his cousin, Elizabeth Rolph, spinster, who married 1st Thomas Wilkinson, of Croydon, and secondly George Thompson. She made a settlement dated 5th and 6th May, 1774, on her first marriage, by which this manor was limited after her own life interest to Thomas Wilkinson for life, and then in tail male with remainder to daughters equally, and in default to such persons as the settlor should by will appoint.

Thomas Wilkinson died 3rd Feb. 1775, without issue, and a few days afterwards Elizabeth, being a widow, made her will dated 17th Feb. 1775, whereby she devised the manor to her trustees, Oliver Bacon and William McPheadris, upon trust to sell and divide the proceeds between her brother, Samuel Rolph, and her sisters. The two trustees appointed by settlement held a court 11th Sept. 1775. Elizabeth then takes as a second husband George Thompson, and by indenture 4th Oct. 1775, again settles the manor. Two months later, on 27th Dec., she died without issue, leaving John Rolph, her eldest brother, her heir-at-law. The will was proved 2nd April, 1776, by Oliver Bacon, and 7th Aug. 1800, by George Thompson. The trusts of the will and of a codicil were established by a decree of the Court of Chancery, 29th April, 1784, and though the parties interested did by an agreement dated 27th March, 1804, arrange to divide the property without sale, still subsequent proceedings in regard to the separate shares ultimately resulted in the manor being sold. Pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery, the Manor and Hall were offered for sale by public auction at Ipswich, 31st July, 1832. Lot 1 was Seckford Hall and Cherry Garden Estates of 441 acres, and the manor formed another lot. This extended over several hundred acres. There were stated to be 27 copyhold tenants and 8 freehold. The average amount of fines and quit rents for seven years ending Mich. 1833, was £77 per annum. Lot 1 was purchased by James Morrison, of Upper Harley Street, M.P., for £10,100, plus timber valued at £1,122. 18s. 3d., and conveyed to him by indentures dated 12th and 13th July, 1833. The Manor of Seckford was purchased by John Wood for £2,100,² and he held a court 6th Aug. 1838. In 1844 the manor was vested in George Moor, of Bury St. Edmunds.³ By 1885 the Seckford Hall estate had passed to George Tomline, from whom it has descended like Bacton Manor, in Hartismere Hundred, to and is now vested in the Right Hon. Capt. Ernest George Pretymann, of Orwell Park, D.L. There is an account of the hall and library in the *Archæological Journal*, lvi. 393. The hall was the seat of the Seckford family from the time of Edward I. to that of Charles I., and was rebuilt or considerably improved in the reign of Elizabeth by Thomas Seckford, the munificent founder of the Woodbridge Grammar School and the almshouses at Woodbridge. The hall is now partly in ruins, but a portion is occupied as a farmhouse by George Watkins Hunt.

¹ Proved Cant., 17th Nov. 1773, 28th Jan. 1774.

² *Ipswich Journal*, 4th Aug. 1832.

³ Page says in James Morrison.

The customs of this manor are: The youngest son is heir, a moiety to the widow as dower, a relief of roos. due on the death of the lord of the manor of Rushmere.

Arms of SECKFORD : Ermine, on a fesse Gules, three escallops, Or.



SECKFORD HALL.

BEALINGS (LITTLE).



IN King Edward the Confessor's time Aluric, son of Ulviet, held 50 acres as a manor, and 2 bordar tenants. There was then 1 ploughteam, after reduced to half a team, 3 acres of meadow, and a mill, which by the time of the Domesday Survey had disappeared. The value was formerly 20s., but then 10s.

Another manor was held in the Confessor's time by Beorn, a freeman, with 50 acres and 3 acres of meadow, the value being 8s. This land Beorn bought of the abbot, with an agreement that after his death it should revert to the Church of Ely. This last manor was at the time of the Norman Survey held by Odo de Campania, Bishop of Bayeux, who was the tenant in chief of both manors. A William de — seems to have held of Roger Bigot, who held of the bishop. Both these manors were held by Earl Ralph on the day of his forfeiture, and by Hilary of him.¹

Amongst the possessions of Hervey of Bourges in this place we find held by Geoffrey, 2 socmen, Gladman and Brihtric (over whom Godwin had soc, sac, and custom), and one Leofsi, of whom Edric had commendation. These 2 socmen had 28 acres. In the time of the Confessor there was 1 ploughteam which at the date of the Survey had disappeared. These with 1 acre of meadow were valued at 2s. Leofsi held in demesne 20 acres and formerly had one ploughteam. He also had 9 acres of meadow and one mill, the whole valued at 9s. Hervey of Bourges also held in demesne in the Confessor's time, Leuric and Brihtric, 2 freemen under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, with 10 acres, half a plough-team, and half an acre of meadow valued at 2s. Hervey also held in demesne, in the Confessor's day, Ulmar and Bond, 2 freemen under commendation to the said abbot, with 4 acres, valued at 8*d.*, and he (Hervey) also held in demesne Hardekin, a freeman under commendation, half to Durrant, Edric's man, and half to Harold, with 2 acres valued at 6*d.* "It," whatever this may be, "was 6 quarantenes long and 15 broad, and paid 7½*d.* in a gelt."²

The other holdings in Little Bealings recorded in the Domesday Survey are that of the Abbot of Ely, who had two freemen with 20 acres under commendation and half a ploughteam, valued at 3s.,³ and that of Hugh de Montfort, who had a freeman under commendation, half to the Abbot of Ely and half to Edric, holding 4½ acres valued at 8*d.*⁴

LITTLE BEALINGS MANOR.

In the time of Edw. I., the manor of Bealings Parva was vested in Henry de Playford, and on his death in 1289 it passed to his son and heir, Richard de Playford. In 1312 Bartholomew de Ellingham had free warren,⁵ and in 1316 we find the manor vested in John Hubert. In 1334 it was vested in John de Seckford, who this year had a grant of free warren here.⁶ It seems ultimately to have gone with Seckford Manor, for it was sold by Seckford Cage, the devisee of Dorothy Seckford.⁷

¹ Dom. ii. 373.

² Dom. ii. 442.

³ Dom. ii. 386b.

⁴ Dom. ii. 406b.

⁵ Chart. Rolls, 5 Edw. II. 30.

⁶ Chart. Rolls, 8 Edw. III. 50.

⁷ See ² Seckford Hall Manor, in Great Bealings.

BRIGHTWELL MANOR.



IN Saxon times this manor belonged to the Church of Ely, having been given to it by a Saxon noble, Oswi, and Leofleda his wife, father and mother of Alwyn, on his admission to the monastery of Ely (where he became a monk and was afterwards Bishop of Elmham about 1021), and it remained with the monastery at the time of the Domesday Survey, the entry being as follows :—

“ The Saint (St. Etheldreda) in King Edward’s time held as a manor 2 carucates of land. Then 6 villein tenants, now 5. Always 3 bordar tenants. Then 5 serfs, now 2. Always in demesne 2 ploughteams. Then 4 ploughteams belonging to the men, now 3. And 1 church estate without land, and 6 acres of meadow, and 2 mills. Always 1 rouncy and 40 sheep and 8 hogs. And there is one socman with 12 acres and he dwells in Newbourne—always valued at 40s. It is 10 quarantenes long and 6 broad, and pays in a gelt 4½*d.* Others have holdings there.”

Hervey, first Bishop of Ely, dividing the possession of the church between the bishop and the monks, this was assigned to the latter between 1109 and 1131.¹ About a hundred years later, in 1234, we find the manor vested in Richard de Gossebek, who was succeeded in 1272 by Sir Hugh de Gossebek who dying about 1311,² the manor passed to his son and heir, Ralph de Gossebek. Ralph’s daughter Beatrix married John de Lampet, and to her the manor passed. The manor was held by the Lampet family till the time of Edw. III., when William Lampet and Mabel his wife levied a fine of the manor. “ 22 Edw. III. 16. William Lampet and Mabel his wife *v.* Jacob Sampson par. of Middleton ch. Edmund Salman chaplain, and John Hare chaplain of Brightwell Manor, with appurtenances and advowson of church in Waldringfield and Martlesham.” William Lampet left an only daughter, Catherine, married to John Lovyll, who left an only daughter, Agnes, married to Philip Curson, of Letheringset, in Norfolk.

Davy mentions a Robert Curson as lord, who, he states, married Margaret, daughter of William Lampet, and was succeeded by their son and heir, William Curson. Either this William Curson, or possibly his son, William Curson, and Cecily his wife, were plaintiffs in a suit about 1457 against one John Andrewe, feoffee of John Lampet, father of the said Cecily, touching this manor and the manors of Waldringfield and “ Lampetes in Helmingham.”

William Curson died in 1485,³ when Elizabeth, his daughter, married to Sir Thomas Teye, Knt., of Ardley, in Essex, succeeded, and at her death the manor passed to her eldest daughter and coheir, Margaret, married to Sir John Jermy, Knt., of Metfield in Mendham, who was living in 1553. He was a son of Edmund Jermy, and in 1542 a fine of the manor was levied against him and his wife Margaret and others by Thomas Bawdy and others. The fine includes the Manors of Brightwell, Riveshall (Waldringfield), and Stutton, with appurtenances and tenements and rents, and rent of 11*lb.* of pepper, liberty of the course of two folds, free warren, and one fair with appurtenances in Brightwell, Bucklesham, “ Foxhole,” Newbourne,

¹ Dom. ii. 386.

² Harl. 43 H. 4 *copy*.

³ I.P.M., 5 Edw. II. 14.

⁴ E.C.P., 35-38 Hen. VI. 26, 472.

⁵ I.P.M., 1 and 2 Hen. VII.; D.K.R. 10, App. ii. p. 120. This inquisition distinctly says that William Curson was the son of William Curson.

Waldingfield, Henley, Sutton, Brantham, and Tatteston (? Tattingstone), as well as the advowson of the churches of Brightwell and Sutton.¹

From Sir John Jermy, who died in 1560, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Metfield in Mendham, in Hoxne Hundred, until the death of Sir Thomas Jermy, K.B.

About the middle of the 17th century the manor was sold by the Jermy family to Sir William Hewitt, Knt. He sold it to Sir Anthony Wingfield, of Letheringham, Bart., who died 30th July, 1638, and Sir Richard, his son, sold it to Thomas Essington, a merchant, who resided here in 1655, and was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1657. He repaired at his own expense the almost ruined church, rebuilt the steeple, and reseated the nave and also the chancel in which is a vault, the entrance to the same having a marble slab with "The Essington vault" inscribed thereon. The chancel also contains two small monuments of alabaster, the work of a German, whose ancestors were Italians. There are monuments to two of the children of Thomas Essington.

He married Anne, daughter of John Janson, of Ashby Ledger, co. Northampton, and had issue John, Martha, and Samuel. John Essington succeeded his father, Thomas, and sold the manor to Sir Samuel Barnardiston, of Brightwell, the 3rd son of Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, of Ketton, created Bart. 11th May, 1663. He was Sheriff of Suffolk 1666-7, and M.P. for that county between 1673 and 1702. He was Deputy-Governor of the East India Company, and was attainted by the Irish Parliament of James II. in 1689.

He married 1st Thomasine, daughter of Joseph Brand, of Edwardstone, and 2ndly Mary, daughter of Sir Abraham Reynardson, Knt., Lord Mayor of London. He died 8th Nov. 1707,² without issue, when the manor passed to his nephew and heir, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, 2nd Bart., M.P. for Ipswich 1698-1700. He married 13th Aug. 1709, Martha, daughter and coheir of Thomas Richmond, of London, apothecary, and died 3rd Jan. 1709-10,³ when the manor vested in his brother and heir, Sir Peletiah Barnardiston, 3rd Bart., who died unmarried 4th May, 1712,⁴ and was succeeded by his cousin and heir of entail, Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, 4th Bart., being son and heir of Peletiah Barnardiston, of Hackney, merchant, by Martha, daughter of Rich. Turner, which Peletiah was next surviving younger brother of the 1st Bart. The 4th Bart. died unmarried at Brightwell Hall 21st Sept. 1712,⁵ when the manor is said to have devolved on "Arthur Barnardiston, son of Arthur, youngest son of Sir Nathaniel."⁶ Further, that he died 3rd April, 1737, when the manor went to Sir John Shaw, 3rd Bart., who had married, Sept. 1716, Anna Maria, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, 3rd Bart., of Ketton. Sir John died 4th March, 1738-9,⁷ when the manor went to his son and heir, Sir John Shaw, LL.D., 4th Bart., who married 1st 26th Feb. 1749-50, Elizabeth, daughter of William Hedges, of Alderton, co. Wilts, and 2ndly, 17th Feb. 1752, Martha, daughter and heir of John Kenward, of Kenward Park, in Yalding, co. Kent. The 4th Bart. died 18th June, 1779,⁸ and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John Gregory Shaw, 5th Bart., who married 9th March, 1782, the Hon.

¹ Fine, Hil. 34 Hen. VIII.

² Will. proved Dec. 1707 and 1710.

³ Admin. 20 Jan. 1709-10. Will proved Dec. 1711.

⁴ Will proved June, 1712.

⁵ Will proved Oct. 1712.

⁶ He married 1st Ann dau. of John Morrice of Newman Hall, Essex, and 2ndly Mary, dau. of Rich. Jennens, of Princethorpe, co. Warwick.

⁷ Admin. 26 March, 1739.

⁸ Will proved July, 1779.

Theodosia Margaret, youngest daughter of John, 2nd Baron Monson, of Burton. In Aug. 1812, the manor was offered for sale with property containing 627a. 1r. 4p. of land and sheepwalk, the rental being £576, and subject to payment of £15 per annum to curacy of Brightwell, and also to the repair of Brightwell Chapel. The purchaser was John Vernon, of Wherstead, who died in 1818, when Sir Robert Harland, of Nacton, 2nd Bart., inherited in right of his wife Arethusa, sister of the said John Vernon. The manor subsequently passed to George Tomline, from whom it descended in the same course as the Manor of Bacton, in Hartismere Hundred, to and is now held by his representative, the Right Hon. Capt. Ernest George Pretyma, of Orwell Park, D.L.

Page mentions that a very curious and scarce print, from a drawing by Knuff, gives a bird's-eye view of the mansion here, the outbuildings, plantations, and a large piece of water attached to it. This mansion had been rebuilt at great expense by Sir Samuel Barnardiston, the 1st Bart., in 1663. In the year 1760 this mansion was taken down except a portion now or recently used as a farmhouse. A fine was levied of "Brightwell Manor," with the manors of Rivershall and Stutton, in 1527, by Sir Anthony Hopton, against Sir Thomas Tey and others. The fine included also the advowson of Brightwell Church.¹

Arms of WINGFIELD: Argent on a bend Gules, between two bendlets or cottises, Sable, three hawks' lures or wings, conjoined. Of ESSINGTON: "5 fusils in cross" (Davy). Of SHAW: Arg. a chevron betw. three fusils, Ermine.

¹ Fine, Easter 25 Eliz.

BUCKLESHAM.



THE principal holding here in King Edward the Confessor's time was of 30 freemen under commendation to Harold. They had 2 carucates of land and 2 bordars. Amongst them were 5 ploughteams reduced by the time of the Norman Survey, when Robert, Count Mortain, was the tenant in chief, to 4 ploughteams. Also 2 acres of meadow and a church with 8 acres and 2 bordars. Besides these there were in the Confessor's time 2 freemen under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, namely, Edric and Ulric, with 18 acres and half a ploughteam, formerly valued at 60s., but at the time of the Survey at £4. This Eudo, son of Nigel, held of the Earl. It was 8 quarantenes long and 4 broad, and paid in a gelt 12*d*.¹ The Abbot of Ely also had here 5 acres valued at 8*d*.² but no manor is mentioned in the Domesday Survey except under the head Kenbrook, which is in Bucklesham. Here we meet with several entries, two amongst the holdings of Roger Bigot, one of the Abbot of Ely, and the last under the lands of Hervey de Berri. One of the holdings of Roger Bigot was of 5 freemen under Norman—Suivold, Ulwin, Ordric, Goodwin, and Spretman, with 30 acres, 4 bordars, 1 ploughteam and a half and an acre of meadow, valued at 3s. Kenbrook according to the Domesday Survey, was half a league long and 3 quarantenes broad, and paid in a gelt 10*d*. The other holding of Roger Bigot here was of 14 freemen, over whom the said Norman had commendation—Wihtgar, Osbert, Leofstan, Edric, Frewin, Brightmar, Blackman, Woolward, Durrant, Goodrich, Siric, Woolvey, Alrich, Almar, and Bond, with 73 acres, 3 ploughteams, 3 acres of meadow, and a mill and a half valued at 15s. The Survey adds: "The men of the Hundred have this land valued at 48s., but it formerly rendered and they now render, £6."³

The holding of the Abbot of Ely was of a freeman under Etheldreda, Goodrich, with 7 acres and a team of 2 oxen, valued at 20*d*. Originally, Roger Bigot held them of the King, but the abbot proved his right of overlordship, and at the time of the Survey Roger Bigot held of the abbot.⁴ Hervey de Berri's holding was a freeman, Ulrich, under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, held by Kenold of Hervey. He had 14 acres, half a ploughteam, half a mill, an acre of meadow, and 2 bordars, formerly valued at 5s., but at the time of the Survey at 9s.⁵

The above lands in later times and prior to the time of Edw. I., became divided between three manors—the Manor of Bucklesham, the Manor of Tyrell's Hall, and the Manor of Kembroke.

MANOR OF BUCKLESHAM.

This manor was formed out of the holding of Robert, Count of Mortain, in Normandy, usually styled Earl of Cornwall, the Domesday tenant in chief, who was the son of Herluin de Conteville, by Herleve or Arletta, daughter of Fulbert, chamberlain of Robert, Duke of Normandy, mother of William the Conqueror. He was brother to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and likewise half-brother to the Conqueror. Distinguished as one of the largest landowners in the kingdom, it is remarked by Ellis that while the

¹ Dom. ii. 292.

² Dom. ii. 385*b*.

³ Dom. ii. 340*b*, 343.

⁴ Dom. ii. 385*b*.

⁵ Dom. ii. 441*b*.

Conqueror enriched his half-brothers not a single manor in any part of England, or even the smallest portion of land, is put down in the Survey as belonging to any of his (the Conqueror's) sons.¹

Brady reckons the Count of Mortain's, or Moretaigne, manors as 793, 248 in Cornwall and 545 in seventeen other counties, but this number has been thought to be exaggerated. He is represented in the Bayeux Tapestry, and was a great benefactor to the Abbey of Grestein, in Normandy, but his character is said to have been dull and indolent. William of Malmesbury's description of him is "crassi et hebetis ingenii homo." He married Matilda, the youngest daughter of Robert de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, and died in 1091, when this manor passed to his son and heir, William Fitz-Robert, or de Mortain, Earl of Cornwall, who was taken prisoner at Tenchebray 24th April, 1106, and condemned to imprisonment for life in consequence of his rebellion against Hen. I. The manor was, of course, forfeited to the Crown. In the time of Edw. I. we find the lordship vested in John Cordeboef,² but in the next reign it passed to Richard Len, of Ipswich, who certainly held in 1316.³ The same year, however, it seems to have gone to John de Holbroke, and shortly after passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas de Holbroke, for we find Margery, the widow of John de Holbroke, in 1330 suing Sir Thomas for half this manor as her dower. Sir Thomas de Holbroke died in 1360. In 1350, however, we meet with a fine of the manor, with appurtenances in Ipswich, Thurleston, Whitton, Bramford, and Cleydon, levied by John de Ufford, William de Bergh, clerk, William de Letton, parson of Westtoftes Church, and William de Felmyng-ham, against Sir John de Gaston and Katherine his wife, deforciant.⁴

On Sir Thomas de Holbroke's death the manor passed to his son and heir, John Holbroke, who died about 1375, when it passed to his daughter and heir, Margery, wife, of John Fastolf, Knt. She died in 1387, and he in 1406, when the manor passed to their son and heir, Sir Hugh Fastolf, who released the manor to Sir George de Felbrigg, Knt. In 1374 we meet with a fine of the manor levied by Thomas Caux, of Hokham, and Elizabeth his wife, Henry de Pakenham, and Adam Galyon, against Katherine, who was the wife of Sir John de Gaston,⁵ and Page states that in the 3rd year of Rich. II. [1379] Catherine Brewse held the manor of the King *in capite*, and because she "had taken the habit of a nun, she held on the day of her profession in demesne half a knight's fee in Foxhall, Kesgrave, and Bucklesham, and William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, the son of Margaret, the sister of Thomas de Norwich, the father of the said Catherine, was her next heir." But in 1383 we meet with the following fine: John Felbrigg, clerk, William Hastyng, of Aylesham, Gilbert Boulge, Edmund Kempe, of Saxthorp, and John de Banham clerk, *v.* Thomas Caux, of Hokham, and Elizabeth his wife, of Bucklesham Manor and Rushmere juxta Ipswich Manor.⁶ According to the Davy MSS., on the death of Sir George de Felbrigg the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Felbrigg, who died in 1424, when it went to his daughter Margery, wife of Thomas Sampson, who died seised of the manor in 1439, when it passed as did the Manor of Playford, in Carlford Hundred, until the death of Sir Anthony Felton in 1613. Thomas Felton, son and heir of Thomas Felton, held his first court 19th April, 1553. Anthony Felton, son and heir of Thomas Felton, held his first court 19th Aug. 1586.

¹ Ellis's General Introd. to Dom. vol. i. p. 321.

² Extent, I.P.M., 28 Edw. I. 25.

³ Extent, I.Q.D., 10 Edw. II. 152.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 24 Edw. III. 17.

⁵ Feet of Fines, 48 Edw. III. 19.

⁶ Feet of Fines, 7 Rich. II. 28.

Henry Felton, son and heir of Anthony, held his first court 11th Nov. 1614, and dying in 1624 the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Henry Felton, 2nd Bart.

The court, 26th Sept. 1626, was held by Elizabeth, Lady Felton, Dorothy, Lady Felton, John Goswold, and Bassingbourne Gawdy, as guardians of Henry Felton, 2nd Bart., he being then a minor. This year, however, the manor appears to have been disposed of to Sir Richard Broke, son of Robert Broke, or possibly to his father, who died this same year. In 1639, on the death of Sir Richard Broke, the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Broke, Bart., from whom it has descended in the same course as the Manor of Broke Hall, in Nacton, in Colneis Hundred, and Lawshall, in Babergh Hundred, and is now vested in Lord de Saumarez.

In 1764 Kirby says: "The lordship of this parish is in Richard Norton, Esq., but the hamlet of Kembroke, which lies on the road from Kirkton to Newbourn, is the lordship of Philip Broke, Esq., who also hath the advowson of the rectory." We find no evidence of the Manor of Bucklesham having been in 1764 vested in Richard Norton. It is stated that Miss Cartwright was lady of the Manor of Bucklesham in 1855 and 1885, but certainly the Davy MSS. deduce the manor from the Feltons to the Broke family from 1626. It is, of course, possible that Davy has confused this manor with that of Kembroke, which undoubtedly has belonged to the Broke family since the time of Charles II. He makes the suggestion that Kembroke Manor has become joined to the Manor of Bucklesham.

The Court Rolls of the Manor for 1539 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.¹

MANOR OF KEMBROKE.

This was formed out of the estate of Roger Bigot, and William de Burnaville held under him. We learn little of this manor save that it is included in the inquisition p.m. of Sir Robert Broke, 25th May, 1626, and passed to his son, Sir Richard, then to his son, Sir Robert Broke, and on his death in 1693 passed to his nephew, Robert Broke, and has descended in a like course with the main manor of Bucklesham, being now vested like that manor in Lord de Saumarez.

MANOR OF TYRELL'S HALL, *al.* TYRRELS FELTWELL-CUM-FOXHALL.

This was formed from the land held by Goodrich of the Abbot of Ely in the time of the Domesday Survey, and in 1316 was vested in the Prior of Ely. In 1353 the manor was apparently vested in Sir Thomas de Holbroke, for this year he levied a fine against John Caperon, parson of "Tatyangston" Church, and Henry White, of Tatyangston.² The fine included also the advowson of the churches of Bucklesham, Brendwenham, and Holton. The manor probably descended like the main manor and passed to the Fastolfs by marriage of Margery Holbroke to Sir John, and continued in that family as late as the time of Hen. VII., descending like Kirkley Manor, in Mutford Hundred, and Broke Hall, Nacton, in this Hundred, to George Fastolf, from whom it was acquired in 1510 by Thomas Russhe.³ From Thomas Russhe⁴ the manor passed to Arthur Russhe, who died 2nd July, 1537,⁵ when it passed to his son and heir,

¹ Add. Ch. 10226.

² Feet of Fines, 27 Edw. III. 10.

³ Fine, Mich. 2 Hen. VIII.

⁴ See Kirkley Manor, in Mutford Hundred.

⁵ I.P.M., 29 Hen. VIII. 66.

Anthony Russhe. He died 3rd May, 1555, and the manor was apparently sold in 1558 to Thomas Seckford.¹

In 1568 it was apparently vested in John Goodwyn, and this year acquired from him by Robert Broke.² In the time of Charles II. the manor became vested in Sir Robert Broke, who held of the Dean of Ely.

On Robert Broke's death, the manor passed to his nephew Robert Broke, in whose family it long remained, but is now vested in the Right Hon. Ernest George Pretyma, of Orwell Park, D.L.

There are two fines in the time of Henry VIII. levied of "Bucklesham Manor," which undoubtedly related to this—the one was levied in 1542 by Thomas Carlton against Edward Roes *al.* Roose, and included Foxhall,³ and the other in 1546 by Thomas Danyell and others against Thomas Carlton and others.⁴

¹ Fine, Mich. 6 Mary I

² Fine, Trin. 10 Eliz.

³ Fine, 34 Hen. VIII.

⁴ Fine, Mich. 38 Hen. VIII

BURGH.



MANOR was held here in the time of Edward the Confessor by Ailric, a freeman with 1 carucate and 20 acres of land. There were 2 bordar tenants, and 1 ploughteam and half a ploughteam belonging to the men. There were 4 acres of meadow, 1 rouncy, 7 beasts, and 16 hogs, and the value was 20s.

At the time of the Norman Survey the manor had increased in value to 30s., and the bordar tenants had risen to 7; there were 2 ploughteams in demesne in lieu of 1, and the men had also a ploughteam, while the 16 hogs had come down to 12, and there had been an addition of 17 sheep. The land had been given to William de Varennes as tenant holding in chief of the King.

William de Varennes also held here 11 full freemen and 3 half freemen under commendation to the said Ailric, with 50 acres and 2 bordar tenants, formerly having 2 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey only 1, and half an acre of meadow. The value had from Saxon times decreased from 10s. to 8s. The Survey says: "All this William de Varennes took over as 1 carucate of land, and R. de Glanville then held it of him, and there was a church benefice with 8 acres and several persons had part in it." Hugh de Montfort had two small holdings here—one a freeman under commendation in the Confessor's time, half to the Abbot of Ely, and half to the predecessor of Robert Malet. At the time of the Survey there were three men with 20 acres of land. Formerly there had been 1 ploughteam, but then only half a team and 2 acres of meadow, valued in Saxon times at 10s., but in Norman days at 5s. The other holding of Hugh de Montfort was a freeman under commendation, half to the Abbot of Ely and half to Edric Grim, with 19 acres and 1 bordar, 1 ploughteam formerly, but at the Survey reduced to half a team and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 4s. 9d.² Geoffrey de Magnaville had four small holdings—1st, 8 freemen under commendation to Halden, a freeman, with 54 acres, 2 ploughteams, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 10s.; 2ndly, 3 freemen in the Confessor's time, under commendation to the said Halden, having 50 acres, formerly 2 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey 1 only, and 1½ acres of meadow valued at 10s.; 3rdly, Brichtic, a freeman under commendation to Ailric de Burgh, having 10 acres valued at 20d.; 4thly, Brihtwold Mufia, under commendation half to the predecessor of Hervey de Berri and half to the predecessor of Robert Malet, holding 24 acres, formerly 1 ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey none, and 1 acre of meadow valued at 5s. Under this last entry the Survey says, no doubt referring to the whole place, "it is 9 quarentenes long and 7 broad, and pays in a gelt 15d."³ Robert Malet had three holdings, one of 2 freemen under commendation to Edric with 16 acres, half a ploughteam, and 1 acre of meadow, formerly valued at 4s., but at the time of the Survey at 3s.; another of a freeman Adelwold, under commendation to Edric in the Confessor's time, having 16 acres, formerly half a ploughteam, but then half, valued at 2s., which last was held by Robert Malet in demesne; and the third R. de Glanville, holding a freeman, Ulwin the priest, who had been under commendation to Edric in the Confessor's time, with 6 acres valued at 12d., and 11 acres of free land valued at 11d.⁴ Earl Hugh held here a freeman under commendation to Countess Edgiva, with

¹ Dom. ii. 400b.

² Dom. ii. 406.

³ Dom. ii. 312b.

⁴ Dom. ii. 315b.

5 acres and half an acre of meadow, valued at 12*d.*¹ Earl Alan had a villein here with 11 acres included in the valuation of Soham.² Roger de Poitou had a freeman here under the Abbot of Ely, holding 16 acres, 2 bordars, 1 acre of meadow, formerly when valued at 5*s.*, having half a plough-team, but at the time of the Survey, when valued at 7*s.*, none. This was held in Domesday times by Ernolf of Roger de Poitou.³ The Abbot of Ely had 6 acres valued at 12*d.*⁴ The Countess of Albemarle had 2 freemen, one under commendation to the Abbot of Ely and the other to Ralph, the Earl holding 36 acres, 2 bordars, and in the Confessor's time 2 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey half a ploughteam only, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 6*s.*,⁵ and Humphrey the Chamberlain had a freeman under commendation, half to Brightwold and half to the Abbot of Ely, holding 24 acres and half a ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 10*s.*⁶ There is also an entry under Burgh, in Colneis Hundred, viz., a freeman, Goodrich, under commendation to one himself under commendation to Harold, with 16 acres of land, 2 bordars, half a ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 3*s.* Ranulf, brother of Ilger, was the Domesday tenant in chief.⁷ Amongst the entries in the Survey of the land of Roger Bigot in Colneis Hundred is one which probably belongs to this place. It is called "Burch." It consisted of 1 carcuete of land and 6 bordars belonging to Walton, also 4 ploughteams and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 40*s.* In the Confessor's time the estate had been held under commendation to Norman by 16 freemen, named Leverich, Swetman, Goodrich, Brightrich, Almar, another Almar, Brightnoth, Leverich, Thoka, Goodrich, another Goodrich, Norman, Gooday, Lunden, Aldwolf, and Coleman. The Survey adds: "It is half a league long, and 2 quarentenes broad, and pays in a gelt 22*d.*" There was also a church with 12 acres, valued at 2*s.*⁸

MANOR OF BURGH HALL.

Kirby, following the author of the *Magna Britannia*, states that Odo de Campania, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, was lord when Domesday Book was made, but this seems to be a delusion. All that the Countess of Albemarle held was 36 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow, and this land not as a manor.⁹

The lands described in the Survey as in Burgh became divided into three manors—the Manor of Burgh Hall, that of Thistleden Hall, and that of Cleeves or Clyffes or Blomville, the last being possibly not a separate manor, but if so it devolved in a like course with the main manor.

The Manor of Burgh Hall was that held by Alric in Saxon times, and by William de Warennia in the time of William the Conqueror. We find that in 1286 it belonged to Alice, daughter of William de Pirnho or Pyrron, for she passed it by fine to John de Crek, son of James and Sarah de Pirnho, sister of Alice, and that in 1288, William, son and heir of Sarah, granted two parts of and the reversion of the third part of the manor (which the widow of John de Crek then held in dower) to Robert de Swillington, son of Sir Hugh de Swillyngton and Helewise de Pirnho, which Robert had a grant of free warren here in 1290.¹⁰

¹ Dom. ii. 300.

² Dom. ii. 293.

³ Dom. ii. 347.

⁴ Dom. ii. 386*b.*

⁵ Dom. ii. 431.

⁶ Dom. ii. 433.

⁷ Dom. ii. 423*b.*

⁸ Dom. ii. 340.

⁹ Dom. ii. 431.

¹⁰ Chart. Rolls, 22 Edw. I.

The lordship, or at least a part, seems to be then vested in the Uffords, for as early as 1298 we meet with a fine levied by Robert de Ufford, sen. and Joan his wife, and Edmund their son, of a third part of the manor against Richard de Mundeville and Joan his wife.¹ It was vested in Ralph de Ufford, brother of Robert, 1st Earl of Suffolk, in the time of Edw. III. He was made Justice of Ireland, and was a distinguished person in his day. He married Maud, widow of William, Earl of Ulster, and sister of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. This Maud gave the advowson of the church to the chantry which she founded in 1348 within the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin in the nunnery of Campsey, for 5 priests to pray for the health of the souls of William de Burgh, her first husband, sometime Earl of Ulster, and for the good estate of her two daughters during their lives, and of their souls after their death. This chantry was in 1354 removed to Rokehall, in Bruisyard. By her marriage with Ralph de Ufford she had an only daughter, Maud, who married Thomas de Vere, son of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. Ralph de Ufford survived his wife Maud, and married Eve, daughter and heir of John de Clavinger, and widow of Thomas de Audeley, and had a son, John, who succeeded him, and was summoned to Parliament as Baron Ufford in 1360. He however, died on the Tuesday preceding the Feast of St. James the following year, without issue, and his estates passed to his brother Sir Edmund Ufford, then aged 30 years.²

Sir Edmund Ufford married Sybil, daughter of Sir Robert Pierpont, Knt., and had issue Sir Robert Ufford, Knt., and from this time to the time of Gregory, 10th Lord Dacre, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Benacre, in Blything Hundred.

The manor was settled in 1447 with that of Wrentham by Sir Thomas Dacre and Elizabeth his wife on themselves, and then on Robert Fynes and Phillippa for life, then on Richard Fynes and Joan his wife, and the heirs of Joan.

In 1570 Gregory, Lord Dacre, had licence to alienate the manor to Roger Manwood, and the beneficial interest in the manor seems to have become vested in Henry, Lord Norris (the son of the unfortunate Henry Norris, who in 1526 fell a victim to the King's jealousy, and was attainted in Parliament and executed), probably through his mother, Mary, daughter of the Sir Thomas, Lord Dacre of the South, who had died in 1534. Henry, Lord Norris, and Margery his wife, who was younger daughter and coheir of John, Baron Williams, of Thame, had licence to alienate the manor to William Collett, and the sale was carried into effect by a fine levied in Hil. Term, 31 Eliz. [1588]. A fine was levied in 1589 by Anthony Gosnold and others against this William Collett, probably on the occasion of some settlement,³ and ten years later we meet with another fine levied of the manor by John Clenche against Thomas Aldriche and others.⁴

We next find the manor vested in William Blois, of Grundisburgh, who died in 1621, and was succeeded by his son and heir, William Blois, of Grundisburgh Hall, who married Cecily, daughter of Sir Thomas Wingfield, Knt., and dying in 1672 was succeeded by his eldest surviving son and heir, Sir William Blois, from whom to Sir John Blois, 4th Bart., the manor descended in the same course as the Manor of Blythburgh in Blything Hundred. Sir John Blois, 4th Bart., in 1771 sold the manor to Brampton

¹ Feet of Fines, 26 Edw. I. 6.

² Extent, John de Ufford, I.P.M., 35 Edw. III. 87; Orig., 35 Edw. III. 19.

³ Fine, Easter, 31 Eliz.

⁴ Fine, Mich. 41-42 Eliz.

Gurdon Dillingham. He held a court 17th Nov. 1812, and died in 1820, when the manor went to his son and heir, Theophilus Thornhaugh Gurdon, of Letton. In 1855 the manor was vested in John Fitzgerald, of Boulge Hall,¹ who assumed the name of Purcell. On his death the manor vested in his executors, who appear to have sold it, for in 1896, the manor is stated to have been in Robert Holmes White, of Boulge Hall, and the trustees of Major Rouse who died in 1887, and is now vested in Mrs. Holmes White, and the said trustees.

The manor extends into the parishes of Burgh, Grundisburgh, Boulge, Hasketon, Charsfield, Wickham Market, and the rents were in 1744, £6. 7s. 11d., and in 1766 £6. 5s. 11½d. The customs were—the widow a moiety for dower, the youngest son heir, and husband tenant by the curtesy.

MANOR OF THISTLEDEN HALL.

The place is mentioned by name in the Domesday Survey under the lands of Roger de Poictou. One of his holdings was what had been held in the Confessor's time by 8 and a half freemen under commendation to the Abbey of Ely, namely, 30 acres, upon which had in Saxon times been employed 2 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey 1 only. The former valuation had been 20s., but the Domesday valuation was 8s. only. Another holding was one and a half freemen, under commendation to Ailric de Burgh, holding 10 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 2s.; and the third was of 50 acres as a manor and 2 bordar tenants, which in the Confessor's time had been held by a freeman under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, when it had in connection with it a ploughteam. There was 1 acre of meadow, and the valuation was in Saxon times 20s., and in the time of the Survey 11s. At the time of the Survey Arnold held this manor of Roger de Poictou.²

A second manor is mentioned in Domesday Survey as then in Thistleden. It was amongst the possessions of the Abbot of Ely, and consisted of 60 acres held by Ulmar, a freeman under commendation to the abbot, and 5 freemen under him. Of these 2 were under commendation to the predecessor of Geoffrey de Magnaville. In the time of the Confessor, the manor had 1 ploughteam and a half, and 3 acres of meadow, and was valued at 10s. At the time of the Survey there was but 1 ploughteam, though the value had risen to 12s. When the manor was taken over there was a rouncy, but by the time of the Survey this had disappeared. Also formerly there were 5 beasts, but at the time of the Survey 15 hogs, 50 sheep, 12 goats, and 5 hives of bees.³ The only other holding under Thistleden in Domesday is that of Hervey de Bourges, which was of 30 acres, which had belonged to a freeman Frana, under commendation to Edric in the Confessor's time. There were 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 8s. This Reynold held of Hervey de Bourges at the time of the Survey, but William Malet was seised of it at the time of his death.⁴ About the time of Edw. I. the manors in Thistleden had coalesced, and one had become the lordship of Hervey de Thistleden, and passed from him to his son and heir, Gilbert de Thistleden, from whom it devolved on his son and heir, Hugh de Thistleden, and then on his son and heir, Richard de Thistleden, who died here in 1339. The manor then passed to Richard's daughter and heir, Alice, married to John Bishop. She died in 1380, when

¹ See Manor of Boulge, in Wilford Hundred.

² Dom. ii. 346.

³ Dom. ii. 386.

⁴ Dom. ii. 442b.

we lose sight of the manor during a considerable interval. In 1564 the manor was apparently vested in Anthony "Bisshoppe," and was in that year acquired from him by Thomas Rous,¹ against whom a fine was levied in 1591 by Thomas Gawdie and others, but either by way of mortgage or settlement.² In 1595 the manor was acquired from Thomas Rous and others by Thomas Aldrich,³ from whom four years later it passed to John Clenche.⁴

⁵ In the middle of the 18th century we hear of it again as vested in Ellis Brand,⁵ who seems, however, to have held a moiety only. He died in 1759, and was succeeded by his son and heir, John Brand, who died in 1764, and was succeeded by his son and heir, John Brand, of Hemington, and on his death in 1803 the manor went to his son and heir, John Brand. No courts seem to have been held for a long time, and probably the manor is extinct. Davy says: "The greater part of the present house is modern, the only remains of old buildings appear on the side of the mere on the front side of the house in a mass of flints and mortar, perhaps the remains of the old bridge."

Arms of BISHOP: Arg. on a bend cotised Gu. 3 bezants.

CLEVE'S *al.* BLOMVILLES MANOR.

We find nothing respecting this manor save that it is included in two fines in 1527 and 1589 respectively. One is levied by Thomas Walle and others against Charles, Duke of Suffolk,⁶ and the other by Anthony Gosnold and others against William Collett and others.⁷ This is possibly the manor of which Page speaks when he says Mr. Barnes, of Sotterley, who held a lordship in the parish of Burgh in 1764, purchased with the advowson from the family of Betts, and his representative still (1847) owns it. Davy states that the manor was held by William Blois in 1621, and has since passed with the main manor of Burgh.

¹ Fine, Easter, 6 Eliz.

² Fine, Trin. 33 Eliz.

³ Fine, Mich. 37-38 Eliz.

⁴ Fine, Mich. 41-42 Eliz.

⁵ For arms see Edwardstone Manor, in Babergh Hundred.

⁶ Fine, Easter, 19 Hen. VIII.

⁷ Fine, Easter, 31 Eliz.

CLOPTON.



OUR several manors are enumerated here in the Domesday Survey. One was amongst the possessions of Ralph Peverell, who held 1 carucate and 42 acres, which had been held in the Confessor's time by Edric Grim under commendation half to the Abbot of Ely and half to the predecessor of Robert Malet. To this manor were attached 2 villeins and 13 bordars. In Saxon times there had been 3 plough-teams in demesne and 2 belonging to the tenants, 5 acres of meadow, 8 beasts, 80 sheep, valued at 60s. By the time of the Survey there were but 2 ploughteams in demesne though another might have been made up, and there was 1 ploughteam less belonging to the men. There was wood sufficient for 10 hogs and 1 rouncy, but the beasts had come down to 3, the sheep to 20, and the value reduced by 40s. This manor was then held by Thorold of Ralph Peverell. There was also a church benefice having 15 acres, "*de quatuor dominationibus*" valued at 2s.¹

The second manor was amongst the possessions of Roger de Poictou, and consisted of one carucate and 22 acres, which in the Confessor's time had been held by Uluric, a freeman under commendation to Harold. A villein, 6 bordars, 1 serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 4 acres of meadow, a ploughteam belonging to the tenants, and one rouncy, were attached to the manor in Saxon times, and the value was 40s. By the time of the Survey the ploughteam of the men had disappeared, and the rouncy had gone, but there were in lieu 4 beasts and 80 sheep. The value had come down from 40s. to 21s. "It," presumably the whole place, "was one league long and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt" 13*d.* The last-mentioned manor was held by Roger de Poictou in demesne; and he also had here a freeman under commendation to the above Uluric in the Confessor's time, holding one acre and a half, valued at 3*d.* Roger, son of Ernald, held this of Roger de Poictou.²

A third manor was amongst the possessions of the Countess of Albe-marle. She held what Burric, a freeman under Ralph the Staller, had held in the Confessor's time, namely, 1 carucate and 20 acres, 11 bordars, and 2 ploughteams in demesne with 4 acres of meadow, 10 hogs, and 35 sheep. In Saxon times there had also been 2 ploughteams belonging to the tenants, but at the time of the Survey there was but 1. The value had always stood at 40s. The Countess also held 6 acres (which Ulwin the priest kept), valued at 12*d.*; and 12 and a half freemen under commendation to Burric in the Confessor's time, they having 92 acres and 2 bordars, 3 ploughteams, and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 16s. 4*d.* At the time of the Survey one of the ploughteams had gone.³

The fourth manor was amongst the possessions of William de Arcis, and had been held in the Confessor's time by Edmund the priest, a freeman under the Abbot of Ely. It consisted of 1 carucate and 22 acres, 1 villein, and 7 bordars, formerly having 3 ploughteams in demesne, 1 belonging to the tenants, 4 acres of meadow, 4 beasts, 40 hogs, 30 sheep, valued at 30s. By the time of the Survey two of the ploughteams in demesne had disappeared and half a team of the tenants. One rouncy seems to have been left, but the statement is made that all the stock had disappeared and

¹ Dom. ii. 417*b.*

² Dom. ii. 346*b.*

³ Dom. ii. 431, 431*b.*

nothing remained. The value had come down to 10s. This manor was held by Bernard de St. Audoin of William de Arcis, the Domesday tenant in chief.¹

There were three other small holdings in Clopton at the time of the Domesday Survey. One was of 2 freemen under commendation to Edric having 40 acres, and half a ploughteam valued at 7s. 4d. Tiger held one of these freemen and Gilbert de Colville the other of Robert Malet.²

The second was 2 freemen and a half under commendation, half to the Abbot of Ely and half to Edric, holding 14 acres formerly with half a ploughteam, which at the time of the Survey had disappeared, valued at 2s. 7d.

They were held by Hugh de Montfort as tenant in chief.³ The third holding was that of Hamond, who held of Humphrey the Chamberlain, 20 acres and 1 bordar, valued at 5s.⁴

The manor and lands in Clopton subsequently formed four manors, known as Clopton Hall or King's Hall, Brendhall, Rouse Hall, and Wascolies or Westerlyes (*olim* Naunton's).

MANOR OF CLOPTON HALL *als.* KING'S HALL.

This was the manor held in Saxon times by Burric, a freeman under Ralph the Staller, and by Adeliza, Countess of Albemarle, wife of Odo, Count of Champagne, at the time of the Domesday Survey. She was the sister of William the Conqueror, and Odo was her third husband. He joined with others in 1095 in a conspiracy to depose William Rufus, and to place Stephen (afterwards King) upon the throne, and for his rebellious conduct suffered imprisonment, and in confinement died about 1108. He left a son, Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, his successor, and heir to his mother. Stephen stood faithful to his sovereign during the contest between him and his brother, Robert Curthose, and subsequently went with the latter to the Holy Land, and distinguished himself in the victory over the infidels near Antioch. After his return to this country he joined Hugh de Gornay in an unsuccessful attempt to depose King Hen. I. in favour of Robert Curthose, and made a similar effort afterwards for Curthose's son, Prince William. He married Hawise, daughter of Ralph de Mortimer, and had three sons and four daughters. He died in 1127, and the manor passed to his eldest son, William, called "Le Gros," 3rd Earl of Albemarle.⁵ This third Earl was a person of considerable note, and in 1138 acted as leader of the nobles, who defeated the Scots in the Battle of the Standard at North Allerton under David, King of Scotland. The Earl of Albemarle for his services was created Earl of Yorkshire, and subsequently shared in the defeat of King Stephen at the Battle of Lincoln. He married Cicily, daughter of William Fitz Duncan, Earl of Moray (nephew of Malcolm, King of Scotland), and had two daughters, Hawise and Amicia,⁶ Hawise married 24th Jan. 1180, William de Mandeville, 3rd Earl of Essex. William Le Gros died 20th Aug. 1179, when the manor passed to his eldest daughter Hawise, and subsequently vested in her husband, William de

¹ Dom. ii. 431b.

² Dom. ii. 315b.

³ Dom. ii. 406b.

⁴ Dom. ii. 433.

⁵ Arms: Gul. a cross patonee varyy.

⁶ She was mother of John, father of John de Eston, or Aston, who claimed the Honor of Albemarle in 1278 as the right heir, the issue of the elder sister and coheir having then become extinct.

Mandeville. He died 14th Nov. 1189, without issue, and his widow remarried William de Fortibus, Baron of Clein, who became in his wife's right Earl of Albemarle and Lord of Holderness, and was made by Rich. I. one of the Admirals of the Fleet in which that monarch sailed towards the Holy Land. His lordship died not in Palestine, as some say, in 1151, but in England in 1195, leaving a son and heir, William de Fortibus; but as Hawise, the deceased lord's wife, took unto herself at the instigation of King Rich. I. a third husband, Baldwin de Bethune, Earl of the Isle of Wight, William was postponed in the enjoyment both of the Earldom of Albemarle, and this manor until Baldwin's death, 13th Oct. 1213. William de Fortibus, 7th Earl of Albemarle, had in 1214 a confirmation of all the lands of his mother. He was one of the famous 25 Barons chosen to enforce the provisions of the Magna Charta, but subsequently deserted his party and stood resolutely by the King. He shared in the Royal victory at Lincoln in 1217, and eventually died on his way to the Holy Land 22nd Mar. 1241-2, being it is said, starved to death in the Levant. He married Aveline, 2nd daughter and coheir of Richard de Montfichet, and was succeeded by his son, William de Fortibus, 8th Earl of Albemarle. He married 1st Christian or Devorgill, eldest daughter and coheir of Alan, Lord of Galloway, and on her death in 1245-6, without issue, he married 2ndly Isabel, only daughter of Baldwin de Réviers, 7th Earl of Devon and of Amicia de Clare, by whom he had three sons and one daughter only, Aveline, surviving. The Earl died in 1260 at Amiens,¹ and his two surviving sons shortly afterwards (Thomas, his father's successor, was only 7 years of age when his father died), when the manor vested in the daughter, Aveline de Fortibus, whose wardship was granted by the King to Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, for the whole term of 15 years of her minority. This grant, however, was shortly after surrendered, and the King conferred the guardianship of the heiress on his eldest son, Prince Edward. The heiress was married the 6th April, 1269-70, to Edmund Plantagenet, surnamed Crouchback, afterwards Duke of Lancaster, second son of Hen. III., the King and Queen, almost all the nobility of England attending the wedding. She died, however, in 1274,² without issue, and her enormous possessions passed to the Crown.

In 1304 the manor was granted by the Crown to Margaret, widow of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, in dower, for £12 part thereof,³ and on the Patent Rolls for this year will be seen not only the grant, but also a mandate to William Melksop, keeper of Clopton Manor, to carry into effect the grant.⁴ Margaret, Countess of Cornwall, died in 1312, and thereupon King Edw. II. committed the manor to William de Cletton to hold during pleasure.⁵

In 1311 Alice de la Leyghe or Legh is said to have petitioned Parliament for the manor. She was the wife of William de la Legh. On what right the petition was based does not appear, nor indeed do the Rolls of Parliament afford any information as to any such petition, but on the Patent Rolls for 1314 we meet with an entry not respecting the manor, but as to lands in Clopton which rather throws some light on the subject. It is a regrant to William de la Legh and Alice his wife for her life, of certain lands and tenements in Clopton, "lately held in dower by Margaret, sometime Countess of Cornwall, extended at £11. 9s. 9d. a year." These, the entry

¹ I.P.M., 1259-60, 44 Hen. III. File 24 (6).

² I.P.M., 12th March, 1275, 3 Edw. I. 31.

³ Pat. Rolls, 32 Edw. I. 13.

⁴ *Ib.*

⁵ Originalia, 6 Edw. II. 4.

states, had been previously granted to them by the King, but by reason of an ordinance made by the prelates, earls, and nobles of the realm were taken into the King's hands.¹ Further on the Originalia Rolls for the 18 and 19 years of Edw. II. [1325-6] we find two entries which go to show that the Crown still maintained its hold on the manor. The first is a grant by the King at the request of Isabella, Queen of England, to Alic Loverage of the custody of all the lands which Margaret, Countess of Cornwall, deceased, late held in Clopton,² and the second is an order to take into the hands of the King certain lands in Clopton, which Margaret, Countess of Cornwall, deceased, held in dower, and which the King had lately granted to William de la Legh and Alice his wife.³

In 1327 we find on the Patent Rolls a grant to Queen Isabella for life, by way of dower, of lands said to have been formerly held by Margaret, late Countess of Cornwall, of the value of 20 marks a year.⁴ And the following year on the Originalia Rolls is an order in favour of Alice, "formerly wife of William de la Legh," in respect of lands in Clopton, "which Margaret, Countess of Cornwall, deceased, held in dower."⁵ Also from the same Rolls we learn that two years later, John de Carleford rendered to the King 20 marks per annum for the custody of lands in Clopton, formerly belonging to Margaret, Countess of Cornwall.⁶ In 1331 and 1332 there are on the Patent Rolls confirmation of leases of the manor made by John de Eltham, Earl of Cornwall. The first is to John de Carleford for life,⁷ and the second is to John de Sekford for life.⁸

The Davy MSS. state that in 1331 John Lenne, clerk, held the manor as trustee, and that he died in 1377. The manor is certainly mentioned in his inquisition p.m. in 1377.⁹

Further, they state that in 1332 Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, relict of Sir Roger D'Amorie, held the manor for life, with remainder to John, Lord Bardolf, and Elizabeth his wife, her daughter, by exchange with the Crown, and in confirmation of this we find amongst the Ministers' Accounts preserved in the Public Record Office accounts for 1336 "of land after transferred to Elizabeth de Burgh."¹⁰ Elizabeth de Burgh, after marrying Theobald de Verdon, died in 1360, seised of the manor, and an extent will be found in her inquisition p.m. this year.¹¹ Further on the Originalia Rolls will be found an order the following year to accept security from John Bardolf and Elizabeth his wife, for reasonable relief in respect of the manor.¹² Amongst the Ancient Deeds preserved in the Public Record Office may be seen a lease dated 30th Nov. 37 Edw. III. [1363], by Queen Philippa to Simon Noreys, rector of the church of Castor in Flegg, and to John de Repynghale, of the wardship of the Manor of Clopton, which belonged to Sir John de Bardolf, Knt., to whom the wardship had been granted by the King during the minority of the heir; to hold from the death of the said Sir John de Bardolf until the said heir should attain full age, reserving to the Queen the knights' fees, advowson of churches, &c., together with incidents of feudal tenure.¹³

¹ Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. II. pt. ii. 2.

² O., 18 Edw. II. 2.

³ O., 19 Edw. II. 2.

⁴ Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. III. pt. i. 2.

⁵ O., 2 Edw. III. 10.

⁶ O., 4 Edw. III. 17.

⁷ Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. III. pt. ii. 9.

⁸ Pat. Rolls, 6 Edw. III. pt. i. 5.

⁹ I.P.M., 51 Edw. III. 20.

¹⁰ 10 Edw. III. Bundle 1094, No. 13; Bundle 1095, No. 35.

¹¹ I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 83.

¹² O., 35 Edw. III. 1.

¹³ C. 758 Originalia, 44 Edw. III. 17.

John, Lord Bardolf, died 5th Aug. 1363,¹ when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Bardolf, Lord Bardolf de Wirmegay, then 14 years of age, "whose wardship and marriage," says Banks,² was granted by Queen Philippa, wife of Edw. III., to Michael de Poynings, Lord Poynings, to the intent that "he might marry Agnes, daughter of the said Michael." He did marry this Agnes.

In 1382 William, Lord Bardolf, appears to have settled the manor, and in order to effect the settlement obtained licence to grant to John de Cleye or Clay, parson of Ravenham.³ This trustee died in 1403.⁴

William, Lord Bardolf, died before Jan. 1385-6,⁵ when a third of the manor passed in dower to his widow Agnes (who took for a second husband Sir Thomas de Mortimer),⁶ and subject thereto the manor passed to William's son and heir Thomas. Agnes, Lady Bardolf, died 12th June, 1403.⁷

Thomas, Lord Bardolf de Wirmegay or de Wormegay, was a person of eminence in his time. In 1382 he married Joane, daughter of Ralph Cromwell, Lord Cromwell, of Tatshall, but in 1405 taking part with Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and others, in the insurrection against King Hen. IV., and being pursued by the royal army in great force, was obliged to fly the kingdom. He returned, however, after an absence of three years, and was present with the Earl of Northumberland at the battle of Bramham Moor, 19th Feb. 1407-8, where that unhappy nobleman was defeated and slain, and Lord Bardolf so severely wounded that he died of his injuries shortly afterwards. Page informs us that he was attainted and executed for rebellion. This, however, was not the case. It is true he was attainted, but this was after his death. Dugdale says that his remains were quartered, and the quarters disposed of by being set upon the gates of London, York, Lenne, and Shrewsbury, while the head was placed upon one of the gates of Lincoln. His widow obtained permission, however, in a short time to remove and bury the remains. She died 1st July, 1421. Thomas, 5th Lord Bardolf, left two daughters and coheirs—Anne, married 1st to Sir William Clifford, Knt., and 2ndly, to Reginald, Lord Cobham, of Sterborough; and Joane, the wife of Sir William Phelip, K.G., son and heir of Sir John Phelip, Knt., of Dennington.

This manor passed to Thomas, Lord Bardolf's, brother, Sir William Bardolf, together with Scrotchy, in Norfolk, but the Barony of Wirmegay, and the larger Bardolf possessions were forfeited and divided by the King between Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, his brother, Sir George Dunbar, Knt., and the Queen. The estates apportioned to the Queen were upon the petition to the King of Sir William Clifford and his wife, and Sir William Phelip and his wife, granted in reversion after the Queen's decease to the representatives of the attainted noblemen.

Neither Burke nor Banks mention this Sir William Bardolf. He died in 1424 without issue,⁸ and in the following year Joan his widow, and Richard Selling, her husband, released the manor for an annuity to the ladies, Anne Clifford and Joan Phelip, the 5th Lord Bardolf's two daughters.

Sir William Phelip was a Knight of the Garter and Treasurer of the Household to King Hen. V. He came from Dennington, under the manor

¹ See *Manor of Ilketshall Bardolph's*, in *Wangford Hundred*. Blomefield states that John, Lord Bardolph, died in the 45 Edw. III. [1371], Aug. 3.

² *Baronage*, ii. 27.

³ *Pat. Rolls*, 6 Rich. II. pt. i. 16.

⁴ *I.P.M.*, 4 Hen. IV. 32.

⁵ *Will*, 12th Sep. 1385.

⁶ *I.P.M.*, 21 Rich. II. 4b.

⁷ *I.P.M.*, 4 Hen. IV. 39.

⁸ *I.P.M.*, 2 Hen. VI. 34.

of which place an account of him will be found. He died 6th June 1441,¹ seised of this lordship, and also of the Manors of Ilketshall, Brockley, Brundish, Cretingham, Wilby, and Dennington.² His widow had an annuity out of this manor, and died 12th March, 1446-7.³ Anna, wife of Sir Reginald Cobham, died in 1454.⁴

Sir William Phelip,⁵ styled Lord Bardolf, left by his wife Joane an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to John, Viscount Beaumont, so created by letters patent bearing date 14th Feb. 1440, being the first person ever dignified with that title in England. In 1445 he had another grant to himself and the heirs male of his body, of place and precedence above all viscounts thereafter to be created, and to take place next and immediately after Earls in all parliaments and public meetings. He fought bravely against the House of York, and was slain in the second battle of Northampton, 10th July, 1460. He had a son Henry, who died in his father's lifetime at the early age of 9, and a son William, who succeeded his father as 2nd Viscount Beaumont, and to him this manor passed.

William, Viscount Beaumont, adhering to the Lancastrian interest, participated in the hard fate which befel that House; for, being taken prisoner at Towton Field in 1460, he was attainted by Parliament the following year, and divers of his manors given to Lord Hastings.⁶ On the Patent Rolls in 1464 is a grant to Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, and George, Bishop of Exeter, and Joan, wife of Sir William Beaumont, and the heirs of his body, of this manor and the Manors of Dennington, Ilketshall, Brundish, Cretingham, and other lands,⁷ and in 1467 King Edw. IV. granted the manor to Sir John Scotte, Knt., and the heirs male of his body, and all lands, rents, reversions, and services in Clopton, late of William, late Lord Beaumont, in the King's hands by forfeiture.⁸

William, Viscount Beaumont, subsequently took part with John, the Earl of Oxford who fled from Barnet Field in 1470. They retired into Scotland, then into France. Landing in Cornwall in 1474 they were both taken prisoners by the Sheriff and brought to King Edw. IV., who sent them to the Castle of Hamms in Picardy, where they continued till restored by King Hen. VII., and an Act of Parliament passed, 7th Nov. in the first year of his reign. William died 28th Dec. 1507. He had married 1st Joan, 2nd daughter of Humphrey Stafford, 1st Duke of Buckingham, and 2ndly Elizabeth, niece of John, 5th Lord Scrope, of Bolton, but had no issue by either.

His sister, Joan's son Francis, Lord Lovell, was his heir, and would have succeeded had he not been attainted by Parliament for taking part with King Rich. III. at Bosworth, and later with Lambert Simnel in the Battle of Stoke, near Newark-upon-Trent, where, in fact, he was slain 16th June, 1487.

The manor subsequently vested in the Crown, and King Hen. VIII. in 1518 granted it, together with the Manors of Dennington, Brundish, Ilketshall Bardolphs, Cretingham *alias* Tyes, and others, to Sir Richard Wingfield, Knt., and his heirs male. Sir Richard Wingfield was the 8th son of Sir John Wingfield, of Letheringham, Knt., by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Lewes.

¹ Will, 1st Dec. 1438 and 30th May, 1441, proved at Lambeth.

² I.P.M., 19 Hen. VI. 30.

³ I.P.M., 25 Hen. VI. 29, 30.

⁴ I.P.M., 32 Hen. VI. 26.

⁵ See Manor of Dennington, in Hoxne Hundred.

⁶ I.P.M., 3 Edw. IV. 30.

⁷ Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 28.

⁸ Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. IV. pt. i. 10.

This Sir Richard Wingfield married Bridget, daughter and heir of Sir John Wilshire, Knt., with whom he had Stonehouse or Stone Castle, near Gravesend, in Kent. He attended Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, on the occasion of his conducting Mary, the Queen Dowager of France, into England, and was in 1518 admitted one of the King's Privy Council, in 1522 Knight of the Garter, and by means of the Emperor Maximilian, also Knight of the Golden Fleece, with an annual pension of £200. This same year Sir Richard, with Sir Richard Fermingham, commanded the rear of the English army which invaded France, and was also Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He built new offices and galleries upon the old foundation of Kimbolton Castle, making the same exceedingly strong, and environed the same with a double ditch. Being Ambassador in Spain he died there, and was buried at Toledo. The manor passed to his son and heir, Charles Wingfield, of Kimbolton Castle, who sold the manor, and also the Manors of Brundish, Dennington, Ilketshall Bardolphs, Crettingham, Tyes, and others, in 1539, to Anthony Rous, of Dennington,¹ who in 1541 obtained a confirmation or grant from the Crown. From Sir Anthony to Sir John Rous, who was created a Baronet in 1660, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Henham, in Blything Hundred. It is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Sir Anthony, who died 8th Feb. 1545.² John Rous, son and heir of Sir John, held his first court 14th Oct. 1652, and other courts 3rd June, 1654; 4th May, 1657; 23rd Oct. 1657; 20th May, 1658; 12th June, 1658; 26th Oct. 1658; 5th May, 1659; 20th June, 1660; 9th April, 1661; 25th April, 1661; 24th Oct. 1661; 5th June, 1662; 23rd Oct. 1662; 21st Sept. 1663; 6th Oct. 1664; 26th Oct. 1675; 15th July, 1669; 6th Oct. 1670; 5th Oct. 1671; 2nd Nov. 1671; 9th Oct. 1673; 30th April, 1674; 15th July, 1675; 7th Oct. 1675, &c.

In 1684 Arnald Browne held his first court, and William Betts, of Yoxford, his first court 23rd Oct. 1693. It is not unlikely that a John Betts held before William, for amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth we find a claim by John Betts against Margaret Deaves and George Booke for production of deeds relating to Clopton Hall.³

William Betts married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Mann of Yoxford, and held courts 2nd Oct. 1701; 1st Nov. 1703; 31st Oct. 1704; 31st Oct. 1705; 4th April, 1707; 25th Sept. 1707; 3rd Nov. 1707; and 7th Mar. 1708. His will is dated 17th Jan. 1708, and he was buried at Yoxford 3rd Mar. 1709, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Betts, who died without issue in 1716, when the lordship vested in his brother and heir, Henry Betts, who married Elizabeth, and died 18th Nov. 1721,⁴ when it passed to his widow Elizabeth. She held courts 11th Jan. 1730; 9th July, 1742; 17th July, 1744; 9th Oct. 1744; 21st Aug. 1746; 20th Oct. 1747; 1st Nov. 1748; 12th Aug. 1749; 6th Oct. 1750; 21st Oct. 1751; 12th May, 1752; 9th June, 1752; 17th Oct. 1752; 19th Mar. 1753; 5th Nov. 1753; 19th Jan. 1754; 24th June, 1754; 21st Oct. 1754; 9th Aug. 1757; 16th Aug. 1758; 13th Dec. 1759; 9th March, 1764; 14th Aug. 1764; 2nd April, 1765; and died in 1774,⁵ when the manor passed to Rebecca, daughter and eventual heir of Henry Betts,⁶ married to Edmund Anguish, from whom the manor went to their only child Anne, married

¹ Fine, Hil. 31 Hen. VIII.

² I.P.M., 1 Edw. VI.

³ C.P. i. 83.

⁴ Will, 29th July, 1721.

⁵ Will, Aug. 1771, proved 29th Dec. 1774.

⁶ His son William having died without issue in 1771.

to Matthew Raper, of Wendover Dean, co. Bucks., on whose death, 26th Nov. 1826, it devolved on Felix Vincent Raper, a Lieut.-Col. in the service of the East India Company, who held a court for the manor 13th April, 1830, and again 7th Sept. 1835, 20th May, 1839, and his last court 31st May, 1849. He died 14th Nov. 1849, when the manor passed under his will to his widow and Chas. Fraser as trustees. They held a court 23rd May, 1850. In 1852, after the widow's death, Chas. Fraser, as surviving trustee, sold this with the three other manors in Clopton by deed dated 17th May, 1864 (Joseph Beaumont, of Great Coggeshall, concurring in the assurance) to Joseph Ereke, Thomas Cree the younger, and Richard Stevens in undivided third shares. By deed dated 4th Jan. 1865, Joseph Ereke conveyed his undivided third share to Joseph Beaumont, and by deed dated 24th Feb. 1871, the said Thomas Cree, Richard Stevens, and Joseph Beaumont conveyed the whole of the four manors to John Frederick Robinson, of Hadleigh.

By indenture dated 10th Jan. 1872, John Frederick Robinson conveyed the same four manors to William Sidney Calvert, of East Bergholt. Ten years later, by deed dated 4th Jan. 1882, the said William Sidney Calvert conveyed the four manors to Edward Broughton Rouse, M.A., LL.D., of Ipswich, and he, by deed dated 1st Sept. 1883, conveyed this manor and the Manor of Rousehall to Herbert Rouse Brewster de Medewe, of Carlton House, Amhurst Road, co. Middlesex, who, by deed dated 20th Aug. 1908, conveyed the two last named manors to the Hon. Alexander Hewitt Kerr, of Portland, Oregon, United States of America, who is the present holder of these two lordships, as also of the other manors of Clopton. The parcels of the deed of 1864, practically adopted in the subsequent assurance, were: "All that the Manor or Lordship of Brentha *alias* Brendhall in Clopton or elsewhere in the county of Suffolk, or by whatsoever other name or names the same is or has been called or known. And also all that the Manor or Lordship of King's Hall, *alias* Kinshall in Clopton aforesaid or elsewhere, &c. And also all that the Manor or Lordship of Rouse Hall in Clopton or elsewhere or by whatsoever other name or names, &c. And all that Manor or Lordship of Wascolies *alias* Wastcolies in Clopton aforesaid or elsewhere, as the said manors are situate, lying and extending in the towns, fields, and hamlets of Clopton aforesaid, and in Otley, Burgh, Grundisburgh, Charsfield, Deback, Monewden, Martlesham, Woodbridge, Hasketon, and Helmley, or any of them, or elsewhere in the said county of Suffolk, together with all courts, royalties, privileges, rights, members, and appurtenances whatever to the same respectively belonging or appertaining."

The present lord has in his possession 16 original Court Rolls of this and the Manor of Rousehall, commencing with the 25th year of Queen Elizabeth [1584] and continuing up to the year 1908, when the last court was held.

Court Rolls from 25th to 27th Edw. I. [1299 1301] will be found in the Public Record Office.¹

Arms of FORTIBUS : Arg. a chief Gu. Of BARDOLF : Az. three cinquefoils, Or. Of BEAUMONT : Az. a lion rampant semée de lis Or. Of RAPER : Per fesse Az. and Arg. a pale counterchanged 3 goats' heads erased, Or.

MANOR OF BRENTHA *alias* BRENDHALL.

This manor was held in the time of Hen. III. by Robert de Aula Combusta or Brendhall, who was succeeded by his son and heir, William

¹ Portfolio, 203, 73.

de Brendhall, and he by William de Aula Combusta, of Clopton, in 1284. The next lord was Nicholas de Brendhall, who had the manor in 1291; the next Thomas de Aula Combusta, who had it in 1298, and he was succeeded by Nicholas de Aula Combusta, who had it in the time of Edw. III.

Bartholomew de Burghersh died seised of the manor in 1369,¹ from which time to the time of Richard Le Despenser it passed in the same course as the Manor of Carlton Hall, in Carlton Colville, Mutford Hundred. The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Edward Le Despenser, who died 11th Nov. 1375.² On Richard Le Despenser dying without issue, this manor does not appear to have passed to his sister, but to his aunt, Anne, who had married Sir Hugh Hastings, Knt., of Elsing and Gressinghale, in Norfolk. She subsequently married Thomas, Lord Morley, of Hingham, in Norfolk, and surviving him, died seised of this manor, as also of Blaxhall in 1426.

In the time of Hen. VIII. we find the manor vested in Alice Lewgore (the wife of William Lewgore), who died seised of it 27th Feb. 1524,³ when it passed to her son and heir, George or Gregory Lewgore, who married Anne, daughter of Edward Latimer, of Freston, and died 19th Jan. 1540,⁴ when it passed to his cousin and heir, George or Gregory Lewgore. He married Joane, daughter and coheir of John Frewar, of Hadleigh. In 1543 a fine of the manor was levied by Augustus Parys, clerk, and others, against this Gregory Lewgore,⁵ and in 1544 a claim was made upon him and his wife for forfeiture of the manor.⁶ In 1551 George Lewgore sold the manor to Thomas Codd, alderman of Norwich,⁷ who in 1557 was called upon to show title to the manor.⁸ However, he died seised of the manor in 1558, when it vested in his cousin and heir, Thomas Codd, from whom it passed to Thomas Rous, son of Sir Anthony Rous, of Henham. Thomas Rous, in 1562 was, like Thomas Codd, called upon to show title to the manor,⁹ but seems to have been able to show this satisfactorily. From the time of this Thomas Rous, to the time of Sir John Rous, 2nd Bart., the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Henham, in Blything Hundred. From Sir John Rous, 2nd Bart., the manor passed to Arnold Browne, who held his first court in 1684, and from this time to the time of Edward Broughton Rouse in 1882, the manor devolved in the same course as the main Manor of Clopton. Edward Broughton Rouse, by deed dated 23rd May, 1908, conveyed this manor and the Manor of Wascolies to William James Anton, of Bristol, and he, by deed dated 27th May following, conveyed the same in fee to the Hon. Alexander Hewitt Kerr, of Portland, Oregon, United States of America, who is the present lord.

The Court Rolls of this manor and that of Wascolies, commencing with the reign of Charles, and continuing complete up to the present time, are in the possession of the lord of the manor.

The fines are arbitrary.

The custom of this manor is that the youngest son is heir, the widow is entitled to one-third for dower, and forfeiture is incurred for taking down trees on the copyholds without the lord's licence.

¹ I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. i. 14.

² I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. ii. 46.

³ I.P.M., 16 Hen. VIII. 16.

⁴ I.P.M., 32 Hen. VIII. 17.

⁵ Fine, Mich. 35 Hen. VIII.

⁶ Memoranda Rolls, 36 Hen. VIII., Pas. Rec. Rot. 10.

⁷ Fine Mich. 5 Edw. VI.

⁸ Memoranda Rolls, 4 and 5, Phil. and M. Mich. Rec. Rot. 48.

⁹ Memoranda Rolls, 4 Eliz., Hil. Rec. Rot 35.

Some of the customary freeholders pay in addition to the free rent a castleward rent, and for every penny of such rent the lord takes on death or alienation a castleward relief of 5s.

Courts were held as follows: 24th Oct. 1698 (William Betts, lord); 24th Oct. 1700; 6th Sept. 1703; 29th March, 1704; 31st Oct. 1705; 28th Sept. 1707; 2nd Nov. 1708; 8th Nov. 1709; Thomas Betts' first court 6th Nov. 1710; 3rd April, 1712; 9th Nov. 1713; 3rd Feb. 1714; 14th April, 1715; 3rd May, 1715; first court of Henry Betts, 11th Oct. 1716; 6th May, 1717; 12th Nov. 1717; 6th Oct. 1719; 3rd Dec. 1722; 27th Sept. 1723; 7th July, 1724; 6th Dec. 1728; 3rd Dec. 1731; 4th Feb. 1732; 30th Oct. 1732; 1st Aug. 1737; 4th Aug. 1770; 1st Oct. 1771; 18th April, 20 Jac.; 3rd Oct. 20 Car.; 27th March 11 Jac.; 12th June, 1660; 5th Oct. 16 Jac.

Arms of LEWGORE: Arg. a bend ragulée Vert., betw. 2 escallops Gu.

ROUSE HALL MANOR.

This was the estate of Uluric in Saxon times, and of Roger de Poictou in the time of William the Conqueror, Roger Fitz Ernald holding under him. It passed to Ernald Rufus or Le Rus, and in 1201 was the lordship of Sir Ernald le Rous, probably his grandson, who was succeeded by his son, Sir William le Rous, who died in 1253,¹ when it went to Alice, his daughter, who married Sir Richard de Brewse. Sir Richard died in 1296, and his wife in 1300, when Davy makes out that the manor passed to their son and heir, Sir Giles de Brewse, Knt., who died in 1310, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Richard Brewse, who died in 1323. Margaret, Sir Richard's daughter and coheir, married Sir John Weyland. Thus Davy succeeds in getting the manor into the Weyland family, but there are a few facts against this imaginary devolution. First, we meet with a fine levied of the manor in 1288 by John de Weyland and Maria his wife against Richard de Brewse and Alice his wife,² and there can be no doubt that by virtue of this the manor became vested in John de Weyland. Consequently, the manor never vested in Sir Giles de Brewse, nor in the second Sir Richard de Brewse, nor in Margaret, the latter's daughter. From this John de Weyland the manor seems to have passed to Thomas de Weyland, the unfortunate Lord Chief Justice, who had to abjure the realm in 1290, for we find it mentioned in the Escheater's return,³ and his son, Sir John Weyland had a grant of free warren in 1301,⁴ and the grant of a market and fair in the manor in 1304.⁵

Sir John Weyland had both this manor and the advowson of Clopton, and he, with Maria his wife, in 1307 levied a fine of both against John Olyner.⁶ On his death about 1312⁷ these passed to his brother, Sir Richard Weyland. Richard's daughter and heir, Cecily, inherited the manor in 1319, and married Bartholomew de Burghersh, who had a grant of free warren here in 1349.⁸ He died seised of the manor in right of his wife in 1369,⁹

¹ I.P.M., 37 Hen. III. 49; 44 Hen. III. 15; or File. 14 (17). The manor was then held with Hasketon Manor of Roger, Earl Marshal, by the service of one knight's fee.

² Feet of Fines, 16 Edw. I. 7.

³ I.P.M., 18 Edw. I. 51.

⁴ Chart. Rolls, 29 Edw. I. 7.

⁵ Chart. Rolls, 32 Edw. I. 51.

⁶ Feet of Fines, 1 Edw. II. 27.

⁷ I.P.M., 6 Edw. II. 34.

⁸ Chart. Rolls, 23 Edw. I. 3.

⁹ Duchy of Lanc. I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. 142; I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. i. 14.

when it passed to Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, married to Edward Le Despenser. He died 11th November, 1375,¹ and she in 1409.

In 1489 we find a charter which shows that at that time the manor was vested in John Audeley. By it he conveyed to John Bloys, clerk, his heirs and assigns for ever, "Clopton *al.* Bowsyshalle Manor and Sweneland and Cokefeld Manors," with all lands, rents, advowsons of churches, &c.² This conveyance was no doubt by way of settlement, for we find that John Audeley, then Sir John Audeley, had a fine levied against him by John Jenor and others in 1514,³ and died seised of the manor on 18th April, 1529,⁴ when it passed to his son and heir, John Audeley, who died in the month of June, 1534,⁵ when it devolved on his brother and heir, Edward Audeley.⁶ From him the manor passed to Robert Gurdon, who died in 1579,⁷ when it went to his son and heir, John Gurdon. It then seems to have vested in Robert Gosnold, for he in 1600 sold the manor to Thomas Rous, who died in 1603, after which time the manor descended in the same course as the Manor of Kingshall, and is now vested in the Hon. Alexander Hewitt Kerr.

Courts for the manor were held as follows: 15th July, 30 Eliz.; 21st Sept. 2 Car.; 26th Sept. 2 Car.; 17th April, 3 Car.; 14th Oct. 17 Car.; first court of William Betts, 6th Sept. 1703; 1st Nov. 1703; 31st Oct. 1705; 25th Sept. 1707; 2nd Nov. 1708; first court of Thomas Betts, 6th Nov. 1710; 14th April, 1715; 5th May, 1715; Henry Betts, 6th May, 1717; 12th Sept. 1717; 12th Nov. 1717; 1st Dec. 1719; first court of Elizabeth Betts, widow, 29th Dec. 1721; 3rd Dec. 1722; 12th Aug. 1723; 27th Sept. 1723; 15th Dec. 1727; 24th May, 1728; 1st Dec. 1728; 2nd June, 1729; 13th Oct. 1729; 27th Dec. 1731; 13th April, 1733; 6th Nov. 1736; 29th March, 1737; 25th May, 1737; 1st July, 1737; 25th Jan. 1737; 5th June, 1740; 20th Aug. 1740; 9th July, 1742; 17th July, 1744; 9th Oct. 1744; 20th Oct., 1747; 12th Aug. 1749; 6th Oct. 1750; 27th June, 1752; 19th March, 1753; 29th June, 1754; 24th June, 1756; 16th Aug. 1758; 27th Feb. 1767; 6th Sept. 1768; 4th Aug. 1770; 12th Oct. 1772; 3rd June, 1773; 6th April, 1774; 21st Nov. 1774; first court of Rebecca Anguish, widow, and Ann Betts, spinster, two daughters of Elizabeth Betts, 13th June, 1775; 17th Oct. 1775; 27th June, 1777; 15th Aug. 1777; 28th Jan. 1779; 12th Dec. 1780; 9th Dec. 1783; 25th Jan. 1785; 24th Aug. 1786; 9th June, 1789; 15th Nov. 1790; 3rd April, 1792; 17th Oct. 1793; 18th Sept. 1794; 1st June, 1798; Matthew Raper and Ann his wife, 28th June, 1816; Matthew Raper, 13th Aug. 1824; F. V. Raper's last court 31st May, 1849; and Charles Fraser and Eliza Raper's first court, 23rd May, 1850.

Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is the sale of a seventh share of messuages, lands, &c., in the Manors of Kingshall, Brendhall, and Rowsehall in 1709.⁸ It is dated the 30th May, 1709, and is a sale made by Stephen Person, of Derby, in New England (N. America), to John Gibbon, of London, merchant, and is of a share Person had inherited from Thomas Garnham, his grandfather. The customs of this manor are: The youngest son is heir, the eldest brother is heir, the widow is entitled to one-third for dower, and timber cannot be cut without licence of lord. It has been the

¹ I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. ii. 46.

² 4 Hen. VII. Cl. dor. 33.

³ Fine, Easter, 6 Hen. VIII.

⁴ I.P.M., 23 Hen. VIII. 8.

⁵ I.P.M., 27 Hen. VIII. 19.

⁶ See Manor of Redhall, in Winesham, in this Hundred.

⁷ I.P.M., 7 April, 21 Eliz.

⁸ Add. Ch. 19269.

custom for a fine to be paid on the deaths of free tenants, and on their alienations *inter vivos*. The fines are arbitrary and heriots attached in some instances to copyholds in this manor.

MANOR OF WASCOLIES *al.* WESTERLYES (*olim* Naunton's).

This was the estate of Edric Grim in Saxon days, and of Ralph Peverel at the time of the Norman Survey.

It was apparently vested in John de Wascobl, who had the advowson of Clopton in 1273. Amongst the early Chancery Proceedings is a suit by Robert Fitz Rauff, nephew of Sir John Forstaf against John, nephew of Robert Rendelysham, late Steward of the "Manor of Naunton," as to erasure of entries in the Court Rolls of the manor.¹ In 1558 the manor was vested in Thomas Codd, alderman of Norwich, and this year passed on his death to his cousin and heir, Thomas Codd. We next find it vested in Thomas Rous, who died in 1572, and from this time it seems to have descended in a like manor with the Manor of Brendhall, in Clopton, and is now vested in the Hon. Alexander Hewitt Kerr.

A copy admittance to this manor of Thomas Coggeshall at a court held for this manor 19th March, 1753, when Elizabeth Betts was lady, is given in the East Anglian Notes and Queries, vol. v. p. 204. Mr. Daniel Hipwell, who makes the communication, does not apparently recognise the manor, as he leaves both parish and county blank. There is, however, no doubt as to the identity, and the description in the will of John Coggeshall as copyhold in Clopton, and the boundaries of the land—one being a piece of land abutting upon a meadow of the Manor of Rousehall—are all confirmatory. Courts for this manor were held as follows: 24th Oct. 1688; 24th Oct. 1699; 30th Oct. 1700; 27th Oct. 1701; 10th April, 1702; court of William Betts, 29th Oct. 1702; 29th March, 1704; 31st Oct. 1705; 4th Nov. 1706; 4th April, 1707; 25th Sept. 1707; 2nd Nov. 1708; 7th March, 1708; 9th Sept. 1709; first court of Thomas Betts, 6th Nov. 1710; 5th Feb. 1710; 14th April, 1715; 5th May, 1715; first Court of Henry Betts, 12th Sept. 1716; 6th May, 1717; 8th Oct. 1717; 6th Oct. 1719; 29th Jan. 1719; first court of Elizabeth Betts, widow, 29th Oct., 1721; 4th Oct. 1722. Felix Vincent Raper's last court, 31st May, 1849; and Charles Fraser and Eliza Raper's first court 23rd May, 1850.

The custom of the manor is that the youngest son is heir, the eldest brother is heir, and the widow is entitled to a moiety. The fines are arbitrary and heriots attached in some instances to copyholds held of this manor.

¹ E.C.P., Bundle 71, 61.

CULPHO.



HERE were two manors here in Saxon times. One was held by Brihtric, a freeman under the Abbot of Ely in the Confessor's time. It consisted of 80 acres, 10 bordars, and 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the tenants, 4 acres of meadow, 2 rouncies, 7 beasts, 36 hogs, and 100 sheep, valued at 20s. By the time of the Survey the value had risen to 30s., the serfs had disappeared, the plough-teams of the men had come down to 1, the rouncies to 1, the beasts to 2, the hogs to 15, the sheep to 60, and the only detail in which a rise was discernible was the increase of 1 ploughteam in demesne.

The other manor was in the time of the Confessor held by Godric, a freeman under Harold, who held 40 acres, 3 bordars, 2 acres of meadow, and 1 ploughteam, valued at 10s. The value was the same at the time of the Survey, but the ploughteam had disappeared. Both these manors were held by Roger de Poictou as Domesday tenant in chief. Roger also held in Culpho 21 acres which in the Confessor's time had been held by 5 freemen under commendation to the Abbot of Ely. In those days there was a ploughteam, and the value was stated to be 7s.; but at the time of the Survey there was but half a team, and the value had dropped 2s. There was also here a church with 10 acres valued at 20d.¹

The only other holding in Culpho was that of Geoffrey de Magnaville, who had 3 freemen, 2 under commendation to Halden, and the third to the Abbot of Ely, holding 30 acres and one bordar. There had been 2 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey these had disappeared; also 2 acres of meadow, valued at 5s.²

MANOR OF CULPHO *al.* VERDONS AND WACHESHAM MANOR.

This was the manor of Brihtric in Saxon days, and of Roger de Poictou in Norman times. It was probably the manor held later by Sir Osbert de Wachesham and William de Verdun, who held half a fee of the Honor of Lancaster in 1210,³ and which was held subsequently by Osbert's son, Giles de Wachesham, who also held half a knight's fee in chief of the King,⁴ and later by Sir Giles's son, Sir Giles. This last Giles's brother, John de Wachesham, about the same time held in Culpho 4 fees of the Honor of Lancaster.⁵ Giles de Wachesham, the father, died in 1267,⁶ and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Giles de Wachesham, who is distinctly stated in the Hundred Rolls to have held this manor of the King in chief of the Honor of Lancaster.⁷ It would seem, however, that the manor was held really in moieties by the Wachesham and Verdon families. Sir Giles de Wachesham, the son,⁸ died in 1272,⁹ and Davy traces the manor from the Wacheshams to the Verdons by the marriage of Isabella, daughter of Giles de Wachesham; but this is a mistake. Giles de Wachesham left a son and heir, Sir Gerard, also called Sir Giles, and we find the following entry on the Close Rolls for 1278. Shortly, it is an order for John, son of John le (*sic*) Verdun to have seisin of a moiety of Culpho Manor as held of Giles de Wachesham, tenant in chief, which moiety came to the King's hands by reason of the wardship

¹ Dom. ii. 346.² Dom. ii. 413.³ Red Book of the Exchequer, 132 B. 148d.⁴ T. de N. 283.⁵ T. de N. 291.⁶ I.P.M., 52 Hen. III. 14.⁷ H.R. ii. 188.⁸ See Manor of Stanstead, in Babergh Hundred.⁹ I.P.M., 1 Edw. I. 9; 3 Edw. I. 28

of Gerard, son and heir of Giles de Wachesham, whilst the heir was under age, as wardship of a wardship, and John, son of the said John le Verdun, was his next heir, and of full age.¹ We learn nothing more of Gerard de Wachesham, but in 1297 we find that the whole place was held by John de Wachesham and Thomas Verdon.²

This John de Wachesham was apparently a cousin of Sir Gerard, being the grandson of John, the brother of Sir Giles, father of Gerard. He was dead before 1316, for we find amongst the ancient Deeds in the Record Office, formerly preserved in the Court of Augmentations, a grant by John, son of William Hoo (probably a trustee) to Dyonisia late the wife of John de Wachesham, Knt., and to Thomas, son and heir of the said John, of the Manor of Culpho, with messuages, lands, &c., in the Vills of "Culfo, Tudinham, Groundisburg, and Playford," with remainder upon the death of the said Dyonisia and Thomas to John de Wachesham and Edmund, brothers of the said Thomas. The deed is dated the Friday after the Octave of Easter, 10 Edw. II.³ It is strange that none of the parties named in this settlement were tenants on the taking of the inquisition p.m. of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in 1327. Giles de Wachesham is the person there mentioned.⁴

On John de Verdon's death he was succeeded by Thomas de Verdon, who died seised of the manor, or the Verdon moiety, in 1315,⁵ when it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Verdon, who released it to William West, of Newbourne, in 1357. Upon the death of Thomas de Wachesham, the manor (or a moiety thereof) passed to his son and heir, John de Wachesham, and he sold to Roger de Wolferston. In 1363 we meet with a fine levied by Roger de Wolferston, Robb atte Gern, chaplain, and Geoffrey de Martlesham against John de Wachesham, and it was no doubt by this fine the manor passed from the family of Wachesham to that of Wolferston. Certainly about the year 1400 we find the manor vested in Thomas de Wolferston or Wolverston (grandson of Roger), who died seised of it in 1428, when it passed to his son and heir, Robert Wolferston.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Hen. VI. we find a suit relating to the manor by this Robert Wolferston against John Frarkes, parson of Harkstead, feoffee.⁶ Robert died about 1452, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Wolferston, who died in 1468, when it went to his widow Helena, who remarried John Penley. She died in 1478,⁷ when Richard Wolferston, son and heir of John and Helena, succeeded to the lordship. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Seckford, of Seckford Hall, Bealings, afterwards married to Richard Jenney, of Herringfleet. Richard Wolferston died in 1495,⁸ leaving a son and heir, Thomas, married to Maud, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stanley, of Pipe, co. Stafford. A little later the manor passed to Sir Richard Brooke, who died 6th May, 1529, seised of it, being succeeded by his son and heir, Robert Brooke, then aged 34.⁹ It should be mentioned that in the 10th Report of the Deputy Keeper

¹ Close Rolls, 6 Edw. I., 13; I.P.M., John de Verdun, 6 Edw. I. 26.

² I.P.M., Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, brother of the King, 25 Edw. I. 51.

³ B. 1066.

⁴ I.P.M., 1 Edw. III. 88.

⁵ I.P.M., 9 Edw. II. 54.

⁶ E.C.P. 8 Hen. IV.; 35 Hen. VI.; Bundle 16, 179.

⁷ I.P.M., 18 Edw. IV. 9.

⁸ I.P.M., 9 and 10 Hen. VII.; D.K.R. 10 App. ii. p. 121, Duchy of Lanc.; I.P.M., 12 Hen. VII. 51; Will 1492.

⁹ I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI. 60.

of the Public Records,¹ we find a reference made to the fact of the preservation of particulars of "farm of Culpho Manor" on grant to Thomas Wingfield in the 36th year of Hen. VIII. [1544].

In 1591 amongst the Calendar to Pleadings in the Duchy of Lancaster, we find a suit as to infringement of the Duchy liberties on land escheated on conviction of Nicholas Foxe for murder. The case is *Attorn.-Gen. v. Finche* and another [33 Eliz. 5], and though the Manors of Culpho, Bury St. Edmunds, Ilketshall, and Bardolfs are mentioned, the Calendar does not disclose the connection. As to the Brooke holding there may be doubt, for in 1601 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Michael Heydon and others against Robert Wolferston.² This Robert was no doubt the grandson of Thomas Wolverston above mentioned, and would rather imply that the manor had continued in the Wolferston family until this time. If so, it would probably have passed from Thomas to his eldest son Philip, who married Frances Howard, and as he died leaving a daughter only, Mary, married to Sir John Killigrew, would have passed to Philip, 3rd brother of Thomas, and ultimately to his 4th brother Robert, who married Mary, daughter of Edmund Withypool, of Ipswich, and left a son Robert Wolverston, married to Dorothy, sister to Anthony, Viscount Montagu.

In 1609 Sir Michael Stanhope, Knt., held the manor. This is on the authority of Davy. Sir Michael Stanhope had certainly some interest here, for there is still a charity subsisting in the place established by him. It consists of £4. 14s. 2½d., being the proportion payable to this parish out of certain yearly rents amounting to £48, issuing out of the demesne lands of the Manor of Valence, in Blaxhall, granted to trustees in fee in the 16th year of the reign of King James I.

There is a fine of the "Manor of Culpho" levied in 1357 by William Pottere against John de Ufford, Knt., Adam de Skakilthorp, parson of Causton Church, and Adam de Hautboys, parson of Cockfield Church, which Richard de Martlesham and Matilda his wife held for their lives.³ This fine included also the Manors of Playford, Kesgrave, Tuddenham Magna and Parva, Blynges, and Rushmere. In 1574 we meet with a fine of "Wattesham Manor" levied by Sir William Cordell and others against Drugo Drury and others.⁴

The quit rents of Culpho Manor in 1743 amounted to £4. 7s. 3d. per annum.

Arms of WOLFERSTON: Sable, a fesse wavy, betw. three wolves' heads erased Or.

ABBOTS OR CULPHO ABBATIS or C. REGIS MANOR.

This was the manor of Godric, the freeman of Harold in Saxon times and of Roger de Poitou in Norman days.

In 1225 it was the lordship of William de Valoines. His successor, William de Valoines, about 1280 gave the manor and the church of Culpho to Leiston Abbey, and William Verdon, who married his daughter Matilda, confirmed the gift. On the dissolution of the religious houses in the time of Hen. VIII. the manor passed to the Crown. It was granted by Hen. VIII. in 1536, with the possessions of the Abbey of Leiston, to Charles Bran-

¹ App. ii. p. 301.

² Fine, Hil. 43 Eliz.

³ Feet of Fines, 31-32 Edw. III. 48.

⁴ Fine, Mich. 16-17 Eliz.

don, Duke of Suffolk, but he shortly afterwards exchanged the site of the abbey and the manors, rectories, and lands attached to it, with the Crown for Henham Hall.

In 1540 this manor was granted by the Crown in fee to Thomas Bacon, of Hessest, and was then said to be of the value of 7s. 3d.¹ The grant was by letters patent 32 Hen. VIII., and will be found amongst the Bodleian Charters.² There is also a grant of this manor for life to Lady Anne of Cleves out of the Augmentation Office 1540-1.³ The same year Thomas Bacon obtained a licence to alienate the manor to Thomas Wolferston, sen.⁴ Thomas Wolferston was probably the son of Thomas and Maud his wife, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stanley, mentioned in the account of the main manor. He did homage for Culpho in 1541, and married Philippa, daughter of William Humberston, of Dunwich. He had licence in 1554 to alienate the manor to Robert Kinge. Robert Kinge died in 1585, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Kinge *al.* Blondeville, who, with his wife, Patience, in 1606 had licence to alienate to Thomas Moswell.

In 1660 the manor was vested in Sir William Blois, of Grundisburgh, Knt., on whose death it passed to his son and heir, Sir Charles Blois, who was created a Bart. 15th April, 1686. From the Exchequer Depositions taken at Woodbridge in 1690, we learn that at that time there was pending an action between this Sir Charles Blois and Robert Thompson relating to a farm called Newhall or New Culpho, and the sale of part of the estate of Sir William Blois, and contract for purchase of manor, &c. Sir Charles Blois died 9th April, 1738, and from this time to the time of Sir John Blois, 5th Bart., the descent of the manor is identical with that of the Manor of Blythburgh, in Blything Hundred. Sir John Blois sold the manor to Brampton Gurdon, of Letton, co. Norfolk, who had assumed the surname of Dillingham. He was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1789, and married 1st Mary, daughter of Philip Bedingfield, of Ditchingham, and had three sons, Theophilus-Thornhaugh, Thornhaugh-Philip, and Philip-Brampton. By his 2nd wife, Mary, daughter and coheir of Samuel Howard, he had only one daughter, Mary, married to William Frere, serjeant at law, and Master of Downing College, Cambridge. Mr. Dillingham died in 1820, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Theophilus-Thornhaugh Gurdon, of Letton, co. Norfolk, and of Grundisburgh, Lieut.-Col. West Norfolk Militia and High Sheriff in 1824. He married Anne, daughter of William Mellish, M.P. for Blyth, and had issue five sons and a daughter married to the Hon. Henry Wodehouse, thus becoming mother of the Earl of Kimberley. His 3rd son, William, was Recorder of Bury, and Judge of the County Court in Essex.

Colonel Gurdon died in March, 1849, and his widow the following year, when the manor passed to his eldest son, Brampton Gurdon, sometime M.P. for West Norfolk, and High Sheriff in 1855. He married the Hon. Henrietta Susannah Ridley-Colborne, eldest daughter of Nicholas, 1st Lord Colborne, and had issue two sons and two daughters. On the death of Brampton Gurdon in 1881 the manor passed to his eldest son, Robert Thornhaugh Gurdon, who married 1st in 1862 Frances-Harriet (? Harriet-Allen), 6th daughter of Sir William Miles, 1st Bart., and 2ndly in 1874 Emily, daughter of the Rev. Robert Boothby Heathcote, of Chingford, Essex.

¹ S.P. 1540, 436 (58).

² Bodl. Suff. Ch. 153.

³ S.P. 1540-1, 1500.

⁴ S.P. 1540, 942 (15).

The manor has since passed to and is now vested in Lord Cranworth, of Letton Hall.

Arms of BLOIS : See Blythburgh Manor, in Blything Hundred. Of GURDON : Sable, three leopards' faces jessant fleurs-de-lis, Or.

FALKENHAM.



HERE were two manors here in Saxon times. One was held by Edric under commendation to Norman in King Edward's time, and at the time of the Survey was held by Turlaville of Roger Bigot. It consisted of a carucate of land, 6 bordars, 1 serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 2 acres of meadow, formerly 4 rouncies but then 3, 10 hogs, and 60 sheep, valued at 30s. And there were 7 freemen and a half with 57 acres under commendation to Norman, with 3 ploughteams. The names of the 7 freemen were Brihtmar, Woolmer, Godwin, Ulward, Goodrich, Sweting (of whom Ralph was seised), and Leverich Leveson. And they had half an acre of meadow, and their holding was valued at 10s.

Roger Bigot as tenant in chief also held here 4 freemen—Leverich, Suneman, Manson, and Leofstan (under Norman by half their commendation, and the other moiety belonged to Ralph de Turlaville), with 30 acres and a bordar, and 2 ploughteams, and an acre of meadow, valued at 5s. The place was half a league long and 4 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 22½d.¹

The other manor had in the time of the Confessor been held by Brismer, and at the time of the Survey was held by Ranulf, brother of Ilger. It consisted of 26 acres, and had attached in Saxon times 1 ploughteam, 1 rouncy, 4 beasts, 40 sheep; but these had apparently disappeared by the time of the Survey, when the value was 5s., as against the earlier valuation of 10s. The Domesday Survey here adds some statements not particularly lucid. "This Brihtmar had several lands, and some part was delivered on the King's behalf to Ingelric; and other parts to Ranulf, Ilger's brother, and a third part to Ralph Pinel; and in this third part was this aforesaid land delivered to Ralph as he himself says, and the said (?) gives this testimony that he was seised at the first; but whether on behalf of the King or not he was seised that they ignore; and say also that Ranulf claims this land against Ralph; and Roger the Sheriff named to them a set term, that they should both be present—Ranulf appearing, Ralph was absent; and therefore the men of the Hundred adjudged that Ranulf was seised, who now holds. But Ralph Pinel denies this, because he was not summoned for that plea."²

MANOR OF FALKENHAM OR FALKENHAM DODNASH.

This was the manor of Edric in Saxon days, and of Ralph de Turlaville holding of Roger Bigot in Norman times. The manor was vested in the Priory of Dodnash at an early date, and in 1327 the priory had a grant of free warren here.³ With the priory the manor remained until the Dissolution, when it passed to the Crown, and was granted by Hen. VIII. in 1525 to Cardinal Wolsey,⁴ for the endowment of the College in Ipswich. A fine was in 1526 levied of the manor by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church College in Oxford against Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and others.⁵ On the Cardinal's disgrace the manor again came to the Crown, and an account of arrears due to the King from land of the suppressed monastery of Falkenham, as it is called, will be found amongst the State Papers in 1532.⁶ The manor was in 1531 granted to Thomas Alverde, who died in 1534. It seems again to have vested in the Crown and been granted to the Duke of Norfolk, for in

¹ Dom. ii. 339, 340b, 341.

² Dom. ii. 423b, 424.

³ Chart. Rolls, 1 Edw. III. 11.

⁴ S.P. 17 Hen. VIII. 1833.

⁵ Fine, Mich. 18 Hen. VIII.

⁶ S.P. 24 Hen. VIII. 1359.

1544 we find the manor with divers others in the county given in exchange for the castle, manor, and chase of Rysing, in Norfolk, to King Hen. VIII. by Thomas Howard, the then Duke, and his son, Henry, Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

On the opening of the seventeenth century we find the manor vested in Uriah Babington, who died seised of it in 1605, when it passed to his son and heir, Uriah, and in 1609 went to his (Uriah's) widow Anne.

In 1658 we find amongst the Exchequer Depositions one taken at Ipswich in a suit concerning the Manor of Dodnash, and the tithes between Edmond Prideaux, plaintiff, and Clement Toakeley and another, defendants; and the following year a like deposition in a suit between Robert Holmes, plaintiff, and William Burton and others, defendants.

In 1662 the manor was vested in Martha Goodwin, widow, and in 1764 in Jonathan Barwood. Later, in 1842, we find the lordship vested in Richard Norton Cartwright, of Ixworth Abbey.

The customs of this manor were involved in a suit in 1589 respecting copyhold lands then lately belonging to Robert Watson and Margaret his wife, in a suit between William Symonds and another, and John Thurston.¹

RUSSELL'S MANOR.

This was the inheritane of Brichmar in Saxon times, and of Ralph, brother of Ilger, in Norman days.

In the time of Hen. I. it was held by Sir Robert de Sackville, Knt., of the Honor of Eye. His descendants were seated at Buckhurst, in Sussex, and were ancestors of the Dukes of Dorset and Middlesex.

In the time of Hen. VI. the manor was vested in John Russell, of Chelsford, who died in 1427, when it passed to his son and heir, Richard Russell, from whom it passed to his son and heir, William Russell.² This manor was held of the Manor of Walton-cum-Trimley.

In the next century we find the lordship vested in William Waller, of Ipswich, who died 8th April, 1535,³ when it passed to his son and heir, William Waller,⁴ who died 1st November, 1547, when the manor went to his son and heir, William Waller.⁵

We meet with two fines of this manor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The first was levied in 1567 by John Bales against Roger Petytt and others;⁶ and the second in 1570 by Thomas Lambe against William Clavell and others.⁷

We next find the manor in Thomas Pratt, for amongst the Exchequer Special Commissions in 1594 is a survey of this manor, said to be "parcel of the possessions of Thomas Pratt, collector of the Customs in Ipswich."⁸ It must then, or within the next three years, have gone to the Crown, for in 1597 we meet in the State Papers with a grant of the manor in perpetuity to Robert Barker, of Ipswich. The value of the manor was then stated to be £29. 1s. 0½d.⁹ The Survey Book or Extent of Russell's Manor in 1607 will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.¹⁰ Robert Barker, then Sir Robert, Knt., died in 1618, when the manor passed to his

¹ Exch. Dep. at Woodbridge.

² Half a fee in Falkenham for William Russel, John, Duke of Norfolk; I.P.M., 11 Hen. VI. 43.

³ I.P.M., 28 Hen. VIII. 25.

⁴ Davy makes him son of Richard Waller. See Peyton Hall Manor, Ramsholt, in Wilford Hundred.

⁵ I.P.M., 3 Edw. VI. 152.

⁶ Fine, Easter, 9 Eliz.

⁷ Fine, Hil. 12 Eliz.

⁸ 36 Eliz. D.K.R., 38 App. p. 51.

⁹ S.P. 1597, p. 427.

¹⁰ Add. 21042.

son and heir, Sir John Barker, of Trimley, created a Bart. From Sir John Barker, 1st Bart., this manor descended in the same course as the Manor of Offton Monks, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred, the descent of which has been already given, to the 7th Bart, Sir John Fytch Barker. He died in 1766, and left his estate to George Nassau, who died in 1823, devising this manor to William Henry, Earl of Rochford, his brother, who, dying in 1830, left it to Alexander, 10th Duke of Hamilton.

The manor was later acquired by Colonel George Tomline, from whom it has descended in the same course as the Manor of Bacton, in Hartismere Hundred, to and is now vested in the Right Hon. Captain E. G. Pretyma, D.L., of Orwell Park.

Arms of RUSSELL : Arg. a chevron betw. 3 cross-crosslets fitchée, Sa.

FELIXSTOW MANOR.



ROGER Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, had 117 lordships in Suffolk, of the gift of William the Conqueror, and upon one of them he founded the Priory of Felixstow, and endowed it with the Manor of Felixstow Priory, with the churches of Walton and Felixstow, and with the tithe and other appurtenances in Walton. About the year 1105 the founder gave it as a cell to the monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester, and the monks here were called monks of Rochester. The gift was confirmed by William Rufus. Until the Dissolution this manor belonged to the Priory of Felixstow, when it passed to the Crown, and was in 1528 granted by Hen. VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey. On his disgrace the Crown granted the manor in 1530 to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who, with his son Henry in 1544 exchanged it with the King for the Castle of Rysing and other property.

In 1576 Queen Elizabeth granted the manor to Thomas Seckford. Later it probably passed with the Manor of Walton to the Barkers as Offton Monks, and as Grimston Hall, in Trimley St. Martin, in this Hundred.

FOXHALL.



THE Domesday Survey contains but one holding under Foxhall, namely, 15 acres valued at 2s., held by the Abbot of Ely.¹

There is, however, another under the head "Derneford," which is, no doubt, Darnford, in Foxhall. This was of 80 acres and 2 acres of meadow, 3 bordars in Saxon times, having 4 ploughteams, when it was valued at 40s., but at the time of the Survey 3 ploughteams only, when it was valued at 15s. In the Confessor's time this property was held by 11 freemen under commendation to Durrant, who was half Edric's man and half Harold's, and at the time of the Survey it was held by Hervey of Bourges as tenant in chief.²

There are also six other entries in the Survey, under "Ingoluestruna" and "Isleuestuna," which evidently belong to Ingulveston or Iselton in Foxhall. Two of them were in the chief holding of the Abbot of Ely, one being a freeman having 16 acres of land and half an acre of meadow, with half a ploughteam valued at 3s., which Robert Malet held of the abbot, and the other being a freewoman under commendation to the abbot, having 30 acres, to which were formerly attached a ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey only half a team and 2 bordars, 4 acres of meadow, and a freeman with 10 acres, valued at 4s.³ Two other holdings were amongst the lands of Geoffrey de Magnaville, and consisted of Goodrich, a freeman under commendation half to Halden and half to the abbot, having 20 acres of land and 2 of meadow, valued at 2s.; and Halden a socman holding 15 acres and 1 bordar, to which holding was formerly attached a ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey 1 ox only; also 1 acre of meadow, the whole valued at 2s.⁴

Hervey of Bourges had two other holdings in Ingulveston, in Foxhall. One was of a carucate and 4 acres of land, held in the Confessor's time by 13 freemen under commendation to Durrant, but at the time of the Survey

¹ Dom. ii. 386b.

² Dom. ii. 442b.

³ Dom. ii. 386b.

⁴ Dom. ii. 413.

by 6 freemen. In Saxon times there had been 5 ploughteams, but they had come down to 1. There were 5 acres of meadow, and the whole was valued at 10s.

The other holding was of one freeman under commendation to the said Durrant, holding 12 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 40d. "It," says the Survey, but "it" must refer to the township, and not to these two small holdings, "is 6 quarentenes long and 5 broad, and pays in a gelt 7½d." This Peter de Paludel held of Hervey of Bourges.¹

Under the lands of Hugh de Montford we meet with an entry in the Survey of "Isleuertona," which is no doubt the same as the place above referred to. Hugh held here 4 freemen under commendation to Goodmund with 18 acres and 1 acre of meadow, formerly 2 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey 1 only, valued at £4. 10s., over all of which land the Abbot of Ely had soc.²

Foxhall was formerly a distinct parish, but is now a hamlet to Brightwell.

FOXHALL *al.* CASWELL'S MANOR.

Before the time of Edw. I. there were three manors here—the Manor of Foxhall *al.* Caswell's, Foxhall Manor, and Felton's Manor.

Foxhall or Caswell's belonged, in the time of Hen. III., to the Holbroke family, and William de Holbroke in that reign held the lordship, which on his death passed to his son and heir, Richard de Holbroke, who had a grant of free warren here in 1267.³ From this time to the time of John Fastolf, who died 6th Dec. 1506, the manor passed in the same course of devolution as the manor of Brokes Hall, in Nacton, in this Hundred. The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Sir Thomas Holbroke,⁴ John de Holbroke,⁵ Hugh Fastolfe,⁶ Sir Hugh Fastolf,⁷ and Sir John Fastolfe,⁸ and is included in a fine levied in 1336 by Sir Thomas de "Holebrok" and Margaret his wife against William le Neweman, parson of Tattingstone Church, and Nicholas Bonde.⁹

We next find the manor vested in the Wingfield family, and Sir Anthony Wingfield, Bart., died seised of it in 1628, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Rich. Wingfield, Bart., who sold it to Thos. Essington, who held his first court in 1653. His son and heir, John Essington, sold the manor to Sir Sam. Barnardiston, 3rd son of Sir Nathaniel, who held his first court here in 1664; and from this time it has passed in the same course as the Manor of Brightwell, in this Hundred, and is now vested in the Right Hon. Captain E. G. Pretyma, D.L., of Orwell Park.

The manor was offered for sale 26th Aug. 1812, when the property of Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart. It was described then as "a valuable freehold estate situate in Foxhall and Brightwell, comprising the Manor of Cassolis, in Foxhall, abounding with game." The quit rents were stated to be £2. 3s. 3½d. per annum, and the fines to have amounted in 1811 to £11. 5s. 3d. It is stated to have been bought by Sir Robert Harland, but this does not seem to have been the case.

¹ Dom. ii. 442b.

² Dom. ii. 406.

³ Chart. Rolls, 57 Hen. III. 5.

⁴ I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 75; see I.P.M., 7 Hen. VI. 58.

⁵ I.P.M., 50 Edw. III. 31.

⁶ I.P.M., 7 Hen. IV. 34.

⁷ I.P.M., 5 Hen. V. 49.

⁸ I.P.M., 26 Hen. VI. 15.

⁹ Feet of Fines, 10 Edw. III., 28.

FOXHALL MANOR.

This manor was given by Hugh de Dernford in the time of Hen. II. to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, Ipswich, where it remained until the Dissolution.

The priory had a grant of free warren here in 1333.¹

It was granted by the Crown in 1544 to Sir Thomas Pope, Knt., who the following year had licence to alienate to Sir John Jermy. Pope first granted a lease of the manor, with the Manors of Codenham, Creeting, and Stonham, to Sir John Jermy in 1545, for the lease is still preserved amongst the Charters in the Bodleian.² Sir John died in Nov. 1560, when the manor passed like the Manor of Metfield, in Mendham, Hoxne Hundred, to his son and heir, Francis Jermy, on whose death in 1611 it vested in his son and heir, Sir Thomas Jermy.³

FELTON'S MANOR.

We learn nothing respecting this manor, save that in 1803 it was the lordship of the Rev. John Cartwright.

¹ Chart. Rolls, 7 Edw. III. 38.

² Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1302.

³ See Wicks Bishop, Ipswich.

GRUNDISBURGH.



IN Saxon times there were four manors in this place. One was held by Algar, a freeman under the Abbot of Ely. It consisted of 1 carucate and 30 acres, 2 villeins, and 5 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the tenants, 4 acres of meadow, 3 rouncies, 6 beasts, 16 hogs, 70 sheep, and 3 hives of bees. The valuation in Saxon times was 20s., but at the time of the Survey the value was double. It was at the latter period held by Hervey de Berri of the Abbot of Ely. The extent was 10 quarentenes in length and 6 in breadth, and it paid in a gelt 15*d*. There were also here held by the abbot 7 acres which had been held in the Confessor's time by 3 men under half commendation to Algar, valued at 12*d*.¹

A second manor had been held in the Confessor's time by Goodrich, a freeman under Harold. It consisted of 1 carucate of land, and had 1 villein, 4 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne and 1 belonging to the tenants, and 3 acres of meadow, valued at 16s.

The Domesday tenant in chief of this manor was Hervey de Bourges, who also held here 3 half freemen, Godwin, Ulwin, and Leuric, under commendation to Harold, having 7 acres, formerly with half a ploughteam, and valued at 2s., but at the time of the Survey, when the half ploughteam had disappeared, valued at 12*d*.

Hervey also held in demesne 2 freemen Burric and Ailric, under commendation to Aschil, the house-carl in the Confessor's time, holding 5 acres, formerly with half a ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey none, the value being 10*d*.; and also in demesne Brown, a freeman under commendation to Edric, predecessor of Robert Malet, holding 20 acres, (and these 20 acres he held of Edric), formerly having 1 ploughteam, but by the time of the Survey half a team. There were also 2 acres and a half of meadow. The total value of this last was in Saxon times 5s., but at the time of the Survey 4s.²

The third manor was held in the time of the Confessor by a freeman of Harold's by commendation, and his wife under commendation to Haldene, having 60 acres which at the time of the Survey 4 freemen held. There was one villein, and there were 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 10s. The Domesday tenant was Earl Hugh.³

The fourth manor was that of Roger de Poictou, who had 60 acres, formerly held by a freeman, Brihtnoth, under the Abbot of Ely, with 3 bordars. Formerly attached to the manor was a ploughteam in demesne and half a team belonging to the tenants, with 1 acre of meadow. By the time of the Survey the ploughteam in demesne had disappeared. The value of this holding was 15s.

Roger de Poictou also had four other holdings in Grundisburgh. The first was of 20 acres, formerly held by 7 freemen under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, with 1 ploughteam, valued at 4s. By the time of the Survey there was but half a team, but the value had increased to 5s. The second was a freeman, Siric, King Edward's man, having 1 acre and a freeman under commendation to Brictric, having 4 acres; and 2 freemen, Aluric and Brihtman, under commendation to Ailric de Burgh, having 14 acres, formerly having among them 1 ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey

¹ Dom. ii. 386.

² Dom. ii. 441*b*.

³ Dom. ii. 300.

none, the value being 10s. The third was 2 freemen, one under commendation to the Abbot of Ely and the other under commendation to Halden, with 60 acres and 6 bordars, 2 ploughteams, and 2 acres of meadow, formerly valued at 12s., but at the time of the Survey at 10s. The fourth was of 40 acres, 1 bordar, a ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, formerly valued at 10s., but at the time of the Survey at 8s., which in the Confessor's time had been held by a freeman under the Abbot of Ely, but was at the time of the Survey held by Roger of Roger de Poictou.¹

There were three other small holdings here. One of Robert Malet, holding 2 socmen under commendation to Edric, with 5 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 12*d.*, which at the time of the Survey was held by Humfrey, son of Robert, of Robert Malet.²

A second was amongst the lands of Geoffrey de Magnaville, and consisted of 26 acres, a ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 4s., held in the Confessor's time by 4 freemen under commendation to Halden, and 8 acres and half an acre of meadow, valued at 16*d.*, formerly held by Almar, a freeman under commendation to Ailric de Burgh.³ And amongst the lands of Roger de Rheims were 20 acres held by Ralph, and belonging to Newton and to its valuation.⁴

GRUNDISBURGH HALL MANOR.

This was vested in Sir Hugh Peche, Knt., in 1270.

He claimed a market and fair, and free warren here in 1285.⁵ On his death in 1292⁶ the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Hugh Peche, who died about 1310,⁷ when it went to his sister and heir, Eva, who married Sir Robert de Tuddenham, and from this time to the time of Sir Edmund Bedingfield in 1528 the devolution of the manor is the same as that of Great Bealings, in this Hundred.

The last-mentioned Sir Edmund Bedingfield evidently disposed of the manor, for amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth we find an action by Thomas Pells and Francis Pells to complete a sale of this manor made by Edmund Bedingfield, deceased, to the plaintiffs and others.⁸

The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Eva Tuddenham, who died in 1311,⁹ also of Sir Robert Tuddenham, who died in 1337,¹⁰ Sir Robert Tuddenham,¹¹ Sir John Tuddenham,¹² Margery Tuddenham,¹³ Sir Thomas Tuddenham,¹⁴ Margaret Bedingfield,¹⁵ and Sir Thomas Bedingfield.¹⁶

In 1591 a fine was levied of the manor by John Pells against Anthony Gosnold and others,¹⁷ and in 1609 the lordship was held by Robert Gosnold. In 1688 it had passed to Sir William Blois, Knt., the son of William Blois, by Frances, daughter of John Tye, of Ipswich, which William Blois died 10th Jan. 1621, and was the son of William Blois and Alice his wife, daughter of William Nottingham, which last-mentioned William Blois died in 1607, and was the son of Richard Blois, who died in 1559, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Roger Hill, of Needham.

¹ Dom. ii. 346.

² Dom. ii. 315*b.*

³ Dom. ii. 412*b.*

⁴ Dom. ii. 423*b.*

⁵ Chart. Rolls, 13 Edw. I. 126.

⁶ I.P.M., 20 Edw. I. 37.

⁷ I.P.M., 3 Edw. II. 31.

⁸ C.P. ii. 305.

⁹ 5 Edw. II. 43.

¹⁰ 11 Edw. III. (2nd Nos.) 110.

¹¹ 5 Hen. V. 42.

¹² 10 Hen. V. 26*b.*

¹³ 10 Hen. V. 38.

¹⁴ 5 Edw. IV. 34.

¹⁵ 15 Edw. IV. 38.

¹⁶ 31 Hen. VIII. 5.

¹⁷ Fine, Easter, 33 Eliz.

The Blois family had resided at Grundisburgh Hall in the time of Hen. VII., and were of French extraction, having come into England, it is said, at the Conquest. An Ernald le Bloy was one of Aubrey de Vere's knights in the time of Hen. II., and we meet with the family in the times of Hen. III. and Edw. I. in Essex. William le Bloy held in 1254 some of the knights' fees which his ancestor Ernald had held under the de Veres, and Adam Bloy was sheriff, with William Bared, of Essex and Hertfordshire in 1334. The earliest mention of the family in Suffolk is in 1470, when we find a branch of the family at Norton.

Thomas Blois, who lived there in 1470, was the father of Thomas Blois, whose son, Thomas married Margaret, daughter of William Styles, of Ipswich, and died in 1528. He was the father of the Richard Blois, of Grundisburgh, who died in 1559, above mentioned.

William Blois, who held the manor in 1668, was one of the ten members of Parliament elected for Suffolk in 1654 and 1658. He married Cecily, daughter of Sir Thomas Wingfield, of Letheringham, Knt.,¹ and died in 1673, when the manor passed to his 4th, but eldest surviving son, Sir William Blois, Knt., who married 1st Martha, daughter of Sir Robert Brooke, of Cockfield Hall, in Yoxford, and 2ndly, Jane, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, of Ketton, Knt., widow of John Brooke, eldest son of Sir Robert Brooke. Sir William Blois died in 1675, and from this time to the time of Sir John Blois, 5th Bart., the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Blythburgh, in Blything Hundred.

Sir John Blois, 5th Bart., sold this manor to Brampton Gurdon, of Letton, who assumed the surname of Dillingham, and died in 1820, from which time the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Abbot's, in Culpho, in this Hundred, and is now vested in Lord Cranworth, of Letton Hall.

Courts were held for this manor 27th July, 1741, 14th Oct. 1763, 3rd Feb. 1766; by Brampton Gurdon Dillingham 17th Nov. 1812; and by Theophilus Thornhagh Dillingham Gurdon, 27th June, 1831.

Arms of BLOIS: See Blythburgh Manor, in Blything Hundred.

Arms of GURDON: See Culpho Manor, in this Hundred.

¹ An inscription in Grundisburgh Church, adds: "by Dame Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of Sir Dru Drury, Kt., which Sir Thos. was the son of Sir Robt. Wingfield, Knt., by Dame Cecily his wife, the daughter

of Thos., Lord Wentworth, which Sir Robt. was the son of Sir Anthony Wingfield, K.G., by Dame Elizabeth his wife, the sister and coheir of John, Earl of Oxford."

HASKETON.



MANOR was held here in the Confessor's time by Alwin, a freeman under the Abbot of Ely. It consisted of 40 acres, 1 ploughteam, and 1 acre of meadow, formerly valued at 10s., but at the time of the Survey fixed at 6s. This Alwin could neither sell nor give his land away from the Church of Ely. The Domesday tenant in chief was Roger de Poictou. Roger de Poictou also held 7 freemen under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, with 16 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 3s. He held besides 2 freemen under half commendation to Edric, the predecessor of Robert Malet, and one freeman under commendation to one who was himself under commendation to Edric, and one under commendation to Brown. These freemen had 12 acres valued at 2s.

Roger de Poictou had also in Hasketon three other smaller holdings. One was a freeman under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, having 9½ acres, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 2s. The Survey said, "It was 6 quarentenes long and 4 broad," which it is presumed must refer to the township. The last-mentioned property was held by Roger, son of Ernolf, and paid in a gelt 4*d*. The second of these smaller holdings was in the time of the Confessor held by 2 freemen, one under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, and the other under commendation to Lustwin, and consisted of 13 acres, valued at 2s.

The third consisted of 25 acres and half an acre of meadow, 1 bordar, and 1 ploughteam, valued at 5s., which had been held in the time of the Confessor by 7 and a half freemen under commendation to Edwold, and one and a half of these were under commendation to Grimolf. At the time of the Survey the value was 4s.¹

Amongst the possessions of Robert Malet we find three entries in the Great Survey. One had been held in the Confessor's time by a freeman, Lustwin, under commendation to Edric and his wife, under commendation to Halden. It consisted of 40 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 8s., of which holding the Abbot of Ely had the soc.

The second had been held by 2 freemen under commendation to Edric and consisted of 17 acres, but the dwellings of the freemen were in another Hundred. The value was 3s. The third of these holdings consisted of a freeman under Edric having 5 acres valued at 12*d*.² The Abbot of Ely also held here 22 acres, valued at 4s.³ The only other entry in the Survey of lands held here was of 22 acres, 1 ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 3s., which in the time of the Confessor had been held by 3 half freemen and 1 full freeman under commendation to Halden, and which at the time of the Survey was held by Geoffrey de Magnaville as tenant in chief.⁴

Under the head Aluredestuna, which is probably Hasketon, we find in the Survey a considerable estate held by Ivo as a manor of Ranulf, brother of Ilger, the tenant in chief. It had in the Confessor's time been held by Durrant, a freeman, who was Robert Malet's predecessor.

The manor consisted of 1 carucate and 80 acres, 7 villeins, 3 bordars, 2 ploughteams (reduced to 1 by the time of the Survey) in demesne, and 3 belonging to the tenants, 4 acres of meadow, 1 mill, 3 beasts, and 50 sheep. Also a church with 12 acres valued at 12*d*. The value of this manor was in

¹ Dom. ii. 346*b*, 347.

² Dom. ii. 315, 315*b*.

³ Dom. ii. 386.

⁴ Dom. ii. 413.

Saxon times £4, but in Norman days 60s. The length was 6 quarentenes, the breadth 4, and it paid in a gelt 10d.¹

HASKETON HALL MANOR.

This was the Manor of Alwin, a freeman under the Abbot of Ely in Saxon times, and of Roger de Poictou in the time of the Conqueror. By the end of the Conqueror's reign, the manor was held by Ernald Rufus, son of Roger, and in 1201 by Ernald le Rus, his grandson, who was succeeded by his son and heir, Hugh le Rus, to whom Hen. III. in 1227 granted a weekly market in Stradbroke, and at Stinton, in Norfolk, on Friday, and one at Wodebridge on Wednesday.² He was one of the collectors of the fifteenths in Norfolk in 1226, and was succeeded by his son and heir, William Le Rus, for he died seised of this manor and of the Manors of Stradbroke and Clopton in 1253,³ when Alice, his daughter and heir, was aged 6 years at Christmas.

There is another inquisition in 1260 of this William, when his heir is stated to be his daughter Alice, then aged 14 or 15.⁴ Alice married Sir Richard de Brewse, Knt., 2nd son of Sir William de Brewse and Maud his wife.

In 1268 we find this Sir Richard de Brewse suing one Odo de Sincleberg, Ralph de Chapelyn, and others, for trespassing on his manor here.⁵ In the same year we find him described as Richard de "Brewode," suing Richard, son of Theobald, Robert Atherwald, and others, for trespass on the manor.⁶ This Richard and Alice in 1268 granted to the priory of Woodbridge 10 marks per annum to find a canon to celebrate for ever in the priory church for their souls; and in 1272 William de Brewse granted by fine to the said Richard and Alice the manor and advowson of Akenham, with those of Claydon and Hemingston, in exchange for the Manor of Bromley, in Surrey, and others.

It is said that in 1272 Maud, wife of John Giffard, had the manor for life; if so, she may have been the widow of William Le Rus, Alice's father remarried. Sir Richard de Brewse died in 1296 or 1297, and Alice in 1300 or 1301, when the manor vested in her son and heir, Sir Giles de Brewse, Knt. He was lord also of Akenham, Clopton and Stradbroke, and married Catherine, daughter of Sir Laurence de Huntingfield, by whom he had no issue, but by a second marriage he had three sons. Sir Giles de Brewse died in 1310,⁷ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Richard, who, being then but 9 years of age, came into the wardship of Edward Bacon.

Sir Richard Brewse married Eleanor, eldest daughter of Sir John Shelton, by whom he had two daughters. He died in 1323, and was buried at Woodbridge Priory. The manor passed to his brother, Sir Robert de Brewse.

Sir Robert de Brewse died in 1325⁸ without issue, when the manor passed to his brother and heir, Sir John de Brewse, married to Agnes, daughter of Sir Robert Ufford. On his death the manor vested in his son and heir, Sir John de Brewse, who married Joan, daughter of Sir John Shardelowe,

¹ Dom. ii. 425.

² Close Rolls, 9 Hen. III. pt. ii. 1; 10 Hen. III. 29; 11 Hen. III. 8; Chart Rolls, 11 Hen. III. pt. ii. 9.

³ I.P.M., 37 Hen. III. file 14 (17).

⁴ I.P.M., 44 Hen. III., file 23 (17).

⁵ Abb. of Pl. 52 Hen. III. Mich. 8, *in dorso*; 52 Hen. III. Pleas, Innocents Day, 10.

⁶ Abb. of Pl. 51 and 52 Hen. III., 12; 52 Hen. III. East 13.

⁷ I.P.M., 4 Edw. II. 40.

⁸ I.P.M., 19 Edw. II. 95.

and on his death in 1403 the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert de Brewse,¹ who married Ela, daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton, of Ingham, co. Norfolk, Knt., and died in 1456, when the manor passed to their son and heir, Sir Thomas Brewse.

He married 1st Mary, daughter of Sir John Calthorp, of Burnham, in Norfolk, Knt., and 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gilbert Debenham, and sister and heir of Sir Gilbert Debenham, of Little Wenham, Knt., and in 1456 levied a fine of the manor with Elizabeth, his 2nd wife, against Thomas Gardiner, chaplain,² no doubt on the occasion of some settlement. Sir Thomas Brewse was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1438, and of Suffolk in 1442, and died 17th June, 1482. His will is dated 10th July, 1479, and it was proved at Norwich 27th April, 1483.³

On Sir Thomas's death the manor devolved on his son and heir, William Brewse, of Topcroft, who married 1st Elizabeth, daughter of John Hopton, of Blythburgh, and 2ndly Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Robert Bernard, of Starston, co. Norfolk, who married subsequently Christopher Calthorpe, of Calthorpe, co. Norfolk. William Brewse died 29th Oct. 1489,⁴ when the manor passed to his eldest daughter and coheir, Thomasine, married to Sir Thomas Hansard, of Ludborough, co. Lincoln, and afterwards of Whittingham, co. Suffolk, who was knighted at the Battle of Stoke, 9th June, 1487. Thomasine died 20th July, 1496,⁵ when the manor passed to her son and heir, Arthur Hansard, on whose death in 1516 it vested in his son and heir, Giles Hansard, on whose death in 1531 it passed to his daughter and heir, Katherine, married to Thomas Rous. A fine was in 1556 levied by John Marter against the said Thomas Rous and others.⁶ Katherine Rous died without issue in 1558, when the manor passed to her cousin Erosild, daughter and heir of William Bower, son and heir of William Bower, and of Dorothy his wife, sister of Giles, the father of Katherine.

On the opening of the 17th century, the manor was vested in Sir Thomas Baker, Knt., who died in 1625, and in 1636 it was vested in Robert Naunton, who, 25th April this year held his first court. In 1648 the manor had passed to Robert Marryott, son of William, who, 30th March that year, held his first court. He married 1st Frances, daughter and coheir of Laurence Petts, of Kettleburgh, and 2ndly Margaret. By his 1st wife he had a daughter only, but by his second a son Robert, who, before 1645, succeeded his father in the lordship. The son, Robert Marryott, married 22nd April, 1658, 1st Dorothy, daughter of Stephen Keeble, of Woodbridge, and 2ndly Anne, daughter of James Wythe, of Framsdon. Robert Marryott died 20th Jan. 1675, when the manor passed to his daughter and coheir, Margaret, and a first court was held 25th April, 1676, by John Brame and William Hainond, executors of Robert Marryott's will and guardian of Margaret. She married Robert Barker, of Great Bealings, son of Sir John Barker, of Trimley, Bart., who held his first court, 7th Nov. 1682, in right of his wife. In 1725 the manor was vested in William Churchill, of Woodbridge, who held courts Feb. 1725, 26th Jan. 1736, and 9th June, 1736, and by his will, dated 20th April, 1735, devised the manor to his nephew, William Castle, who held his first court for the manor 19th May, 1737, and subsequently courts 1st Aug. 1738, 8th Sept. 1750, 19th April, 1751, and 18th Sept. 1758.

¹ See Manor of Vaux, Great Wenham, in Samford Hundred.

² Feet of Fines, 34 Hen. VI. 14.

³ I.P.M., 22 Edw. IV. 3rd Oct.

⁴ I.P.M., 6 Hen. VII. 16th Oct.

⁵ I.P.M., 5 Nov. 15 Hen. VII.

⁶ Fine, Hil. 3 Mary I.

From William Castle the manor passed to his son and heir, William Castle, who died in 1770, when it passed to his widow Katherine (who held a court 9th May, 1770), and subsequently to his daughter and heir Katherine, married to Edward Bouverie, who, with her, held a court 10th April, 1788. In or about 1797, John Aldis purchased the manor, and held a court 20th April of that year. He, by will dated 11th June, 1807, devised the manor to his son and heir, John Thomas Aldis, who was about 10 years old at his father's death. The manor was shortly afterwards sold to William Rouse, of Hasketon, for £1,550. He died in 1830, when the manor passed to his widow, Mary Ann Rouse (daughter of W. Miller.) She died in 1834, when the manor vested in her son, Rolla Rouse, of Fernhill, J.P. and D.L.

He was a well-known conveyancer and writer, and married Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Rev. Philip Meadows, rector of Great Bealings, and died 2nd June, 1887, when the manor passed to his sons Rolla Charles Meadows Rouse, John William Rouse, Frederick Sidney Rouse, George Henry Rouse, and Edward Broughton Rouse. The eldest son Rolla C. M. Rouse, of Woodbridge, 16th July, 1856, married Mary, only daughter of J. Kirkman, M.D.

The grant of an annuity from the manor in 1335 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum,¹ and a lease of the manor in 1482 will be found amongst the Stowe Charters, also in the British Museum.² Extracts from the Court Rolls of the manor in 1646 will be found amongst the British Museum Additional Charters.³

Hasketon Manor House is a large mansion of white brick, standing on high ground, and belongs to the trustees of the late Colonel T. W. Haines, who died in 1895. It is at present the residence of Frank Eugene Pattison, Esq. The "site of the manor" and 6a. 2r. op. seems to have been dealt with as copyhold, and was enfranchised by Devereux Edgar, when William Churchill was lord, by deed 24th March, 1728, and Hasketon Hall no doubt belonged to the Edgars for some generations, and is specifically devised by the will of Devereux Edgar, 9th April, 1739, to his son, Devereux Edgar, and by deed dated 16th Feb. 1741, it was sold to Francis Brooke, of Westersfield, for £4,570. The manor extended into the parishes of Hasketon, Woodbridge, Malton, Burgh, Boulge, Bromswell, "Petristill," Martlesham, Bredfield, Lowdham, and Eyke, and in the year 1754 there were 88 tenants, and the amount of quit and free rents was £12. os. 0½d. In the year 1797 there were 60 copyhold and 10 free tenants. The customs were that the youngest son was heir, dower one third, and the husband had curtesy. Thorpe Hall Manor paid a free rent of 3s. 4d. to this manor.

Arms of ROUSE : Sa. two bars engrailed arg.

THORPE HALL MANOR.

This appears in the Domesday Survey under the head Thorpe, and was held by Halden, a freeman in the Confessor's time, with 3 carucates of land. There were 4 villeins, 14 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the tenants, 7 acres of meadow, 2 rouncies, 7 beasts, 12 hogs, and 100 sheep, valued at 20s. It was 8 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 15d. At the time of the Survey the value of the manor had doubled, and there were some variations in the details of the holding. There was then but 1 serf, and but 1 ploughteam belonging to the tenants. The Domesday tenant in chief was Geoffrey de Magnaville.⁴

¹ Add. Ch. 22577, 22578.

² Stowe Ch. 233.

³ Add. Ch. 1025.

⁴ Dom. ii. 412b.

We find three other entries in the Survey, under Colneis Hundred, of Thorpe, which may refer to this place. Robert, Earl of Moretaine, held 10 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 40*d.*, which had been held by a freeman named Brumer, Robert Malet's predecessor under commendation, when it was valued at 2*s.* 8*d.*¹ Roger Bigot had here two holdings, one being held of him by Hugh de Hosden, who had 5 freemen, Ulric, Almar, Ulrich, Alrich, and Kettle (formerly under commendation to Norman), with 82 acres, 2 ploughteams, and an acre of meadow, valued at 20*s.*, paying in a gelt 5*d.* The Survey says, "It," but what is not clear, "is 4 quarentenes long and 2 broad." The other holding was that of William of the Forest of Roger Bigot, and consisted of a bordar with 8 acres, valued at 2*s.*²

William, son of Sahala de Bouvilla or Bovile, held under Geoffrey de Magnaville, and in the reign of Stephen, Paul de Bovile held the lordship, which passed on his death about 1216 to his son and heir, Sir William de Bovile.³ From him the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir William de Bovile, and from him to his son and heir, Sir William de Bovile, and from him to his son and heir, Sir William Bovile, who died in 1319,⁴ when the manor devolved on his son and heir, Sir William de Bovile, and from him passed to his son and heir, John de Bovile, whose daughter and heir, Margery, married Sir Thomas Wingfield,⁵ and carried the manor into that family, where it remained for nearly three centuries.

Sir Thomas Wingfield made his will 17th July, 1378, wherein he directs that he be buried in the choir of the priory of Letheringham, and that the sum of £46. 13*s.* 4*d.* be expended on his funeral. He gives, amongst other bequests, twelve silver spoons and six pieces of plate inscribed with the coat armour of Brews, on condition that these articles should not be sold or alienated, but remain with his heirs for ever. With a daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Hardell, Sir Thomas had a son John, to whom this lordship passed.

Sir John Wingfield, M.P. for Suffolk in 1383, received the honour of knighthood, and presented to the Free Chapel of Stradbroke in 1389. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Hastings, Knt., of Elsing, in Norfolk, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Robert Wingfield, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Russell, Knt., of Strensham, co. Worc., and dying 3rd May, 1409, was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Robert Wingfield, M.P. for Suffolk in 1428, having two years previously received the honour of knighthood from King Hen. VI. at Hereford. He was steward to John de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Gonsell, of Heveningham, by Lady Elizabeth Fitz Alan, eldest daughter of Richard, 10th Earl of Arundel, and sister and coheir of Thomas, 11th Earl, and dying in 1431 the manor passed to his eldest son, Sir John Wingfield, of Letheringham, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1444 and again in 1472. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the Tower in 1461, and in 1477 was joined in commission with the Bishop of Bath and Wells and others to treat with the ambassadors of France at Amiens.

¹ Dom. ii. 292.

² Dom. ii. 342*b*.

³ For these descents see Letheringham Manor, in Loes Hundred.

⁴ He had licence to alienate or to retain on granting other lands in 1313. I.Q.D. 7 Edw. II. 139, 145; N.R. file 98, 8; 100, 12; 101, 3.

⁵ See Manor of Wingfield, in Hoxne Hundred.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Fitz Lewis, Knt., of West Horndon, in Essex, and dying in 1481,¹ left twelve sons and three daughters. The manor passed first to Lady Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Wingfield, and on her death to Sir John's eldest son, Sir John Wingfield, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1483 and again in 1492-3. He married Anne, daughter of John Touchet, Lord Audley, and dying in 1509 the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Anthony Wingfield, Esquire of the body to the King, knighted for his conduct at Theronenne and Tournay, made subsequently comptroller of the royal household, and installed Knight of the Garter, 8th May, 1541. In the will of King Hen. VIII. he is given a legacy of £200 and appointed one of the executors. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir George de Vere, Knt., and sister and coheir of John, 13th Earl of Oxford, and dying 20th Aug. 1552² the manor passed to his eldest son, Sir Robert Wingfield, of Letheringham, M.P. for Suffolk, who had for his first wife, Cecily, 2nd daughter of Thomas, Lord Wentworth, by whom he had with other issue, two sons—Sir Anthony Wingfield, who succeeded his father in 1596, and married Anne, daughter of William Bird, but died without issue, and Thomas Wingfield, to whom this manor passed in 1609, on the death of his brother, Sir Anthony, and of his 2nd wife, Anne, who remarried Thomas Clenche.

Sir Thomas Wingfield married 1st Radclyffe, daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Knt., Master of the Rolls, and by her had one daughter. He married 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Drue Drury, Knt., of Riddlesworth, and in 1581 a fine of the manor was levied against him by Henry Warner.³ Sir Thomas Wingfield died in 1609, when the manor passed to Henry Reynolds and Dame Elizabeth Wingfield, widow of Sir Thomas, and subsequently to Sir Thomas's son, Anthony Wingfield, of Godwins,⁴ in Suffolk, who was created Bart. 17th May, 1627. He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Deane, Knt., of Deane's Hall, in Great Maplestead, co. Essex, and dying 30th July, 1638, was succeeded by his son, Sir Richard Wingfield, 2nd Bart., of Letheringham and Easton, who married 1st 11th June, 1649, Susanna, daughter of Sir John Jacob, 1st Bart., and had a son Robert.

Sir Richard espoused 2ndly Mary, daughter of Sir John Wintour, Knt., of Lidney, co. Glouc., by Mary, daughter of Lord William Howard, son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and had another son, Henry. Sir Richard held courts 12th April, 1654; 6th Dec. 1654; 2nd May, 1655; 27th Nov. 1655; 14th May, 1656; 9th July, 1656; and died in 1656,⁵ when the manor passed to his elder son, Sir Robert Wingfield, 3rd Bart., who held a court 22nd April, 1657, and died unmarried in 1671.⁶

He had, however, during his life, disposed of the manor to his cousin, William Blois, of Grundisburgh, the son of William Blois, who had married Cecily, daughter of Sir Thomas Wingfield. Sir William Blois held his first court 11th April, 1659, and from this time to the death of Jane, the widow of Sir William Blois, in 1682, the descent of the manor is identical with that of Blythburgh, in Blything Hundred.

Courts were held for the manor by the Blois family, 24th Oct. 1659; 7th May, 1660; 20th June, 1661; 16th June, 1662; 23rd April, 1663; 5th Oct. 1663; 30th June, 1664; 15th Aug. 1665; 25th April, 1667; 30th July, 1667;

¹I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 59.

²I.P.M., 7 Edw. VI. 65.

³Fine, Easter, 23 Eliz.

⁴See Hoo Manor, in Loes Hundred.

⁵Admin. 28th Dec. 1656.

⁶Admin. 17th July, 1671; 14th Feb. 1671-2; and 18th May, 1678.

2nd Oct. 1667; 19th Dec. 1667; 21st Aug. 1668; 22nd June, 1671; 18th July, 1673; 25th Sept. 1673; 20th Oct. 20 Car. II.; 1st May, 1674; 13th Aug. 1674; 30th June, 1675; 20th Sept. 1675; 22nd Oct. 1675; 31st Aug. 1676; 31st Jan. 1677; 26th Sept. 1678; 12th Dec. 1678; 19th Dec. 1678. By Jane Blois, widow, 5th May, 1679; 12th Aug. 1680; 16th Oct. 1680; 6th Oct. 1681; 1st Feb. 1682.

The manor does not seem to have passed to Sir Charles Blois, the 1st Baronet of the Blois family, who was the son of Sir William by his 1st wife, for we find that by 1683 it was vested in Robert Thompson, who accordingly held a court for the manor 20th April this year, and again 7th Sept. 1684, and 1st June, 1686, &c. On the death of Robert Thompson, the manor passed to Joseph Thompson and Frances Thompson, widow, executors of Robert, and they held their first court 25th April, 1695.

Joseph Thompson was lord in 1727 and William in 1744, the latter holding his first court 19th June, 1744. Robert Thompson was lord in 1765, he holding his first court 4th July this year. In 1789 the manor had passed to the trustees and executors of the will of Robert Thompson, for they, Thomas Corbett and Stamp Brooksband, held their 1st court 22nd June this year. Thomas Corbett was lord in 1805. This manor pays a small annual rent to the main manor.

Court Rolls of this manor from 1457 to 1459 will be found amongst the Harleian Rolls in the British Museum,¹ and deeds dated between 1539 and 1685 relating to this manor will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the last-mentioned depository.² Amongst the Exchequer Depositions taken at Woodbridge, we have notice of a suit between John Punchard and Thomas Tree in 1715 respecting the rectory and this manor, and also the tithes.

A fine was levied in 1580 by John Baker and others against Thomas Baker and others.³

THE RECTORY MANOR.

Little is known respecting this. It is now held by the Rev. Charles Arthur Sinclair, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Extracts from Court Rolls of this manor between 1467 and 1606 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.⁴ They are admittances of various persons holding of the manor; one the admittance of Richard Dryver and Alice his wife to a messuage, garden, and courtyard, with a separate path called Throckyldys in Hasketon, of which the said Richard had surrendered the copyhold. It is dated Saturday next after the feast of All Saints (1st Nov.), 7 Edw. IV. [1467]. A second is of Jane Forster.⁵ A third is an admittance of Thomas Partrych, of Ipswich, farmer, to the copyhold of a rood of land in Hasketon at Tynctewall Hylle, surrendered by Robert Salys and Merioll his wife for a rent of one halfpenny; and an admittance of the same to the copyhold of the Fyve-acre Close in Hasketon, surrendered by the same, for a rent of 2s. This is dated the Monday after Palm Sunday, 25th Hen. VIII. [1537]. Another is the admittance of Thomas Partrich, of Ipswich, to the copyhold of Crowes, Overapys, Netherapys, and Gravell pitts in Hasketon, on the surrender of Robert Salys and Merioll his wife, and bears same date as last.⁶ Another is the admittance of

¹ Harl. Rolls, B. 321.

² Add. Ch. 33035, 33040.

³ Fine, Hil. 22 Eliz.

⁴ Add. Ch. 33011-33033.

⁵ Add. Ch. 33012.

⁶ Add. Ch. 33021.

Christopher Lamberd and Christina his wife to the copyhold of the Five-acre Close in Hasketon, and a rood of land at Tyntewallhille, and two pieces in a field called Gravell pitts, on the surrender of Thomas Partriche. It is dated at the first court of Thomas Tompson, clerk, rector, the Thursday next before the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (28th Oct.), 34 Hen. VIII. [1542].¹ Another is the admittance of Anne Lomberde, daughter of Christ. Lomberde, deceased, to the copyhold of her father's land in Hasketon, she being then eight years of age, under the guardianship of Sir Anthony Wingfield, K.G., Controller of the King's Household (Lord of the Manor of Thorpe Hall, Hasketon). It is dated the Thursday next before the feast of the Annunciation (25th Mar.) 4 Edw. VI. [1550].²

¹ Add. Ch. 33022.

Add. Ch. 33024.

HEMLEY.



IN Saxon times there was no manor in this place. There were, however, nine different holdings mentioned in the Great Survey; four of these were specified among the possessions of Ranulf, brother of Ilger.

The first of these consisted of 22 acres in the time of the Confessor, held by a freeman under Bricmar, half under commendation to Briht and half to the Abbot of Ely, but at the time of the Survey held by Ranulf of the King by livery as part of his demesne.

The abbot, however, contended that Ranulf ought to hold the half of him. To this holding was attached a ploughteam, a bordar, an acre of meadow, and 1 serf in Saxon times, but the ploughteam had disappeared by the time of the Survey. The whole was valued at 4s. The second consisted of 20 acres, 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 4s., held in the Confessor's time by Ulward, a freeman under commendation to Goodrich.

The third consisted of 5 acres, half a ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 12d., held in the Confessor's time by a freeman, Hardwin, under commendation to one himself under commendation to Norman, and half under Edric's commendation.

The fourth holding of Ranulf was of 9 acres, half a ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 3s., held in the Confessor's time by a freeman named Brihtric, under commendation half to Brihmar and half to Stanmar. There was also a church and 8 acres, valued at 2s. All were held by Ranulf, Ilger's brother, by livery of the King and William de Nemours of him, the abbot having the soc.¹ In this place the Countess of Albemarle held a villein with 9 acres, valued at 20d., the villein belonging to Clopton.²

William de Arcis also held here a bordar with 5 acres which belonged to Clopton and was included in its valuation.³ Among the lands of Roger Bigot were 20 acres, 2 bordars, half a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 3s., and paying in a gelt 4d., which had been held by 2 freemen under commendation to Osfert and Goodrich.⁴

The only other holding mentioned was 10 acres belonging to Clopton, to which were attached 2 bordars and 2 men included in the valuation of that place. This was held by Roger de Poictou as Domesday tenant in chief.⁵

HEMLEY MANOR.

This manor was no doubt composed of the lands held in Saxon times by Bricmar, and at the time of the Survey by William de Nemours, of Ranulf, brother of Ilger. In 1601 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Eliazer Duncon and others against Charles Cornwalleys and others.⁶

Little is known of the history of this manor, but in 1844 Hemley Hall was the property of the Rev. George Drury, of Clayton, and he was supposed to have held the lordship. It was also stated in White's Directory for 1885 that the Rev. G. H. Porter was then lord, and in 1896 and at the present time we find Richard Porter stated to be lord. The only place in which the

¹ Dom. ii. 424.

² Dom. ii. 431.

³ Dom. ii. 431b.

⁴ Dom. ii. 340b.

⁵ Dom. ii. 349b.

⁶ Fine, Mich. 43-44 Eliz.

manor seems to be referred to besides these modern authorities is in the Chancery Proceedings of the 27th year of Elizabeth, where we find a claim under a will by John Wood and Anne his wife, and Alice Backler, daughters of Christopher Backler, against Adam Fuller and Nicholas Backler, as to freehold lands in Hemley, and copyhold lands held of the Manors of Hemley, Waldringfield, and Newbourne, late of the said Christopher Backler.'

¹ C.P. iii. 304.

KESGRAVE.



HERE were two manors in this place in Saxon times, but specified in the Survey under the head of Greenwich. The two holdings besides the manors were those of Robert Malet. One consisted of 20 acres of land and 1 ploughteam, valued at 3s. 4d., held in the time of the Confessor by 3 freemen under commendation to Godwin, Robert having the soc and sac; and the other of 10 acres, valued at 16d., which had been held in the Confessor's time by Oslac, a freeman under commendation to Edric, of Laxfield, with a ploughteam. There was half a church estate with 2 acres and the soc and sac belonged to the Abbot of Ely. "It," says the Survey, "is half a league long and 4 quarentenes broad," and it paid in a gelt 4½d.¹

Under the head "Greenwic," which is Greenwich, in Kesgrave, we find the manors amongst the lands of Roger de Poictou. They consisted of two carucates of land, and had in the Confessor's time belonged to 2 freemen, 1 under commendation to the Confessor and the other to Gurth. To these manors appertained 3 acres of meadow, 3 villeins, 7 bordars, 4 ploughteams in demesne and 6 belonging to the men, all of which ploughteams most strangely had disappeared by the time of the Survey. The valuation in Saxon times was 40s., but at the time of the Survey 10s. only. The extent of these manors was 6 quarentenes in length and 4 in breadth, and the payment in a gelt 5d.²

KESGRAVE MANOR, OR TUDDENHAM'S IN KESGRAVE.

In the time of Edw. I. the lordship was vested in Sir John de Holbroke, Knt., who died in 1316, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas de Holbroke.

In the next reign the manor was apparently held by Richard de Martlesham and Maud his wife for their lives, and Sir John de Ufford and Edmund de Ufford, brother to the Earl of Suffolk, released all their rights in the manor to Robert Tudenham, who died seised of it in 1337,³ when it passed to his brother and heir, Thomas Tudenham.

It probably then went to the family of Bedingfield, as in the case of Great Bealings Manor, and it is said that Thomas Bedingfield about 1582 sold it to John Castle. It appears, however, according to a fine levied in 1584, that the manor came to Thomas Gooding from Alexander Bedingfield.⁴ Certain it is that Thomas Gooding died seised of it in 1595, when it passed to his son and heir, Robert Gooding.⁵

In 1662 the manor was vested in Thomas Essington, of Brightwell Hall, and on his death passed to his son and heir, John Essington.

In 1723 we find the manor vested in Francis Gulston, of Widial, co. Herts, and Sarah his wife, daughter and heir of John Stebbing, son and heir of Henry Stebbing, and Anne his wife, whose maiden name was Smithier, and they conveyed it in 1758 to Thomas Alderton, of Shotley,⁶ who sold it by agreement dated 15th April, 1769, to Lieut-Col. Richard Phillipson for £5,000, subject to an annuity of £40, which had been limited by the will of Thomas Gooding, 10th April, 37 Eliz. The annuity was purchased by the Colonel in 1771, and he, by his will, 27th June, 1789, devised the

¹ Dom. ii. 315.

² Dom. ii. 347.

³ I.P.M., 11 Edw. III. (2nd Nos.) 110.

⁴ Fine, Trin. 26 Eliz.

⁵ See Freston Manor, in Samford Hundred.

⁶ Fine, Mich. 25 Geo. II.

manor, with the residue of his property, to his niece, Susanna, wife of the Rev. Charles Wright, who took the name of Burton-Phillipson. The will was proved in the Prerogative Court 27th Aug. 1792. By fine levied 15th July, 1790, the manor was settled to such uses as Charles Burton-Phillipson and his wife should appoint, and in default to husband for life, remainder to wife for life, then to children, as husband and wife should appoint, and to the heirs of the body of the wife begotten by Phillipson in fee. The husband died 17th Feb. 1800, and Susannah, his widow, married Rev. Abraham David Hake, and the manor was appointed after the death of Susanna, to her son, Richard Burton Burton-Phillipson in fee. Susanna Hake died in Jan. 1803.

In 1811 the hall and manor were purchased by William Cunliffe Shawe, of Singleton Lodge, co. Lancaster. He was M.P. for Preston, and married 1st Dorothy, daughter of Richard Whitehead, of Preston, and 2ndly Philippa, daughter and coheir of Charles Pole, of Southgate, co. Middlesex, M.P. for Liverpool. He died in Nov. 1821, leaving by his 1st wife a son, Robert Newton Shaw, to whom the manor passed. Robert Newton Shaw was J.P., D.L., and M.P. for East Suffolk, and chairman for some years of the Woodbridge Quarter Sessions. He married 31st Oct. 1811 Frances Anne, daughter of Thomas Jones, of Stapleton, co. Gloucester, and died without issue in Nov. 1855.

The hall, situate about a mile E. by N. of the church, was entirely rebuilt in 1812. Page mentions that through the marriage of his ancestor, Joseph Shawe (he was W. C. Shawe's grandfather), of Liverpool, with Dorothy, eldest daughter and coheir of John Wingfield, of Hazleborough Hall, Derby, Robert Newton Shawe, was descended from Sir Humphrey Wingfield, of Brantham Hall, who was speaker of the House of Commons, and one of the burgesses in Parliament for Ipswich in the time of King Hen. VIII.

The manor became later vested in George Tomline, and after a like descent with the Manor of Bacton, in Hartismere, is now vested in his representative, the Right Hon. Capt. Ernest G. Pretymann, of Orwell Park, D.L.

This manor was apparently included in a fine levied in 1357 by William Pottere against Sir John de Ufford, Adam de Skakilthorp, parson of Causton Church, and Adam de Hautboys, parson of Cockfield Church, Richard de Martlesham and Matilda his wife, then holding the manor for life.¹

¹ Feet of Fines, 31-32 Edw. III. 48.

KIRTON.



IN Saxon times there was no manor in this place, but there are four holdings mentioned in the Survey, three of which belonged to Roger Bigot.

The first consisted of 7 acres and an acre of meadow, valued at 3s., and was held in the time of the Confessor by a freeman, Goodrich the priest, under commendation to Edric before he made himself an outlaw, and afterwards to Norman.

The second consisted of a church with 6 acres valued at 12*d.*, held by Wihtmar of Roger Bigot; and the third consisted of 20 acres, a bordar, and a ploughteam, valued at 3s., which had been held by 3 freemen under commendation to Norman, Grim, Brihtric, and Stanmar.

The Survey said: "It," probably meaning the township, "was 2 quarentenes in length and 2 in breadth, and paid in a gelt 2*d.*¹ The fourth holding was that of Roger de Rheims consisting of 2 acres, valued at 4*d.*²

KIRKTON OR KIRTON MANOR.

There appear to be two manors in Kirton, for one now belongs to Capt. E. G. Pretymann, of Orwell Park, D.L., by inheritance from Col. Tomline, who acquired from the Duke of Hamilton, who held in 1855, and the other now held by Francis Taylor, having been acquired from the heirs of the Rev. J. Cartwright, who held the same prior to 1855.

One of the manors was formed out of the holdings of Roger Bigot. It is not clear to whom in very early days either of these manors belonged, but one was for some generations the lordship of the Stratton family.

In the time of Edw. III. it was held by Walter de Stratton, and we meet in 1376 with a fine levied by this Walter against Margaret, daughter of Ralph de Shymplygford.³ Somewhat later the manor was held by George Stratton, son and heir of Augustus Stratton. Edward Stratton died seised of the manor in 1477,⁴ and a fine was levied of the manor in 1567 by Thomas Stratton, son of John Stratton.⁵ There is, however, amongst the State Papers in 1597 a grant of the manor in perpetuity to Robert Barker, of Ipswich.⁶

In 1702 we find amongst the Treasury Papers a petition of the tenants and suitors of parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall for the continuance of Edmund Layton, as under-steward of the manor.⁷

The other manor seems to have been held by the Sampson family, and Davy makes Thomas Sampson, of Playford, who died in 1483, lord, from whom he makes the manor descend in the same course as the Manor of Playford, in Carlford Hundred, to Sir Henry Felton, Bart. It is not easy to distinguish between entries relating to this manor and the Manor of Kirkton, in Shotley.

One of the manors in 1804 belonged to Sir William Rowley, Bart., and the following year to the Rev. John Cartwright.

There is amongst the State Papers in 1530 a grant in fee of Kirton Manor to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, at that time said to have been in the King's hand by reason of the attainder of Cardinal Wolsey.⁸

¹ Dom. ii. 340, 342*b.*

² Dom. ii. 423*b.*

³ Feet of Fines, 50 Edw. III. 17.

⁴ I.P.M., 17 Edw. IV. 34.

⁵ Fine, 9 Eliz. 30.

⁶ S.P. 1597, 427.

⁷ T.P. 1702, 85; 1703, 150, 151.

⁸ S.P., 22 Hen. VIII. 220 (11)

LEVINGTON.



OUR holdings here are mentioned in the Survey. Two of these belonged to Roger Bigot. The first, consisting of 4 acres, valued at 8*d.*, was held by Leverich, a freeman under Norman. The Survey says (probably referring to the township), "it was 4 quarentenes long and 2 broad, and pays 4*d.* in a gelt." The second consisting of 32 acres, 2 ploughteams, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 10*s.*, was held by 10 freemen under commendation to Norman—Goodman, Leverich, Brihtric, Gunnere, Ulrich, Siwold, Huna, Whita, and Goodrich. These freemen were held by William de Burnaville of Roger Bigot. There was also a church with 8 acres, valued at 12*d.*¹

The third holding was that of Hugh de Montfort, and consisted of 20 acres held by 3 freemen in Saxon times under commendation to Goodmund. In the time of the Confessor there were 2 ploughteams attached to this holding, which at the time of the Survey were reduced to 1.²

Kirby informs us that in a farmer's yard in Levington, close on the left as you enter from Levington into the chapel-field of Stratton-hall, was dug the first crag or shell, that has been found so useful for improving the land in this and other Hundreds in the neighbourhood. "For though it appears from books of agriculture that the like manure has been long since used in the west of England, it was not used here till this discovery was casually made by one Edmund Edwards, about the year 1718. This man, having to cover a field with muck out of his yard, and wanting a load or two to finish it, carried some of the soil that laid near his muck, though it looked to him to be no better than sand; but, observing the crop to be the best where he laid that, he was from thence encouraged to carry more of it the next year; and the success he had encouraged others to do the like." Kirby further says that "this useful soil has been found in great plenty upon the sides of such vales as may reasonably be supposed to have been washed by the sea; towards which such light shells might be naturally carried, either at Noah's flood, or by the force of the tides to some places since forsaken by the sea. Whoever looks into any of these crag pitts cannot but observe how they lie layer upon layer in a greater or less angle, according to the variation of the tides. But when we consider that the wells in Trimley Street, about a quarter of a mile distant from the mill, are about 25 feet deep, and that the springs all rise in crag, we can no way account for this crag so many feet under ground, but from the universal deluge."³

BURNVILLE'S MANOR.

The Manor of Levington never seems to have passed under that name, but under the name of Burnaville's, having derived its name from William de Burnaville, who held of Roger Bigot at the time of the Domesday Survey. In 1233 the manor seems to have vested for a time in Hubert de Burgh, but in 1282 it was back again in the Burnaville family in the person of Sir Robert de Burnaville, son of Geoffrey, son of William, son of Nicholas, son of William, who was succeeded by his son and heir, Robert de Burnaville. In the time of the 3rd Edw. it was vested in Richard de Burnaville,⁴ and later in Joan, wife of John Goldingham.

¹ Dom. ii. 341.

² Dom. ii. 406.

³ *Suffolk Traveller*, 2nd ed. p. 77.

⁴ See Manors of Baylham and Ringshall, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

In 1433 the manor was vested in Richard Steresacre and Hugh Fastolf, and subsequently in Sir John Fastolf, who died in 1460.¹ Sir John Paston, Knt., however, was seised at the time of his death in 1466,² and later we find the manor in Elizabeth Brandon, widow, who died in 1497, when it passed to her grandson and heir, William Brandon.

The manor not unlikely passed in the same course as the Manor of Blowfield, in Trimley St. Mary, in this Hundred, for we find it the subject of the same Chancery suit mentioned in the account of that lordship between Richard, son of Austin Cavendish, and Sir John Wingfield, Knt., Sir William Brandon, Knt., John Sulyard, and Edward Grymston.³ Certainly in 1503 Sir John Wingfield by deed dated 3rd Oct. 19th Hen. VII., conveyed the manor to John Yaxlee, serjeant-at-law, probably, however, as mortgagee,⁴ for we find the lordship in Sir Humphrey Wingfield, Knt., of Brantham,⁵ who died seised 23rd Oct. 1545,⁶ when it passed to his son and heir, Robert Wingfield, and yet find a statement that it was vested in Anthony Yaxlee, who died in 1538, when the manor passed to William, son of Richard, son of the said Anthony Yaxlee.

Richard Smart, who died 25th August, 1559, seems to have had the manor, which then passed to his son and heir, William Smart, then aged 30.⁷ In 1573 William Smart was called upon to show title to the manor as parcel of the lands of Sir Humphrey Wingfield.⁸

In 1609 the manor was acquired by Sir Robert Hitcham, Knt., serjeant-at-law, who was a native of Levington, and educated at the Free Grammar School of Ipswich.

An account of him will be found under the manor of Framlingham, in Loes Hundred, where a copy of his will may be seen. Reyce, in his account of Suffolk families, speaking of Sir Robert, says he left "Robert Butts, Gent., his sisters sonne, heire to his estate in Levington, which had descended upon him from his ancestors. William Butts is now living this year 1655." By his will, dated 8th August, 1636, Sir Robt. Hitcham devised his lordship of "Burvalls" to his nephew, Robert Butts and his heirs, subject to certain payments to the testator's sister, to whom and to her heirs he also gave a certain farm called "Watkins." He further wills that there be presently built after his decease one almshouse at Levington for six female persons of the poorest and impotent of Levington and Nacton, the same to be built upon his tenement near the street there, and they to have the like allowance in all things as the poor of Framlingham are appointed to have; to begin first with Levington, and so successively.⁹

He died 15th Aug. 1636, and was buried at Framlingham. Sir Robert Hitcham's nephew seems to have soon parted with the manor, for the year after his uncle's death we find it vested in Edmund Grimston, from whom it descended to his son and heir, Harbottle Grimston.

We next find the manor vested in John Goodrich, of Ipswich, who devised it to his nephew, William Goodrich, from whom it is said to have come to John Goodrich, who was lord in 1803. This, however, is an error, for William Goodrich sold in 1743 to Admiral Edward Vernon.¹⁰ The admiral did great

¹ I.P.M., 38-39 Hen. VI. 48. See Broke Hall, Nacton, in this Hundred.

² I.P.M., 6 Edw. IV. 44.

³ E.C.P., Bundle 50, 212.

⁴ Add. Ch. 20223.

⁵ See Brantham Hall, in Samford Hundred.

⁶ I.P.M., 16th Jan. 1545-6.

⁷ I.P.M., 2 Eliz. pt. i. 147.

⁸ Memoranda Rolls, 15 Eliz., Mich. Rec. Rot. 26.

⁹ See Framlingham Manor, in Loes Hundred.

¹⁰ See Recovery, 20th Oct. 1743.

service in the West Indies by taking Portobello, Chagre, &c., but by his disagreement with the commander of the land forces the expedition against Carthagena failed. He commanded in the Downs in 1745, and the following year was dismissed the service by his Majesty's command for writing two pamphlets by which the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Admiralty's letters were made known. He died 29th Oct. 1757, aged 73, when the manor passed to his nephew and heir, Francis Vernon, Lord Orwell, afterwards Earl of Shipbroke, who, dying in 1783 without issue it vested in his nephew and heir, John Vernon, who died in 1818.¹

The manor was later acquired by Col. George Tomline, and like the Manor of Bacton, in Hartismere Hundred, descended to and is now vested in Capt. E. G. Pretymann, D.L., of Orwell Park.

There is a Confirmation of Status, &c., in "Bernevilles" Manor in 1459 amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.²

¹ See St. Peter's Manor, Nacton, in this Hundred, and Rishangles Manor, in Hartismere Hundred.

² Add. Ch. 10215.

MARTLESHAM.



MANOR was held here at the time of the Domesday Survey by Ranulf, brother of Ilger. It consisted of 2 carucates and a half of land, having in Saxon times 10 villeins, 10 bordars, 2 serfs, and 2 ploughteams in demesne, 5 ploughteams belonging to the men, 12 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 16 hogs, 3 rouncies, 24 beasts, 40 hogs, 300 sheep, 16 goats, and 6 hives of bees, valued at 40s. By the time of the Survey the serfs had disappeared, the tenants' ploughteams were reduced by 1, there was a mill, and the rouncies were 5, the beasts 20, the hogs 27, the sheep 212, and the hives of bees 12. It was a league long and 5 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 6*d*. In the time of the Confessor this manor had been held by Eadwold.

Ranulf also held here a church with 36 acres, valued at 3*s*.; and also Godric, a freeman, having 16 acres, 1 bordar, half a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 2*s*.¹

MARTLESHAM HALL MANOR.

In 1316 this was the lordship of Richard Brewse, and in 1328 had passed to Sir John de Verdon, who removed here that year from Brisingham in Norfolk, where his ancestors had resided for many generations, and where his father, Thomas de Verdon, had died about 1315. John seems to have been a person of great hospitality, from the inventory of the establishment he left at Brisingham in 1328 to treat his tenants, &c., whenever he should go thither to reside.² In 1344 he settled the manor on his son Thomas. Two years later he died, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Thomas de Verdon (the son having apparently died in the short interval), who, dying a few months later, without issue, the manor passed to his uncle, Sir John de Verdon, 2nd son of the above-named Sir John de Verdon and Maud his wife. This last Sir John de Verdon in 1365 settled the manor upon Isabel, his 2nd wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Visdelieu, of Shelfhanger, co. Norfolk, Knt., and upon his (the settler's) only daughter by this marriage, Isabel, married to Sir Imbert Noon, of Shelfhanger.

Sir John de Verdon died about 1391, when the manor passed to Sir Imbert Noon in right of his wife. He died in 1412, when it descended to his son and heir, Sir Edmund Noon, Knt., from whom it went to his son and heir, Sir Henry Noon, who died in 1428, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Henry Noon. This last lord greatly increased his fortune by his valiant exploits, being a constant attendant of King Hen. V. in the French wars, where, for his gallant conduct he was rewarded by the King with a grant of the castle lands and lordship of Tonde, in Normandy. He died in 1465, having by his will devised the manor to his wife Elizabeth during the minority of his son Henry, and then to him and his heirs. Henry Noon, the son, inherited, and died in 1487. In his inquisition p.m. it is stated that the manor was worth £20, and was held of Roger Pilkington, as of the Manor of Bresyngham, co. Norfolk, by knight's service. Henry Noon was found to be his son and heir, being then 7 years of age.³

In 1531 we find that Sir Thomas Jermyn paid relief for the manor. His daughter had married Francis Noon, son and heir of Henry Noon. Amongst

¹ Dom. ii. 124.

² See Blomefield's *Norf.* i. 51.

³ I.P.M., 3 Hen. VII. 38.

the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth there is an action respecting this manor and that of Newbourn by this Francis "Noone" against Roger Warren.¹ Francis died in 1574, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Noon; and amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found a claim by this Thomas "Noone" against William Pilbrowe to recover the title deeds of a messuage and 100 acres in Martlesham, which descended to plaintiff as son and heir to Thomas "Noone."² Thomas Noone died in 1606.

A little later the manor vested, probably by purchase, in William Goodwin, who died in 1639, when it devolved on his brother and heir, John Goodwin, on whose death in 1644 the manor passed to his son and heir, William Goodwin, of Hasketon, who, dying in 1664, was succeeded by his son and heir, John Goodwin. He married 1st Mary Dawes, widow, daughter of John Glover, clerk and minister of Shottisham, 2ndly Hannah, daughter and coheir of Frederic Scott, of Leverton, and 3rdly Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Butcher, of Ipswich, physician. John Goodwin died the 11th Dec. 1699, in his 60th year,³ when the manor went to his widow, Elizabeth, who presented to the church in 1724, and died in 1736. She was succeeded by her son and heir, John Goodwin, who, dying in 1742, the manor went to his son and heir, John Goodwin, who dying in 1758, the manor passed to his daughter Anne, married to George Doughty, of Theberton, who presented to the living in 1787. George Doughty died in 1798, from which time to recently the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Theberton, in Blything Hundred.

The manor was later acquired by Colonel George Tomline, and is now vested like the Manor of Bacton, in Hartismere Hundred, in Capt. Ernest George Pretymann, D.L., of Orwell Park.

Arms: NOON, Or, a cross engrailed, Vert. Of VERDON: Sable, a lion rampant, Argent.

SCOTS MANOR.

This manor in the time of King Hen. VIII. belonged to Edmund Bedingfield, of Oxburgh, on whose death it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Bedingfield, who died seised in 1590, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Henry Bedingfield, Knt., from whom it passed to his son and heir, Sir Henry Bedingfield.

HETHE'S MANOR.

This was the lordship of Sir Robert Wingfield in the time of King Hen. VI. He died in 1431, when it passed in the same course as the Manor of Thorpe Hall, in Hasketon, in this Hundred, to the time of Sir Anthony Wingfield, K.G., who died in 1552.

In an inquisition in 1482 this manor is referred to as the "tenement called Hethes in Martlesham."⁴ In 1567 we meet with a fine levied of a moiety of the manor, John Symond against Thomas Gybbon and others.⁵

¹ C.P. Ser. ii. B. cxxxii. 83.

² C.P. ii. 256.

³ He was buried in the chancel of the church of Martlesham, where there is a monument to him and his wives. The arms as given on the monument are: Of the GLOVER family: Sab. a chevron Ermine

bet. 3 crescents Arg. Of the SCOTT family: Arg. 3 Catherine wheels, Sab. within a border engrailed Gu. Of the BUTCHER family: Arg. a cross engrailed betw. three water-bougets, Gu.

⁴ I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 59.

⁵ Fine, Trin. 9 Eliz.

NACTON.



MANOR was held here in the Confessor's time by Goodmund and by Hugh de Montfort as Domesday tenant in chief. It consisted of 2 carucates of land, 6 villeins, 2 plough-teams in demesne, 3 ploughteams belonging to the men (which by the time of the Survey, were reduced to 2), wood sufficient for 8 hogs, 2 acres of meadow, a mill, 4 rouncies, 1 beast, 8 hogs, 23 sheep, and 30 goats, valued at 70s., both in Saxon times and at the time of the Survey, though at the later period there were but 2 ploughteams belonging to the tenants, the mill had disappeared, there was but 1 rouncy, no hogs or goats. The sheep had risen to 133.

This manor was a league and a half in length, and a league broad, and paid in a gelt 2*d.*¹

Robert Malet also held here, under the head "Necchemara," 28 acres, which had been held in the Confessor's time by 4 freemen under commendation to Godwin, son of Alfer. In Saxon times there were 2 ploughteams, but these had disappeared by the time of the Survey. The value was 2s., and Robert Malet had the soc and sac. The Survey says: "It is 3 quaren-tenes long and 2½ broad, and pays 4½*d.* in gelt." What "it" refers to we are unable to say, except that, though linked with this holding, the reference must be to the township or some larger estate.²

Geoffrey de Magnaville had a small holding of 2 freemen under commendation to Halden, with 20 acres, half a ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow. The value of this holding was but 2s.³

Hervey of Bourges had here a still smaller holding in demesne of 3 acres, valued at 6*d.*, which had been held by a freeman named Ulfwin under commendation to Ingulf, the house-earl.⁴

BROKES HALL MANOR *al.* COWHAUGH *al.* COW HALL.

The lands in Nacton became divisible into four separate manors. Broke's Hall Manor was formed partly of the land held by Goodmund of the Abbot of Ely in Saxon times, and by Hugh de Montfort as Domesday tenant in chief.

In the time of Hen. III. the manor was held by Richard de Holbroke, he having acquired what Andrew Peverel had formerly held of the King in chief.⁵ Richard Holbroke died in 1290,⁶ when the manor passed to his son and heir, John de Holbroke, and on his death went to his widow Alicia, and an extent of the manor will be found in 1309 in her inquisition p.m.⁷ Subject to the interest of Alicia, the widow of John de Holbroke, the manor vested in his son and heir, Sir John Holbroke, who seems to have died about 1316, when the manor, subject to his widow's interest, passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Holbroke, Knt., who in 1336 with Margaret, his wife, levied a fine of the manor against William le Neweman, parson of Tattingstone Church, and Nicholas Bonde,⁸ and in 1553 against John

¹ Dom. ii. 406.

² Dom. ii. 315.

³ Dom. ii. 413.

⁴ Dom. ii. 442.

⁵ H.R. ii. 197.

⁶ See Manor of Holbrook, in Samford Hundred, and Manor of Colviles, Rendlesham, in Loes Hundred.

⁷ I.P.M., 3 Edw. II. 51.

⁸ Feet of Fines, 10 Edw. III. 28.

Caperon, parson of "Tatington" Church, and Henry White, of Tattings-ton.¹ This fine included the advowsons of the churches of Bucklesham, Brendwenham, and Holton.

Sir Thomas Holbroke died in 1360,² and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John Holbroke, who died about 1375 or 1376.³ The manor then passed to Margery, daughter and coheir of Sir John Holbroke, who had married John, son of Hugh Fastolf,⁴ and in 1377 a conveyance was made to them by John de Lakinhethe, who was no doubt a trustee. Margery Fastolf died 11th July, 1387, when the lordship vested in Sir John Fastolf, her husband, alone, and on his death in 1406⁵ passed to his son and heir, Sir Hugh Fastolf, Knt. He married Matilda, daughter of Sir Constantine Clifton, Knt., and died in 1417.⁶ His will is dated 1417, and it was proved in 1419, when a 12th part vested in his widow Matilda in dower. She died in 1436 or 1437,⁷ and then the manor seems to have passed to her son and heir, Sir John Fastolf, Knt., who died 31st Jan. 1445,⁸ and was succeeded by his son and heir, John Fastolf, who died in 1460,⁹ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Fastolf, M.P. for Ipswich in 1487, and from him to his son and heir, John Fastolf, also M.P. for Ipswich in 1494, who died 8th Dec. 1506,¹⁰ when the manor vested in his son and heir, George Fastolf, who married Bridget, daughter of Sir Richard Broke, Knt., Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

George Fastolf parted with the manor in 1514, and a fine was levied against him by Thomas Franke and others.¹¹ Franke was either a trustee for, or sold the manor to Sir Richard Broke, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 4th son of Thomas Broke, of Leighton, and of Joan, daughter and heir of John (? William) Parke, of Copenhall, Chester. Thomas Broke was a descendant of William de le Brook, son of Adam, lord of Leighton, prior to the time of Hen. III., which Adam was the common ancestor of the Brokes of Leighton, of Norton,¹² and of Mere.

Sir Richard Broke was Recorder of London, and represented the city in several Parliaments.¹³ He built the hall known as Crows Hall in 1526, but it was mostly rebuilt and considerably enlarged by Philip Bowes Broke in 1767. Sir Richard was a sound lawyer, and had been double reader at the Middle Temple, and Recorder of London, which city he represented in Parliament for some time. Sir Richard Broke married Anne, daughter of — Leeds, who died 11th Nov. 1547, and was buried at Putney. Sir Richard died 6th May, 1529,¹⁴ and was succeeded in this lordship by his son and heir, Robert Broke, then aged 34,¹⁵ who married Elizabeth, heir of the Holgrave family, of Sussex, and a suit in the Star Chamber will be found as to a forcible entry and assault at Nacton by this Robert Broke against Edmund Lecke and others.¹⁶ A fine was levied of this manor by Sir John Jermy and others against Robert Broke in 1559, no doubt on the occasion of some settlement. The fine included lands in Nacton, Foxholes, Bucklesham, and Levington.¹⁷

¹ Feet of Fines, 27 Edw. III. 10.

² I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 75.

³ I.P.M., 50 Edw. III. 31.

⁴ He was probably the 3rd son of John Fastolf, of Caistor, in Norfolk.

⁵ I.P.M., 7 Hen. IV. 34.

⁶ I.P.M., 5 Hen. V. 49.

⁷ See Kirkley Manor, Kessingland, in Mutford Hundred.

⁸ I.P.M., 15 Hen. VI. 37.

⁹ I.P.M., 26 Hen. VI. 15.

¹⁰ 38 and 39 Hen. VI. 48.

¹¹ I.P.M., 22 Hen. VII. 57.

¹² Fine, Easter, 6 Hen. VIII.

¹³ Created Baronet in 1662.

¹⁴ See D.N.B. vi. 388.

¹⁵ 21 Hen. VIII.

¹⁶ I.P.M., 10th Apr. 2 Edw. VI. 60.

¹⁷ Star C.P., Hen. VIII. vol. 6, 342-346.

¹⁸ Fine, Mich. 1 Eliz.

Robert Broke died in 1578,¹ when he was succeeded by his son and heir, Richard Broke. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Jenney, of Brightwell, Knt., and died in 1613, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Broke, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Waters, of Wimbledon, Surrey. He was High Sheriff for Suffolk in 1623, and on his death 25th March, 1626, the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Richard Broke, who married Mary, daughter of Sir John Pakington, of Westwood, co. Worcester, Bart., and on his death 23rd March, 1639-40, went to his son and heir, Sir Robert Broke, Knt., who was created a Baronet at the Restoration, 21st May, 1661. He married 1st Anne, 3rd daughter of Sir Lionel Tollemache of Bentley, 2nd Bart., and 2ndly, 26th May, 1685, Martha Thomlinson, widow, and dying 25th Feb., 1693-4, without male issue,² the title expired, and the manor passed to his nephew and son-in-law (the son of his brother William), Robert Broke, who married 1st his cousin Anne, younger daughter and coheir of the deceased baronet, Sir Robert Broke, but by her had no surviving male issue. He married 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Hewitt, Bart. of Waresley, in Huntingdonshire, and dying in June, 1714, was succeeded by his son and heir, Philip Broke, who married 1st in 1732 Anne, daughter and coheir of Martin Bowes, of Bury St. Edmunds; and 2ndly Alice, widow of Sir John Barker, Bart., and dying in Sept. 1762, was succeeded by his son and heir, Philip Bowes Broke, who married in 1771 Elizabeth, daughter and eventual heir of the Rev. Charles Beaumont of Witnesham, and dying 22nd Aug. 1801, the manor passed to his son and heir, Philip Bowes-Vere-Broke, of Broke Hall, who was created a baronet 2nd Nov. 1813, in recognition of his gallant victory over the United States frigate, the "Chesapeake." He was engaged in cruising on the outbreak of the American war in 1812, and brought his crew to a high state of efficiency. A memoir of this gallant officer was compiled by the Rev. J. G. Brighton, chiefly from Journals and Letters in the possession of Rear-Admiral Sir George Broke-Middleton, and published in 1866. The work contains portraits and many full-page illustrations, and deals largely with the second American War, 1806-1815. Admiral Sir P. B. V. Broke married in 1802 Sarah Louisa, daughter of Sir William Fowle Middleton, Bart., of Shrubland Hall, and dying 2nd Jan. 1841, was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Philip Broke, 2nd Bart., who died unmarried 24th Feb. 1855, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir George Nathaniel Broke Middleton, Bart., 3rd Bart., having assumed in 1860 the surname Middleton after that of Broke, pursuant to the provisions of the will of his maternal grandfather, Sir William Fowle Middleton, 1st Bart., of Shrubland Hall.

Sir George was High Sheriff for Suffolk in 1864, and married in 1853 Albinia Maria, 2nd daughter of Thomas Evans, of Lyminster, Sussex, and died without issue 14th Jan. 1887. The manor is now, like the manor of Lawshall, in Babergh Hundred, and by a similar course of descent, vested in Lord de Saumarez.

A list of the portraits at Broke Hall, then the seat of P. B. Broke in 1797, will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.³

Arms of FASTOLF: Quarterly, Arg. and Az. on a bend Gules, three escallops Arg.

¹ Will 24th Oct. 1577, proved 7th May, 1582.

³ Add 6391.

² Will 16th Dec. 1693, proved 3rd May, 1694.

SHOLOND OR SHOLLAND HALL OR LAME MANOR.

This manor belonged to Richard de Holbroke in the time of Hen. III., and seems to have descended in the same line of devolution as the Manor of Broke Hall from that period. It is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of John de Holbrook, who died in 1376,¹ and that of Sir Hugh Fastolf in 1417, then held by him of the Castle of Dover.² It is mentioned also in the inquisition p.m. of John Fastolf in 1447;³ and there is amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum a suit concerning the manor in 1456.⁴ The manor has probably long since become extinct.

PURDIES OR PURDEWS MANOR.

This manor was held in the time of William the Conqueror by Roger de Poitou, probably as part of Alnesbourne. Not unlikely this is the manor mentioned as Nacton Manor in the inquisition p.m. of Margaret Sampson in 1476.⁵ In 1580 John Barker, of Ipswich, held the same, for in that year he conveyed it to Richard Broke, of Nacton, who died in 1613, and from that period the manor has descended in the same course of descent as the Manor of Broke Hall.

ST. PETER'S MANOR.

This was vested in St. Peter's, Ipswich, and on the Dissolution vested in the Crown, when it was granted in 1527 to Cardinal Wolsey. In 1633 it seems to have been vested in one Bull, who must have sold to Sir Richard Broke, for he died seised in 1639, from which period it has descended in the same course of descent as the Manor of Broke Hall, being now vested in Lord Saumarez.

Nacton has been celebrated for seamen. Here Admiral Vernon, the captor of Portobello, fixed his residence, and his nephew, to whom his property passed, rebuilt the Admiral's house and surrounded it with extensive and beautiful grounds called Orwell Park—from the noble river which bounds them on the south. This gentleman was created a Peer of Ireland in 1776 by the title of Viscount Orwell, and in the following year was raised to the dignity of Earl of Shipbroke; but on his death in 1783 both these titles became extinct, and his estates passed to his nephew, John Vernon, whose heir carried them in marriage to Sir Robert Harland, Bart., whose father was created a baronet in 1771 by the title of Sir Robert Harland, of Sproughton, and sailed in the same year as commander-in-chief of his Majesty's fleet to the East Indies, being second in command to Admiral Keppel in 1778, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty in 1782, but died in 1784. Sir Robert Harland, who married the Vernon heiress, died in 1848, when the baronetcy became extinct, and the estate was sold to George Tomline, M.P., from whom the present owner, Capt. Ernest George Pretymann, D.L., has inherited.

The mansion of Orwell Park was greatly enlarged by Colonel Tomline about the year 1873, and a very fine observatory has been attached to it. Chimes of 16 bells were restored in 1886, the bells being in a tower about 50 feet from the house in a south-easterly direction. The park in which the mansion stands extends to about 200 acres, and is bordered by the River Orwell.

¹ I.P.M., 50 Edw. III. 31.

² I.P.M., 5 Hen. V. 49.

³ I.P.M., 26 Hen. VI. 15.

⁴ Add. Ch. 17244.

⁵ I.P.M., 16 Edw. IV. 48.

ALNESBOURN MANOR.

A manor was held here in Edward the Confessor's time by Saint Andrew, consisting of 1 carucate of land. There were 4 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 6 acres of meadow, and 60 sheep, and it was then valued at 30s., which at the time of the Norman Survey had come down to 10s., and was held by Albert of Roger de Poitou as tenant in chief.¹ It was 6 quarentenes long and 2 broad, and paid in a gelt 5*d.* Robert de Merton claimed view of frankpledge in the manor in 1275, and from a feoffment made in 1444 the name Merton seems up to that time to have attached itself to the manor. The feoffment was of a moiety.²

The manor, however, formed part of the endowment of the priory of Alnesbourn, which is situated near the river between St. Clement's in Ipswich, and Nacton in the ancient parish of Hallowtree, now extraparochial. It was a small house of Augustine or Black Canons, being a cell to Woodbridge. The revenues of this house were confirmed to the prior and canons about 1280, and we find Robert de Belsted and Robert de Twait occurring as benefactors in 1300. In 1315 the prior of Alnesbourn was returned as lord, and the manor remained in the priory till 1424, when John, Duke of Norfolk, and others, purchased it of John Turnour, prior of St. Mary at Alnesbourn, and the convent for St. Giles Hospital in Norwich; but in 1452, on the request of Wm. Turnour, then prior of Alnesbourn, the priory was united to and became a cell to Woodbridge Priory. In 1530 it was let by Thomas Cooke, prior of Woodbridge, to Thomas Alverd, or Alverde, of Ipswich, by the style of "*Manerium de Alvesborne et Ponds.*" At the Dissolution the priory was granted in 1541, as part of the possessions of Woodbridge Priory, to Sir John Wingfield and Dorothy his wife, and in the same year they were found to hold the manor in tail by the service of a knight's fee and *£4. 4s. 10*d.** rent.

It is stated, however, that the Manor of Alnesbourn was granted to Thomas Alverd, of Ipswich, and it is clear that it was sold by Robert Bamborough, executor of the will of this Thomas Alverd to Humphrey Seckford, of Ipswich. Possibly this was only the leasehold interest, acquired as we have stated, in 1530. Humphrey Seckford died in 1575, and was succeeded by Thomas Seckford, 2nd son of Thomas Seckford and Margaret his wife.

He was one of the masters of the Court of Request and surveyor of the Court of Wards and Liveries, the munificent founder of the almshouses in Woodbridge. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Harlow, and widow of Sir Martin Bowes, of London, Knt. She died 19th Dec. 1587, and he died without issue 15th Jan. 1587-8, aged 72, being buried in a vault which he had erected for himself in a chapel on the north side of the chancel of Woodbridge Church.

Francis Seckford, his elder brother, died before his father, leaving a son, Charles Seckford, who succeeded both his grandfather and his uncle, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Steyning, of Earl Soham, by Frances, his wife, Countess Dowager of Surrey, daughter of John Vere, Earl of Oxford. He represented the borough of Aldeburgh in Parliament in the 14th year of Queen Elizabeth, and died in 1591, aged 31, being buried at Woodbridge, as was his widow in 1596.

Davy names Henry Seckford as the next lord, and states that he sold; but as the sale was not made according to Davy till 1630, this could hardly

¹ Dom. ii. 347.

² Harl. 85 F. 34.

have been the case, as Henry Seckford died in 1626, and was buried at Woodbridge. No doubt the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Seckford Hall, Great Bealings, in Carlford Hundred, until the purchase by Sir Richard Broke, of Nacton. He apparently acquired the manor about 1630, and married Mary, daughter of Sir John Pakington, Bart. From this time the manor has devolved in the same course as the main manor of Broke Hall, and is now vested in Lord De Saumarez.

An "Ayllesbourne" Manor, or rather a moiety of it, was included in a fine levied in 1558 by Sir Edward Waldegrave and others against William Wyndsore.¹

¹ Fine, Hil. 5 Mary I.

NEWBOURN.



HERE was no manor in this place in Saxon times. The principal holding was that of Ranulf, brother of Ilger, who held 1 carucate and 40 acres, which in the Confessor's time had been held by 16 freemen under commendation to Bricmar and Quengeva, and two under half commendation to the Abbot of Ely. Under them were 14 bordars. In Saxon times there were attached to the holdings 4 plough-teams and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow, and the valuation was 40s. By the time of the Survey the value was reduced by half, and the plough-teams had come down to 3.

There was also a church with 12 acres, valued at 16*d*. "And it was Norman's witness the Hundred." So the Survey says, which adds: "It is 6 quarentenes long and 5 broad, and pays in a gelt $7\frac{1}{2}$ *d*."

The only two other holdings here were one of Albert the Burnt, holding of Roger de Poitou, consisting of 15 acres, valued at 16*d*., formerly held by a freeman under Gurth; the other of 3 freemen held by the Abbot of Bury.²

NEWBOURN-CUM-MARTLESHAM MANOR.

This was the manor of Ralph, brother of Ilger, as Domesday tenant, and in the time of Edw. II. was the lordship of Richard de Brewes or Brewse. It seems to have passed in the same reign to Thomas de Verdon, who died in 1315, and was succeeded by Sir John de Verdon, who was followed by his grandson, Thomas de Verdon, who died without issue in 1346.

Thomas was succeeded by his uncle, Sir John de Verdon, Knt. The manor was included in the settlement made by Sir John de Verdon in 1365, upon Isabel, his 2nd wife, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Visdelieu, of Shotley, in Samford Hundred, Knt., as narrated in the account of Martlesham Hall Manor, in this Hundred, and the descent of this manor to the time of Henry Noon, son of Sir Henry who died in 1587, is the same as of that manor.

The manor then passed to Roger Warren or Warrener, of Newbourn, son and heir of John Warren, and Dorothy his wife, daughter of Robert Forthe, of Hadleigh. Roger Warren married 1st Barbara, daughter of John — of Wantisden, and had issue Robert—not Roger—son and heir, as stated in the Visitation of 1561. He married 2ndly Mary, daughter of Sir John Cornwallis, of Brome, Knt., and had a son, Thomas. Robert Warren, the eldest son, was of Hemley, and married Mary, daughter of William Cavendish, of Trimley St. Martin. Robert died in the lifetime of his father, and was buried at Newbourn, 6th Oct. 1580.

A fine was in 1585 levied of this manor by Leonard Caston against the said Roger Warren.³ Roger Warren died in 1588 unmarried, when the manor passed to his grandson Roger Warren, and on his death shortly afterwards, unmarried, the manor passed to his father's half-brother, Thomas Warren, of Trimley St. Martin.

A fine was levied against this Thomas Warren and others in 1589 by George Tottie and others,⁴ and in 1601 by Thomas Glascock and others against the said Thomas Warren and others.⁵ The manor, however, had been apparently included in a settlement dated 24th Sept. 36 Eliz. [1594] made by Charles Cornwallis on the marriage of his son William with

¹ Dom. ii. 424*b*.

² Dom. ii. 347.

³ Fine, Trin. 27 Eliz.

⁴ Fine, Mich. 31-32 Eliz.

⁵ Fine, Trin. 43 Eliz.

Katherine, daughter of Sir Philipp Parker, of Erwarton,¹ and we meet with a fine levied in 1601 by Eleazer Duncon and others against Charles Cornwaleys and others.² Finally, by deed dated 23rd May, 1612, Thomas Warrener, described as of London, at the request of Sir Charles Cornwaleys, released the manor to William Cock.³

A little later we find the manor vested in Edmund Purpet,⁴ son and heir of John Purpet by Anne Rolf his wife, and he (Edmund) sold the manor in 1622 to Sir William Hewytt and his son, Sir Thomas Hewytt, knights.

Sir William Hewytt or Hewitt, of Brightwell, was the son of Solomon Hewitt, son of William Hewitt, who died in 1599, he being the 2nd son of Robert Hewitt, of Kellamarsh. Sir William married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Wiseman, and died in London in 1637. His son, Sir Thomas, was created a baronet 19th July, 1660, and married 1st Frances, daughter of Sir John Hobart, Bart., of Blickling, co. Norfolk, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and 2ndly Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir William Lytton, Knt., and widow of Thomas Hillersdon. However, in the lifetime of Sir William and Sir Thomas, or shortly after the death of the former, the manor must have been parted with, for Sir Richard Broke died seised of it in 1639, when it passed to his widow, Dame Mary, who, with Sir Robert Broke, in 1643 sold it to Nicholas Harlestone, a merchant.

In 1809 the manor was vested in John Vernon, on whose death in 1818 it passed to his sister and heir Arethusa, wife of Sir Robert Harland, Bart.⁵ In 1855 Newbourn seems to have been vested in Sir Joshua Rowley, and the same has descended like the Manor of Nayland, in Babergh Hundred, and is now vested in Sir Joshua Thellusson Rowley, Bart.

Arms of WARREN: Arg. a fesse chequy Or and Azure betw. 3 talbots passant Sable. Of HEWITT: Gu. a chevron engrailed betw. 3 owls Arg.

HASPLEY WITH NEWBOURN MANOR.

The land of this manor is entered separately in the Domesday Survey under the lands of Ranulf, brother of Ilger. It was 6 quarentenes long, and 3 broad, and paid in a gelt 5*d*. There was no actual manor here at the time of the Survey, but the holding consisted of a carucate of land, 5 bordars, 3 ploughteams, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 20*s*. It had in the time of the Confessor been valued at 30*s*., and been held by 5 freemen under commendation to Brictmar, but one was half Edric's man and half Norman's man, and 2 were under commendation to Quengeva. There were also here 7 acres included in the valuation of Almeley.⁶

This manor passed in early times to the Priory of Woodbridge. On the Dissolution it vested in the Crown, and was granted by Hen. VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey, and on his attainder granted by the King in fee to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in 1530.⁷ It seems, however, to have come back to the Crown, for in 1541 it was granted to Sir John Wingfield and Dorothy his wife.

In 1564 the manor was acquired by Thomas Seckford, and shortly afterwards passed to Roger Warren, who died seised of it in 1588, after which it passed through the Warren family in the same way as the Manor of

¹ Add. Ch. 10236.

² Fine, Mich. 43-44 Eliz.

³ Add. Ch. 10244.

⁴ As to the Purpet family, see E.A. (N.S.), i. 311, 328, and Waldringfield Manor, in this Hundred.

⁵ See St. Peter's Manor, Nacton, in this Hundred.

⁶ Dom. ii. 424*b*, 425.

⁷ S.P. 22 Hen. VIII. 220 (11).

Newbourn. In 1719 it was probably vested in Anne Western, widow, who this year presented to the living. She was the daughter of Robert Callis, and widow of Thomas Western, son of Thomas Western, of Rivenhall Place, co. Essex, who had died in 1765. Her son and heir, Charles Western, married Frances Shirley, daughter and heir of William Bollan and Frances his wife, sister of Sir Thomas Shirley, Bart., and died 24th July, 1771, in the lifetime of his mother. Anne Western died in January, 1776, when the manor passed to her grandson, Charles Callis Western, M.P. for Essex, created Baron Western of Rivenhall, 28th Jan. 1833. Possibly he may have had the manor in his grandmother's lifetime, for we find that in 1775 he presented to the living. The manor during his lifetime seems to have gone to one Caryll, and subsequently to one Drury, of Clayton. Davy says in 1825 Sir William Rowley, Bart., presented, and also in 1832, but was not lord. The manor seems to have been vested about this time in one Cross, of Henley, from whom a Mr. Porter purchased.

Court Rolls for this manor, 36 Hen. VIII. 13th July ; 37 Hen. VIII. 16th Oct. ; 37 Hen. VIII. ; 37 Hen. VIII. ; 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, and 34 Hen. VIII. ; and 1 and 2 Edw. VI., are in existence and in private hands.

OTLEY.



HERE were two manors held here in the time of the Confessor. One belonged to Lustwin, under commendation to Edric, and consisted of 1 carucate of land, 1 villein, and 4 bordars, 1 ploughteam (and by the time of the Survey also half a team) in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, 2 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 5 hogs, valued at 20s. By the time of the Survey, the value had risen to 30s., and the manor was held by Humphrey the Chamberlain as Domesday tenant in chief.

Humphrey also held here a carucate and a half, formerly held by Lefleda, a freewoman under commendation to Edric, the predecessor of Robert Malet. There were 3 villeins, 10 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 3 belonging to the tenants, wood sufficient for the support of 20 hogs, 2 acres of meadow, 2 rouncies, 5 beasts, 40 hogs, 100 sheep, 25 goats, and 6 hives of bees, valued at 100s. By the time of the Survey the value had risen to £6, the ploughteams in demesne, however, were only one and a half, and of those belonging to the men but 2, and the beasts had gone. Of this William Malet was seised on the day of his death, and afterwards Robert, as the Hundred witnessed.

Humphrey the Chamberlain also held here 69 acres, which had been held by 16 and a half freemen under commendation to Lefleda, with 3 ploughteams, formerly valued at 20s., but at the time of the Survey at 30s. Also a church with 20 acres, valued at 4s. Of all this William Malet was seised at the time of his death, and Robert afterwards, the King and the Earl having the soc.

Humphrey also held here 30 acres, 1 villein, and 4 bordars, and 1 ploughteam (increased at the time of the Survey to one and a half), 1 acre of meadow, and wood for 10 hogs, valued formerly at 8s., but at the time of the Survey at 10s. This was held in the time of the Confessor by Brithwold, a freeman under commendation to Queen Edith. At the time of the Survey Hamond held this of Humphrey.

Humphrey's only other holding here was of 27 acres, formerly having two ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey 1 only, valued at 10s. This had in Saxon times been held by 6 freemen under commendation to Brithwold.¹

The second manor was held by Andrew of Roger de Poitou, the Domesday tenant in chief, and was the land which Edwold, a freeman under Harold and his wife under commendation to Edric, had held in the Confessor's time. It consisted of 2 carucates of land, 3 villeins, 10 bordars, 3 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 5 belonging to the tenants, wood sufficient for 4 hogs, 3 acres of meadow, 3 rouncies, 12 beasts, 30 hogs, and 60 sheep, valued at 100s. By the time of the Survey the value had fallen to 4s., and there were various alterations in the details of the appurtenances to the manor. The serfs were but 1, the ploughteams in demesne 1, though more might have been made up, and 3 ploughteams only belonging to the tenants; the rouncies had disappeared, and the beasts had come down to 1, the hogs to 10, while all the sheep had gone. The manor was 10 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 15d.²

¹ Dom. ii. 433.

² Dom. ii. 347.

Another holding, consisting of 4 acres (which belonged to Easton and to its valuation) was held by Milo de Belefol of Roger de Rheims.¹

The only other holding was that of Walter the Deacon, who had 6 acres in demesne valued at 12*d*.²

OVERHALL MANOR IN OTLEY.

This was the lordship of Humphrey the Chamberlain in the time of William the Conqueror, and in the time of Edw. I. is said to have been the lordship of John de Paynell. This, however, is a delusion. For some centuries Overhall was held of the Earls of Clare and Gloucester, and Netherhall of the Honor of Lancaster.

Overhall Manor was held by Henry de Hastings prior to 1250. He was the son of William Hastings, steward to Hen. II., and Margaret his wife, daughter of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, which William was son of William by Maud, daughter of Thurston Banaster, and widow of William Cumin,



OTLEY HALL.

which William was son of Hugh, son of Walter, son of Robert de Hastings, lord of Fillougley, co. Warwick, living in 1066. Henry de Hastings married Ada, fourth daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and of Maud, his wife, daughter of Hugh, and one of the sisters and coheirs of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, by whom he had issue, Henry, his successor, and two daughters, Margaret and Hillaria, who at the time of his decease were in the nunnery of Alneston, and their tuition was then committed to William de Cantilupe. This Henry de Hastings attended the King into France in the 26th year of his reign, and was taken prisoner at the defeat at Zante, but was soon afterwards released. He also a few years later accompanied Richard, Earl of Cornwall, into France, and died in 1250, leaving Henry de Hastings, his eldest son, a minor. His wardship was granted to Guy de Lusignan, King Hen. III.'s half brother (who afterwards passed it over to William de Cantilupe, the King ratifying the same); but from the Fine Rolls we learn that the King committed this manor to Stephen de Spineto and Jushto Guidon

¹ Dom. ii. 423*b*.

² Dom. ii. 427*b*.

during the heir's minority.¹ This Henry in 1260 had a summons to be in Shrewsbury with horse and arms to march against the Welsh, and the following year a similar summons to be in London. Shortly afterwards he was in arms with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and others against the King, and with those excommunicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He distinguished himself amongst the Barons at the Battle of Lewes, when the King was made prisoner, receiving the honour of knighthood at the hands of Montfort, and was made governor of Scarborough and Winchester castles. In 1265 he was constituted governor of Kenilworth Castle, which, after the defeat at Evesham, he defended against the King's victorious forces for the space of six months, making many bold sallies. At length, however, finding no hope of relief, he was constrained to surrender, but upon the most honourable terms, marching off with bag and baggage. He was, notwithstanding, excepted from the benefit of the Dictum of Kenilworth, being offered a seventeen years' imprisonment or submission to the King's mercy. About two years later, however, on the mediation of Prince Edward, he was admitted to the full benefit of the decree, and dying in 1268,² left by his wife Joan, daughter of William de Cantilupe, sister and eventually coheir of George de Cantilupe, Baron of Bergavenny, two sons and three daughters—John, Edmund, Andra, Lora, and Joane. The manor passed to his son and heir, John Hastings, 2nd Baron and Lord Bergavenny, in right of his mother. He was constituted Seneschal of Aquitaine, and in 1290 was one of the competitors for the Crown of Scotland in right of his descent from Ada, daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother to Malcolm and William, Kings of Scotland. He had also summons to Parliament among the barons of the realm from 1295 to the time of his death in 1312-3. He was interred at the Grey Friars, in Coventry. By Isabel, his 1st wife, daughter of William and sister and coheir of Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, he had issue John, his son and heir, William and Henry, who died without issue, and three daughters, Joane, Margaret, and Elizabeth, who married Roger, Lord Grey of Ruthyn. Lord Hastings married 2ndly Isabel, 5th daughter of Hugh Despenser, Earl of Winchester, and had two other sons, Sir Hugh Hastings, of Gressenhall and Fenwick, in Norfolk, in right of his wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Foliot, Knt., whose male line terminated about the reign of Elizabeth in Sir Francis Hastings, of Stusthope, and Thomas.

On the death of John, 2nd Baron, 9th March, 1312-13,³ the manor passed to the elder son of his first marriage, John, Lord Hastings, 3rd Baron. He was engaged in the wars in Scotland from 1310 to 1318, and joined in the insurrection of the lords when they banished the two Despensers, but deserting the barons later joined the King at Cirencester. He married Juliana, granddaughter and heir of Thomas de Leybourne, Baron Leybourne, and dying in 1325⁴ was succeeded by his only son, Laurence, 4th Baron, but the manor passed to the widow Juliana, and there is an order on the Close Rolls the following year to deliver the same to Thomas le Blount and Juliana his wife, late wife of John de Hastynys in dower.⁵ The advowson was, with the manor, assigned in dower, for we learn from the Patent Rolls the King presented in 1328 one Ralph Chyvaler by reason of the heir of John de Hastynys, tenant

¹ Fine, Rolls, 35 Hen. III. 251, 17.

² I.P.M., 52 Hen. III. 63. He was buried in the Grey Friars, in Coventry.

³ I.P.M., 6 Edw. II. 56.

⁴ Extent of Honor of Gloucester; I.P.M., 18 Edw. II. 83.

⁵ Close Rolls, 19 Edw. II. 29.

in chief, being a minor, but immediately afterwards discovering that this was the case, and that the advowson had been assigned to Thomas le Blount and Juliana his wife, revoked the presentation he had made, yet strangely the entry on the Rolls says of the revocation (not of Ralph Chyvaler but) of John Sprott.¹

The widow appears very rapidly to have found a new consort, and she subsequently remarried a third time, William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon. He died in 1354, and the manor is referred to in his inquisition p.m.² as it had been in that of his son John, who died three years anterior.³ From this time to the death of John, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, the manor devolved as the Manor of Reydon, in Blything Hundred.

On the premature death of John, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, without issue, the earldom of Pembroke determined, and the baronies vested in him devolved upon Reginald, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, as descended lineally from Elizabeth, sister to John de Hastings, father of Laurence, 1st Earl of Pembroke; but this manor, under the feoffment of 1369, referred to in the account of Reydon Manor, in Blything Hundred, passed to William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, subject to the life interest of Philippa, the 3rd Earl of Pembroke's widow, who seems to have remarried Richard, Earl of Arundel,⁴ and died in 1401.⁵

William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, was a younger brother of Thomas, Earl of Warwick, and died in 1410, when the manor passed to his widow, Joan, sister and coheir of Thomas Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, who survived until 1436,⁶ so that her son and heir, Richard Beauchamp, 2nd Baron Bergavenny, who was created Earl of Worcester by Hen. V. in Feb. 1421, and married Isabel Despenser, daughter and coheir of Thomas, Earl of Gloucester, K.G., never inherited or had actual possession of this manor, for he died mortally wounded by a stone from a sling during the wars in France, 16th April, 1422. The manor therefore, on the death of Joan, the widow of William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, passed directly to his granddaughter Elizabeth, sole child of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, by Joane, daughter of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, 3rd son of King Edw. III., married to Sir Edward Nevill, 6th son of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, who in her right became Lord Bergavenny. They had issue two sons, Richard and George. She died before her husband, and he, by the curtesy of England, enjoyed this lordship and her other possessions for life. He subsequently married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Howard, Knt., and sister of John, 1st Duke of Norfolk, and died 18th Oct. 1476,⁷ when George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, became seised thereof, Richard, the elder brother, having died without issue. Sir George Nevill (who had been knighted at the Battle of Tewkesbury, 9th May, 1471) married 1st Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Fenne, Knt., sub-treasurer of England, and dying 20th Sept. 1492, the manor apparently passed to his son and heir, Sir George Nevill, 3rd Lord Abergavenny. He was called by the King's writ at the Tower of London, June, 1483, to prepare himself to receive the order of knighthood against his Coronation, and afterwards was made one of the Knights of the Bath, on the Sunday before the Coronation of King Rich. III., viz., 4th July, 1483; after which he waited on the King in his progress to the north. In 1492 he was one of the

¹ Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. III. pt. i. 14, 12.

² I.P.M., 28 Edw. III. 59.

³ I.P.M., 24 Edw. III. 80.

⁴ I.P.M., 21 Rich. II. 2.

⁵ I.P.M., 2 Hen. IV. 54.

⁶ I.P.M., 14 Hen. VI. 35.

⁷ I.P.M., 16 Edw. IV. 66.

principal persons with the King at the siege of Boulogne; and four years later by his credit and power preserved the county of Kent from joining the Cornish rebels then in that county, and had a share in the honour of the victory obtained against them at Blackheath, 17th July the same year. In 1505, being under suspicion for favouring Edward de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, at that time in banishment, he was committed to prison; but, nothing of guilt appearing against him, he was enlarged and received into greater favour than before.

"The Lord Burgeyny," (as an old historian says) "for his modestie, wyt, and probitie (because the Kinge found hym lyke hymselfe), always true, faythful, and constant, was of hys soveraigne lorde more esteemed, favoured, and regarded than he was before."

In 1510 he was made Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports. On 23rd April, 1513, he was elected a Knight of the Garter, and installed 7th May in the eighth stall on the princes' side. And, soon after embarking with King Henry VIII., he commanded one of the wings of the army at the siege of Theronenne, and at the Battle of Spurs. After which he was at the siege of Tournay, and on the surrender thereof was appointed by the King, with 6,000 men, to take possession of that city.

In 1516, when the King for the honour of his sister, the Queen of Scots, then come to visit him, had prepared two solemn days of jousts, he was one the King chose on his side. And the year after was one of the chiefs who suppressed a great riot in London.

Two years later at a chapter held at Windsor 10th May, several of the Knights of the Garter being present with the King, it was on due consideration decreed: "That the pulpit where is the picture of our Saviour on the Cross, and the glass lanthorn at the top, in the King's chapel, should be taken care to be duly finished; and that the whole Society should, for the doing thereof with the greater expedition and ease, join in lending their helping hands." The sum then imposed upon the Lord Abergavenny was twenty pounds.

He was present at that memorable interview betwixt King Hen. VIII. and Francis I., King of France, betwixt Guisnes and Ardres; and on their march the Lord Abergavenny publicly said to the King: "Sir, you are my king and sovereign, wherefore above all, I am bound to shew you truth and not to let for none. I have been in the French party, and they are in number double as many as you be." Whereupon he, with the Earl of Essex, Edward Ponynge, and Robert Wingfeilde were appointed to take an account of the number of the French King's attendants. He married Mary, daughter to Edward, Duke of Buckingham, and was imprisoned in the Tower for concealment of words spoken by that Duke, 10th of September, 1519, viz., "That if the King died, he would have the rule of the realm, in spite of whosoever said the contrary, swearing that, if the Lord Abergavenny revealed this, he would fight with him." Which words were spoken in the gallery at Bletchingley in Surrey. But on the 11th February following, being brought to the King's Bench at Westminster, and there confessing "his indictment of misprision of treason," he was soon after discharged and was again in the King's favour. He was summoned to Parliament as premier Baron of England, by the title of "George Nevyle de Bergevenny, Chivaler," and was one of the peers who subscribed the celebrated letter to Pope Clement VII., importing that in case he did not comply with King Henry in the matter of his divorce from Queen Catharine, he would endanger his supremacy here. At the coronation of Queen Anne,

1st June, 1533, he claimed the office of Chief Larder, which was allowed. He died in June, 1535, and by his last will and testament, dated the same year, viz., 4th June, 1535, bequeathed his body to be buried in the parish church of Birling, in Kent; and left issue by Joan, daughter of Thomas Fitz Alan, 12th Earl of Arundel (his first wife), one daughter, named Elizabeth, married to Henry, Lord d'Aubeny; and by Mary, his 2nd wife, daughter of Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham, Henry, his son and heir, as also five daughters. His 3rd wife was Mary Broke, *alias* Cobham. Henry Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, son and successor of George, was summoned to Parliament in 1551 and 1552, and accompanied the Marquess of Northampton and some other lords in a solemn embassy into France; as also to present the Order of the Garter to that King. After his return, on the 2nd March, he was committed to ward for striking the Earl of Oxford in the Chamber of Presence; but on the 6th April following he had a special pardon for the offence. On Wyatt's insurrection in Kent, in the reign of Queen Mary, he raised forces to oppose him, and, overtaking a body of his adherents at Blackfoil Field, in the parish of Wrotham, he put them to flight, chasing them four miles, and taking sixty prisoners. After which he marched after Wyatt to London. In 1586 he was one of the peers that sat in judgment upon the Queen of Scots at Fotheringay. He died 10th February, 1586-7, and was buried with great solemnity in the church of Birling, in Kent, 21st March following. By the inquisition taken after his decease at Maidstone, in the County of Kent, 22nd Aug. 1587, the jury found his daughter Elizabeth, then aged 32, to be his sole heir. She had married in 1575 Sir Thomas Fane, Knt. Her mother was Frances, 3rd daughter of Thomas Manners, 1st Earl of Rutland. She challenged the title of Baroness Bergavenny against Edward Nevill, nephew of Henry, last Baron, and son of Sir Edward Nevill, a younger brother to George, Lord Bergavenny, father to this last-mentioned Henry, on which Sir Edward the Castle of Bergavenny was settled, both by testament and Act of Parliament, but the dispute was not determined until 25th May, 1604, when, after lengthy arguments on each part, the title of Lord Bergavenny was, both by judgment of the House of Peers and order of the Lords Commissioners for the office of Earl Marshal of England, decreed for the heir male. Whereupon, to give some satisfaction to the heir female, the King, by his letters patent, granted the dignity of Barony of Le Despenser to her and to her heirs. Edward Nevill, 5th Baron, had married 1st Catherine, daughter of Sir John Brome, Knt., of Hatton, co. Oxford, and 2ndly Griseld, daughter of Thomas Hughes, of Uxbridge, and died 10th Feb. 1589.

The inquisition taken after his decease at Maidstone, in Kent, 7th July, 1589, recites that Edward Nevill, his son and heir, was 38 years of age. The said Edward Nevill, his eldest son, was summoned to Parliament as 6th Baron of Abergavenny 25th May, 1604, and, the year after claimed the title of Earl of Westmoreland, as heir male. The case is given in Lord Coke's 7th vol. of Reports, where the claim is set forth at length; but the determination was ultimately against him. He married Rachel, daughter of John Leonard, of Knowle, in Kent, ancestor of the Earl of Sussex of that name, and had issue six sons. He died 1st Dec. 1622, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Henry Nevill, 7th Baron of Abergavenny, to whom this manor passed. He married 1st Mary, daughter of Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset (Lord Treasurer of England), by whom he had issue Sir Thomas Nevill, Knight of the Bath (who married Frances, daughter to Henry, Lord Mordaunt, and died in 1628 in his father's lifetime, and was

buried at Birling the 7th May in that year, leaving issue Henry, who died in his infancy in 1639); Charles, who died in 1637 from the effects of a fall from his horse; Margaret, wife of Thomas Brooke, of Madely, co. Salop; Cicely, wife of Fitz-William Coningsby, of Hampton Court, co. Hereford; Anne, Abbess of Pontoise in France; Elizabeth and Mary, who died unmarried. Lord Abergavenny married 2ndly Catharine, daughter to Edward, 4th Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, and had issue by her two sons and three daughters. This Henry, Lord Abergavenny, was buried at Birling 24th December, 1641, and the Lady Catharine, his 2nd wife, was buried by his side 10th July, 1649.

John Nevill, 8th Baron Abergavenny, son of Henry by his 2nd wife, succeeded, and married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of William Chamberlaine, of Sherburne Castle, in Oxfordshire, and died 12th Dec. 1660, without issue, when the manor passed to his brother George, 9th Baron Abergavenny, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas, son and heir of Henry Giffard, M.D., and had issue by her, one son George, and dying 2nd June 1666, the manor passed to this son George, 10th Baron Abergavenny. He married Honora, daughter of John, Lord Bellasys, of Worlaby, and departed this life without issue, 26th March, 1694-5, whereupon the manor descended and came to the heir male of Sir Christopher Nevill, second surviving son of Edward, 6th Lord Abergavenny and Rachel, his wife, daughter of John Leonard, namely, to George, 11th Lord Abergavenny. He married Anne, daughter of Nehemiah Walker, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters, and dying 11th March, 1720-1, the manor passed to his eldest surviving son George, 12th Baron, who married Elizabeth, daughter to Edward Thornicroft, of the city of Westminster, and dying 15th November, 1723 without issue, it passed to his brother, Edward Nevill, 13th Lord Abergavenny, who married Catherine, daughter to Lieutenant-General Tatton, and dying 9th October, 1724, in the 19th year of his age, and without issue, was succeeded by his cousin, William Nevill, 14th Baron, son and heir of Edward Nevill, brother to George, 11th Lord Abergavenny.

William Nevill, 14th Lord Abergavenny, on 10th Feb. 1738-9, was constituted Master of the Jewel Office. His lordship married 1st Catherine (Tatton), Dowager Baroness Abergavenny, widow of Edward, the late lord, and by her had issue a son named George, the King being his godfather. He married 2ndly the Lady Rebecca Herbert, daughter of Thomas, 8th Earl of Pembroke, by whom he left issue three daughters, Harriet, Mary, and Sophia, and one son, William. His lordship died 21st Sept. 1744, and was buried at East Grinstead, in Sussex, 2nd October following, when the manor passed to his only son, George Nevill, 15th Lord Abergavenny, who held his first court 17th June, 1748. He married Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Pelham, of Stanmere, in Sussex, sister to Thomas Pelham, 1st Earl of Chichester, and widow of the Hon. Richard Temple, and was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Nevill and Earl of Abergavenny, 17th May, 1784. He died 10th Sept. 1785, when the manor passed to his son and successor, Henry Nevill, 16th Baron and 2nd Earl, who married Mary, only child of John Robinson, of Wyke Honn, co. Middlesex, sometime Secretary to the Treasury. The Earl died 27th May, 1843, and the manor passed with the title to his eldest surviving son, John Nevill, in holy orders, 3rd Earl, who, dying unmarried 14th April, 1845, the manor went to his brother, William Nevill, 4th Earl, also in holy orders. He married Caroline, second daughter of Ralph Leeke, of Longford Hall, co. Salop, and dying

17th Aug. 1868, the manor passed to his elder son, William Nevill, 5th Earl of Abergavenny. He married Caroline, eldest daughter of Sir John Vandem Bempde Johnstone, 2nd Bart., of Hackness Hall, co. York, M.P. In 1870 the manor was purchased by Edward Broughton Rouse, M.A., LL.D., who a year or two subsequently sold the same to John Tollemache, now Lord Tollemache, who is now lord of the manor.

In the time of Henry Nevill, 7th Lord Abergavenny, 1640, he, being lord of the manor, brought an action against John Armiger and others, particulars of which will be found amongst the Exchequer Depositions,¹ to recover "treasure silver," which had been found in a house in Otley. The ancient family of Armiger had been holders of land in Otley from an early date, and in 1387 Robert Armiger held a messuage and lands here called "Armiger's," and lands in Clopton. John Armiger, of Otley, died in 1539. Thomas, his son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Heigham, of Heigham Hall, in Gazeley, and was father of Thomas Armiger, of Bury St. Edmunds, and lord of Monewden. He married Jane, daughter and coheir of John Eyre, receiver of the revenues of King Edw. VI. in Suffolk, and had issue Thomas, his son and heir, who resided at Thrandeston.

In one of the Additional Charters in the British Museum is a release of rents in Helmingham due to "Mounseux Manor," in Otley, in 1441.²

Arms of BEAUCHAMP: Gules, a fesse between 6 cross-crosslets Or.

NETHERHALL MANOR.

In the reign of King Rich. I. Adam de Otteley held a fee here which in the time of Hen. III. was held by Thomas de Otteley,³ and in 1275 was held by Richard de Otteley.⁴ This fee was held by Thomas de Otteley, who died in 1296,⁵ when it passed to his son and heir, Thomas de Otteley. One fee was in 1327 held by R. Cressener, and in 1330 by Thomas de Cressener. Davy enters John Mortimer, who died in 1333, as lord, but if this be correct he was probably a trustee; for we find the manor back again in the Cresseners, and passing with the Manor of Cresseners in Hawkedon, in Risbridge Hundred, from Robert Cressener in 1410 to his son and heir, William Cressener, who died in 1454.

Shortly after we find the manor vested in John Gosnold, son of John Gosnold, of Otley. He married Katherine Kebell, and with three sons, Robert, Edmund, and William, had two daughters. John Gosnold died in 1470, when the manor passed to his eldest son, Robert Gosnold, of Otley, who married 1st Agnes, daughter of John Hill, of Ashe, by whom he had two sons, John and Robert, and three daughters; and 2ndly Anne Bacon, daughter of Richard Doggett, by whom he had no issue. On Robert's death the manor passed to his 2nd son, Robert Gosnold, who married Marie, daughter of Robert Vesey, of Hadleigh, by whom he had issue Robert, Anthony, John, William, Alys, Katherine, Dorothy, Mary, Agnes, Cecyll, and Judith. A fine was levied of the manor in 1542 by Robert Gosnold against John Crestener.⁶ It included lands in Otley, Cleydon, Barham, Helmingham, and elsewhere.

In the Pleadings relating to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1552 there is notice of an action by Robert "Gosnall" against Stephen Lowdham and

¹ 16 Charles I., at Wickham Market.

² Add Ch. 10206.

³ T. de N. 283.

⁴ H.R. ii. 188.

⁵ Extent, I.P.M., 25 Edw. I. 38.

⁶ Fine, Mich. 34 Hen. VIII.

Thomas Lowdham, his son, as to exemption from tolls in this manor.¹ On Robert Gosnold's death the manor passed to his eldest son, Robert Gosnold,² who married Ursula, daughter of William Naunton, of Alderton, and dying in 1616 was succeeded by his son and heir, Robert Gosnold or Gosnall.

Kirby, writing in 1764, says that in Otley is a good old house formerly the seat of the Gosnolds, and that in the church is a monument to John Gosnold, who died in 1628, which sets forth that he was descended from the ancient and worthy families of Naunton and Wingfield, of Letheringham; that he was Gentleman Usher to Queen Elizabeth and King James I., afterwards Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Charles I., and that Winifred, his wife, was a granddaughter of Sir Richard Poole and the Lady Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, who was the daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of King Edw. IV. This John Gosnold was the 3rd son of Robert Gosnold, who died in 1616. John left five sons and three daughters.

Kirby adds: "This family suffered much in the time of the great Rebellion, insomuch that the Reverend Lionel Gosnold, the last of the family, and rector of that parish, was obliged to sell the estate."³ The hall referred to is partly surrounded by its ancient moat; some of the rooms contain examples of ancient oak panelling, and on the walls of two of the rooms were formerly a number of heraldic paintings. But to return. Robert Gosnold, who compounded for delinquency in 1646,⁴ died about 1656, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Gosnold, at whose death it went to his son and heir, Robert Gosnold, from whom it passed to his son and heir, William Gosnold. On William Gosnold's death the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Gosnold.

The manor then seems to have passed to Isaac Martin Rebow, of Wyvenhoe Park, Essex, Col. of the East Essex Militia, Recorder and M.P. for Colchester, son of Isaac Lemyng Rebow, of Colchester, M.P. He married his cousin Mary, daughter and coheir of Thomas Martin, of Alresford Hall, and assumed the additional surname of Martin under the will of his maternal grandfather, Capt. Martin. He died 3rd Oct. 1781, leaving three daughters, this manor apparently passing to the eldest, Mary Hester, married in 1796 to General Francis Slater (son of R. Slater, of Chesterfield), who assumed the surname of Rebow, and left at his decease one only daughter and heir, Mary Martin, married 1st to Sir Thomas Ormsby, Bart., and 2ndly in 1835 to John Gurdon (2nd son of Theophilus Thornhaugh Gurdon, of Letton, Norfolk), who on his marriage assumed the additional surname of Rebow. He married 2ndly, 3rd Dec. 1845, Lady Georgiana Toler, 4th daughter of Hector John Graham, 2nd Earl of Norbury, and dying 12th Oct., 1870, the manor passed to his eldest son by his second marriage, Hector John Gurdon Rebow, of Wyvenhoe Park, Essex, the present lord of the manor. He is J.P. and D.L. for Essex, and was High Sheriff in 1882. He married 25th June, 1873, Judith Blanche, daughter of the Rev. Philip Gurdon, rector of Cranworth-cum-Letton, Norfolk, and has a son Martin.

A fine was levied of the manor in 1364 between Sir William de Hemenhale and John de Bresyngham, sen., and Margaret his wife, the manor

¹ Duchy of Lanc., Cal. to Pleadings, 6 Edw. VI. 6.

² A "Newhall Manor" is the subject of a fine levied in 1594 by Robert

Gosnold against Anthony Gosnold and others. Fine, Hil. 36 Eliz.

³ The *Suffolk Traveller*, 2nd ed. p. 81.

⁴ S.P. 1646, Cal. of Com. 1467; S.P. 1647, Com. for money advance, 809.

being, it is stated, then held by John, son of John de Hoo, for life.¹ We are unable to say whether the fine relates to Overhall or Netherhall Manor.

Extracts from Court Rolls of the Manor of Otley will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.² As to customs and demesne, see S.P. 17 Hen. VIII. 1834 (2).

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action by Leonard Pereson against Robert Morse as to copyhold and customary lands in Otley and Netherhall in Otley and Kingeshall in Clopton, purchased by plaintiff of defendant, as son and heir of Edward Morse, deceased, it being alleged that the custom of the manor (which ?) was that land should descend to the youngest son.³

Arms of GOSNOLD : Per pale crenellée Or and Azure. Of REBOW : Gu, two long bows, bent and interlaced, in saltier, Or stringed Arg. between 4 bezants, each charged with a fleur-de-lis, Az.

¹ Feet of Fines, 38 Edw. III. 39.

² Add. Ch. 10219, 10227.

³ C.P. ii. 322.

PLAYFORD.



HERE was one manor here in Saxon times belonging to Godwin, son of Alfer, holding under the Queen in the Confessor's time. It consisted of 3 carucates of land, 8 villeins, 6 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 8 belonging to the men, wood sufficient to support 20 hogs, 20 acres of meadow, and 1 mill, 3 rouncies, 15 beasts, 69 hogs, 160 sheep, and 6 hives of bees, valued at £8. By the time of the Survey the value had come down to 100s., and there had been various alterations in the details. The villeins had come down to 4, in place of 3 bordars there were 23, and 1 burgess of Ipswich, 1 serf only, 2 plough-teams in demesne and 4 belonging to the tenants, 1 beast only, 25 hogs, 26 sheep, and 1 hive of bees, while the rouncies seem to have disappeared altogether. There was also a church with 10 acres, valued at 20*d*. At the time of the Survey the manor was held by Humfrey, son of Robert, of Robert Malet.

Robert Malet also held here 100 acres, 3 ploughteams (at the time of the Survey reduced to 2), and 2½ acres of meadow, valued at 20s., which had been formerly held by 12 freemen under commendation to the said Godwin, all except two, Ettric and Blackman, under commendation to Halden, the predecessor of Geoffrey de Magnaville.

Robert Malet had the soc, sac, and custom. It (probably the township) was one league long, 1½ leagues broad, and paid in a gelt 9*d*.¹

PLAYFORD OR PLAYFORD HALL MANOR WITH MITCHELIS.

This manor in the time of the Confessor was held by Godwin, son of Alfer, under the Queen, and was at the time of the Domesday Survey held by Humphrey, son of Robert, under Robert Malet as tenant in chief. It appears to have been held in the time of Edw. I. by Richard, son of Robert de Playford, and in 1301 apparently by Robert de Quinton and Segeyna, his wife, though in 1316 it still seems to have continued in the Playford family, as we find John de Playford then lord. The manor before 1400 vested in Sir George Felbrigg, son of Sir Roger Felbrigg. The De Felbriggs were a younger branch of the Bigots, Earls of Norfolk. Sir Simon le Bigot, third son of Hugh, Earl of Norfolk, marrying Maud, daughter and heir of Richard de Felbrigg, his descendants took the name of Felbrigg with the property. John le Bigot, second son of Sir Roger, the son of the above-named Sir Simon, had the lordship of Tuttington (?) in 1339 by gift of his father, and was succeeded in it by his son Roger, the father of Sir George Felbrigg, who acquired this Manor of Playford. Sir George married 1st Amy, daughter of Sir Roger de Hales and relict of Edmund de Reedisham, and 2ndly Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Aspale, widow of Sir Thomas Naunton, Knt.

In 1367 the King wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Chancellor, to pardon his beloved Esquire, George de Felbrigg for money due to the Crown in respect of lands granted to him on forfeiture, and about the end of that King's reign he was Esquire of the Body to his Majesty. In 1377 he was one of the jury who found Alice Perers (late King Edward the Third's mistress) guilty of maintenance.

In 1383 he and Margery his wife held the lordships of Wortham and Ingham in this county. He was in the King's army, when he marched into

¹ Dom. ii. 5341b.

Scotland in 1385 ; was knighted by him on his entrance into that country, and had a grant of £40 per annum for life, payable out of the issues of Norfolk and Suffolk, by the Sheriff ; was appointed one of the King's Proctors in 1386 to conclude a league with William, Duke of Guelderland, and Thomas, Duke of Gloucester and Constable of England ; and in 1391 one of the Lieutenants in the Court of Chivalry, to hear and determine the cause between the Lords Morley and Lovell. He built the church porch at Playford, and repaired or rebuilt a large part of the church itself. Sir George had a grant of free warren in Playford in 1384.¹

Sir George Felbrigg died in 1400, and his will, which is dated 6th Feb. 1400, was proved 18th May, 1401. He was buried in St. Mary's church in this parish. Margery, his wife, died in 1419, and appointed Richard Felbrigg, her second son, executor. In a window of the Church of Playford, which was built by Sir George, was his portrait, and that of his second wife, with the arms of Felbrigg impaling Aspal. Gough in his *Sepulchral Monuments* on the tomb and window, says : " Sir George Felbrigg was buried in the north wall of the nave of Playford Church, in a chantry founded by him. His slab remains, and on it his figure in complete armour, a pointed helmet, whiskers, and gorget of mail, and gauntlets, a lion rampant on his breast, a sword and dagger, piked shoes, a lion at feet. The canopy over him rests on double pillars, with an embattled base of quatrefoils ; in the point of the arch a lion rampant. The same coat is in the north window. Upon opening the graves 1784, at five feet depth were found bones—a scull, a jaw, a tibia, vertebræ, and the os ischium—and a rusty nail in wood. All that remains of the inscription is ' ceste . . . funda . de . per . al dieu . loange . et . sue . mier . . . pur . l'alme . de . lui . A . dieu . quil . est . pete . ei . ' The last word is imperfect ; the stops are an M over a half rose. On the key stone of the porch, an angel holds the arms of Felbrigg. In the window Weever saw : John (George) Felbrydge and Margery his wife."

He was succeeded by Sir John Felbrigg, his eldest son and heir, by Margery his wife. He married Margaret de Waldegrave. During his life the elder branch, seated at Felbrigg, became extinct in the male line. Sir Simon, who had left the reversion of some of his manors to Sir John, had directed Felbrigg and Aylmerton to be sold to pay his debts, and John Wymondham had purchased them. He was residing at Felbrigg with his wife, the Lady Margery, daughter of Sir Robert Clifton, of Bokenham, and relict of Sir Edward Hastings, of Elsing. Sir John Felbrigg, conceiving that he had a right to Felbrigg as heir-at-law, made a forcible entry into the manor-house. John Wymondham was from home at the time, but the Lady Margery was in the house. Sir John threatened to set the house on fire ; and when this threat failed to induce the lady to go, he seized her by the hair of her head and dragged her out, and took possession. The King, however, ordering that John Wymondham be put in possession, Sir John Felbrigg withdrew his claim on payment of 200 marks to him by Wymondham.

The Manor of Crounthorp, in Norfolk, was conveyed to this Sir John by William Hales and Margery his wife. According to a direction in his will, dated 2nd Oct. 1423, he was buried in the chancel of this parish church, in which were formerly the arms of Felbrigg impaling Waldegrave. Sir

¹ Chart. Rolls, 7 and 8 Rich. II. 8.

² Vol. iv. 134.

John left an only daughter and heir, Margery, who married Thomas Sampson,¹ of Brettenham; he inherited this property in her right, and died in 1439. His quartered coat then was, Sampson, quartering Felbrigg and Aspal.²

From him the manor passed to his widow, the Felbrigg heiress, who held until her death in 1476,³ when it went to her grandson, Thomas Sampson, son of Sir George Sampson, her eldest son, by Catherine, daughter of John Levewthorpe, of Wortham. Sir George Sampson's will was dated 30th Sept. 1458, and it was proved 9th Oct. 1460. Thomas Sampson, of Playford, the grandson of the Felbrigg heiress, was fined for not taking upon himself the dignity of knighthood. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Say (by whom it was thought that Felton was heir to the last Lady Berner's lands), and died in 1483,⁴ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Sampson.

He married Catherine, daughter of Sir James Hobart, of Loddon, Norfolk, Knt., and died without issue 2nd Jan. 1511-2, leaving his widow Catherine surviving. She died 10th April, 1546, and was buried at Loddon. The manor passed to Sir Thomas's nephew, Thomas Felton, son of his sister Margery and of her husband, Robert Felton, of Shotley.

The Feltons were a branch of an ancient and illustrious family descended, as is supposed, from a younger son of Roger Bertram, Baron of Mitford, and Lord of Felton in Northumberland, who died in 1242. This younger son, called Pagan or Paine, was Lord of Upper Felton. William Fitz-Paine or De Felton, the elder son of Paine, was a commander of great note in the Scotch wars of Edward I., and his son, Sir William de Felton, Knt., was Sheriff of Northumberland, King's Justice for Scotland, Governor of Bamburgh and Roxburgh Castles, Seneschal of Poictou and Limousin, and employed in divers honourable services by Edw. II. and Edw. III. He was summoned as a Peer of the Realm to sit in Parliament in 1342, and was killed in battle in Spain in 1367, while attending the Duke of Lancaster. Robert de Felton, 2nd son of the above-named Paine, had the Manor of Litcham, in Norfolk, and in 1297 had the King's licence to hold a market in it. His son was also a Peer of Parliament, and is thought to be the same who was knighted with great solemnity in 1306 with 300 others at the high altar of Westminster Abbey. His son, Sir John Felton, Knt., of Litcham, Norfolk, was also a Peer of Parliament in 1342. But of all the Felton family the most illustrious was Thomas de Felton, K.G., second son of the above-named Sir John, and on the death of his elder brother, or, as Gage says, his father, Hamon, became Lord of Litcham. Frequent mention is made of him in Froissart's *Chronicles*, and a good memoir of him is given in Beltz's *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*. "The important services," says the latter writer, "for which this eminent person was distinguished were chiefly performed in Aquitaine, where his military talents were long and successfully employed by his illustrious patron, the Prince of Wales, and where he discharged during 14 years the high ministerial function of Seneschal."

In 1361 he witnessed the marriage of the Black Prince. In 1364 he attended the festivities at Angoulême, in honour of the King of Cyprus;

¹ See Manor of Sulveys, Reydon, in Samford Hundred.

² See Suffolk Institute, iv. 19.

³ I.P.M., 16 Edw. IV. 48.

⁴ I.P.M., 1 Rich. III. 35; Weever Funeral Monum. Bur. in Great Bealings Church.

was employed with Sir John Chandos in negotiating a treaty with the King of Navarre ; was taken prisoner in a desperate battle, in which 200 English and Spanish soldiers were killed, the same in which his kinsmen, Sir William Felton, the Seneschal of Limousin, was killed. Being exchanged, he continued to be employed in affairs of great trust, till in an unfortunate encounter with the French near Bordeaux, 1st Nov. 1377, he was taken prisoner by Jean de Lignac. His ransom was fixed at 30,000 francs, and three years given him in which to raise it. This large sum was eventually raised by the aid of King Rich., who placed at his disposal a French prisoner, Guillaume de Bordes, Chevalier, just at the expiration of the term in 1380.

In January, 1381, he was made K.G., being the 68th knight from the foundation. He died in April of the same year. Besides his Manor of Litcham and others in Norfolk, Sir Thomas Felton had property in Suffolk. He was lord of the manor called Felton's, in Barrow, the reversion of which he purchased for 40 marks in 1356 of Sir Edmund de Creting, and had free warren therein granted him in 1362. He seems at the same time to have acquired rights in other lands of the De Cretings, in Risby, Saxham, the three Fornhams, Higham, and Hengrave,¹ and to have possessed the Manor of Fordham, in Cambridgeshire.²

But to return. Particulars as to the wardship of Thomas Felton as heir of Sir Thomas Sampson will be found amongst the State Papers for 1512.³

Thomas Felton, lord of this manor, married Cicely, daughter of Thomas Seckford, of Great Bealings, and is mentioned in the State Papers in 1536.⁴ He died 10th Feb. 1533,⁵ and the manor passed to his eldest son, Thomas Felton, of Playford. He married Mary (? Maud), daughter of Sir Richard Cavendish, Knt., of Trimley, and dying in 1578 was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, Sir Anthony Felton, K.B., High Sheriff for Suffolk in 1597. In the discharge of his office as such he gave great offence to one Edmund Withpole. The fact appears from the Decree of the Earl Marshal, which is as follows :—

“ Anthony Felton.”

“ A Decree by the Earle Marshall touching a Matter in question between Anthony Felton and Edmund Withpole. 13 Maij 1598.

“ Anthony Felton Esq^r. and Edmund Withpole Esq^r., being called before the Earle Marshall for a certayne disgrace by the Bastinado offered by the s^d. Withpole to the s^d. Felton in the Towne of Ipswich Upon long large and deliberate hearing of the ground of the quarrell and of the proceedings : the Earle Marshall the last day, being the day above written, having called for his assistants, Thos. Lord Howard de Walden, John L^d. Lumley, Thos. L^d. Darcy of Chick, Sir W^m. Knowles K^{nt}. Comptroller of her Ma^{ties} Household, Sir Walter Raleigh, Captaine of her Ma^{ties} Garde, Sir Robert Sydney, L^d. Governor of Flushing, Sir Edward Dyer, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, did decree the cause in this sort : That the said Edmund Withpole should acknowledge that he had done wronge to the said Felton, and to himselfe in taking a quarrell against him without ground, and in proceeding in it without reason. That the said Withpole should confess to the said Felton, he knew him to be a gentleman unfitt to be stroken, and to have any such disgrace offered him, that from henceforward he would

¹ Gage's Thingoe, p. 11.

² Also see Suffolk Institute, iv. 26.

³ S.P. 4 Hen. VIII. 3582.

⁴ State Papers, 1536, p. 1257 ii.

⁵ I.P.M., 26 Hen. VIII. 3.

maintayne the said Felton's reputation against any that wold by his former unadvised act seeke to impaire it, and that which he now spake he spake from his hart and would at all times, and in all places avowe, to which order the s^d. Withipole submitted himselfe, and performed it accordingly.

"Whereupon the s^d. Felton is adjudged to be cleare from all touch of disgrace, since all the tyme of the assault made upon him, he drew his sword, and as a gentleman offered to defend his reputation and Sithence till this day, he hath been restrayned by auchthoritye from seeking any further meanes to right himself, and now doth receive such satisfaction as the Earle Marshall and his assisstants thinke to be fitt for the one party to give, and the other to receave.

"ESSEX,

"With his seale of Arms."

Sir Anthony Felton married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, 1st Baron Grey, of Groby,² and was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1597. He died in 1613, and was buried in Playford Church, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Henry Felton, who was created a baronet, 20th July, 1620,³ and died 18th Sept. 1624. He left by Dorothy his wife, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, of Redgrave, and widow of Sir Bassingbourn Gawdy, Knt., of West Harling, in Norfolk (which Dorothy remarried William Broke, of Nacton), a son and successor, Sir Henry Felton, 2nd Bart., who was five years old at the death of his father, and was made a ward in chancery. His grandmother, Sir Anthony's widow, having Playford for the jointure-house, he appears to have resided at Shotley so late as 1677. In Clarke's History of Ipswich, there is a story of his feigning illness at his house at Shotley to avoid meeting Sir Phineas Pratt, who in that year came to him about the purchase of timber for the Admiralty, which it seems Sir Henry had partly agreed to. "My lady," who came to speak with the Commissioners instead of her husband, let out the secret of his illness when she said, "Sir Henry thought himself not engaged to sell the timber, and could have more for it."

Sir Henry was twice member for the county of Suffolk, in the Convention Parliament, and in Charles the Second's second Parliament [1661-1678]. In a pamphlet entitled "A seasonable argument to persuade all the Grand Juries in England to petition for a new Parliament, or A List of the principal labourers in the great design of Popery and arbitrary power, who have betrayed their country," &c., printed at Amsterdam, in 1677, and ascribed to Andrew Marvel, under the head of Suffolk, Sir Henry Felton is set down as a pensioner, and his son a bed-chamber man.⁴ He appears to have quarrelled with his cousins the Gawdys, and to have got into some trouble with Parliament, in consequence of certain charges he brought against Mr. Gawdy.⁵

Sir Henry married at Great Fakenham, 19th Dec. 1637, Susanna, 3rd daughter of Sir Lionel Tollemache, 2nd Bart. of Helmingham,⁶ and died in Oct. 1690,⁷ being buried the 20th of the same month at Playford, when the

¹ Harl. MSS. 6072, p. 32b; cited from Suffolk Institute, iv. 31.

² Her will, dated 8th July, 1639, will be found amongst the Bodleian Charters. (Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1369, and a letter of hers to her son-in-law, John Hobart, in 1640, will be found amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian (Tanner cclxxxvi. 107, lxix. 108).

³ State Papers, where there is a release to him of the £1,100 paid on his creation; S.P. 1620, p. 184.

⁴ Cobbetts' Parliam. Hist.

⁵ Suffolk Institute, iv. 33.

⁶ Buried at Playford, 18th June, 1678.

⁷ Will proved Nov. 1690.

manor passed to his eldest son and heir, Sir Adam Felton, 3rd Bart., M.P. for Thetford, 1689, and for Orford, 1695. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Reresby, Knt., of Thirby, Yorkshire, widow of William, Visc. Monson, of Castlemain, Edward Horner, and Sir Francis Foljambe, Bart., but leaving on his death in Feb. 1696-7 an only daughter Elizabeth, married to Robert Rich, son and heir of Sir Edward Rich, Knt., of Mullbarton, Norfolk, the title and this manor passed to Sir Adam's brother, Sir Thomas Felton, 4th Bart., M.P. for Orford, and for Bury in the time of Will. III., and Controller of the Household to Queen Anne and the Prince Consort.

He married Lady Elizabeth Howard, 2nd daughter and coheir of James, 3rd Earl of Suffolk.¹

A licence to Sir Thomas Felton to enclose a way in Playford in 1708 will be found amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.² He died 2nd March, 1708-9,³ and was buried 9th of the same month at Playford, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth, married at Boxstead, 25th July, 1695, to John Hervey, of Ickworth, 1st Earl of Bristol. Davy states that on the death of Sir Thomas Felton the manor passed, as did the title, to his next brother, Sir Compton Felton, and that the manor did not pass to Elizabeth, Sir Thomas's daughter, until Sir Compton's death, 18th Nov. 1719, having survived all his issue, namely, two sons and two daughters. However this may be, the manor did either in 1708-9 or in 1719 vest in Elizabeth, Sir Thomas's daughter, and on her death, 2nd May, 1741, was held by her husband, John Hervey, Earl of Bristol. From this time the manor has descended in the same course as the Manor of Ickworth, in Thingoe Hundred, and is now vested in the Marquis of Bristol.

The site of the Manor of Playford Hall is probably the same as that of the manors mentioned in the Domesday Survey, but the present edifice was certainly not erected until the 16th century. It has been described as a picturesque and curious hall. One date on it is 1589, but some parts are clearly of an earlier period. It is stated in Clarke's History of Ipswich that Sir George Felbrigg built the hall, but he gives no authority. Probably parts of a building erected by him may have remained, but if so they were taken down during the 18th century. In an account of "Playford and the Feltons" in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute in 1864,⁴ it is said: "an old man of the name of Hustleton, who died about 1840, informed Mrs. Clarkson that he remembered, when a boy, a chapel being attached to the east of the present dining-room, completing the north side, at right angles to which chapel ran the east side, corresponding with the present west, so that the present moat washed three sides of the hall in those days." The hall, as it now is, is, in fact, just one-half of what it originally was. Old Hustleton remembered the chapel "being taken down."

"The last occupiers of the Feltons were two maiden ladies, who were succeeded at the hall by a schoolmaster as tenant. After his time it was reduced to its present condition of a farmhouse and occupied by Mr. Cutting. After him came Thomas Clarkson." It is said⁵ anciently to have had a drawbridge on the east and a gallery on the south, and to have had four sides enclosing the court yard, but this is very improbable. The drawbridge must have been on the south side, and the shape of the house a half H.

¹ Her descent from Hugh Capet is given in the Suffolk Institute, vol. iv. 57.

² Harl. 7348; Docquet *ib.* 2263.

³ Will proved March, 1709.

⁴ Vol. iv. 18.

⁵ Print of Playford Hall, Davy.

Lustre has been shed on the hall by the residence therein of the great philanthropist, Thomas Clarkson, so celebrated for his efforts on behalf of the abolition of the slave trade.

Lord Arthur Hervey, in a paper from which we have already quoted in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute, sympathetically says: "Whatever good and valiant deeds may have been done in Church or State by any of the long line of proprietors who sleep in the churchyard of Playford, we are sure that none contributed more largely to diminish human misery, or toiled with more energy and determination to protect the weak and redress oppression and wrong, than he (Clarkson) did. And if we value human energy for the benefits which it confers upon the human race, and if we honour human exertion in proportion to its disinterestedness, and if the brightest memories linger around the names of those who have done least for themselves and most for others, then assuredly must our sympathies be drawn out to the utmost as we stand over the grave of Clarkson." There is an excellent portrait of this Thomas Clarkson from the original by A. E. Chalon, R.A., engraved by C. Turner, engraver in ordinary to His Majesty. It was purchased by Stephen Piper, of Ipswich.

Arms of SAMPSON: Gules, a cross Argent, billets Sable. Of FELTON: Gules, two lions passant Ermine, crowned Or.

MEER MANOR OF MERE HALL MANOR.

This manor belonged in the time of Edw. II. to John de Holbroke, and from him till the time of Robert Broke, who succeeded his father, Sir Richard, in 1529, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Broke Hall, Nacton, in this Hundred.¹

A little later we find the manor vested in Arthur Rushe, who died seised of it 2nd July, 1537,² when it passed to his son and heir, Anthony Rushe,³ who sold the same to Thomas Seckford in 1558.⁴

A few years later the manor had passed to Sir Anthony Felton, who held the main manor, for it formed part of the dower of Elizabeth, his widow, in 1613, from which period the manor has followed the main manor in a like course of descent, and is now vested in the Marquess of Bristol.

LEES MANOR.

We find this lordship vested in Margery Sampson, who died in 1439, when it passed to Thomas Sampson, who died in 1483,⁵ from which time it has descended in the same course as the main manor, and is now vested in the present Marquis of Bristol.

¹ See Holbrook Manor, in Samford Hundred:

² Not 1548, as stated in account of Somerton Manor, in Babergh Hundred.

³ I.P.M., 29 Hen. VIII. 66.

⁴ Fine, Mich. 6 Mary I.

⁵ I.P.M., 1 Rich. III. 35.

RUSHMERE ST. ANDREW.



IN Saxon times there were two manors in this place. The first, belonging to the Abbot of Ely in the time of the Confessor, consisted of 80 acres of land, 5 of meadow, and 1 ploughteam, which had become reduced to half a team at the time of the Survey. In Saxon times it was valued at 20s., but by the time of the Survey the value was reduced to half. It was held in the Confessor's time by Turchil, a freeman under commendation half to the Abbot of Ely and half to Gurth. The Abbot of Ely also held a freeman named Edric under the same commendation as the others above-named, with 20 acres, and half an acre of meadow in Saxon times, when there was a ploughteam attached to it. The value was then 10s., but at the time of the Survey there was but half a team, and the value had come down to 6s. The abbot also had here five freemen under commendation to Turchil, holding 15 acres, and having in Saxon days half a ploughteam, when the value was 30*d.*, but at the time of the Survey, when the ploughteam had disappeared, valued at 3s. The abbot had also a freeman named Leuric, under commendation, with 40 acres, 7 bordars, and a ploughteam and a half, valued at 10s.¹

The second manor belonged to Robert Malet, and consisted of 60 acres and 1 ploughteam, and at the time of the Survey 5 acres of meadow, valued at 20s. It was held by Ulviet, a freeman under Gurth in the time of the Confessor, and at the time of the Survey by Humfrey in demesne. In the same holding were 4 acres, valued at 16*d.*, held by two freemen under him. This also Humfrey at the time of the Survey held of Robert Malet.

Robert Malet also held here 30 acres and an acre of meadow, formerly having 1 ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey none, valued at 5s. This had in Saxon times been held by 2 socmen under Godwin; Robert Malet, further held 44 acres and 1 bordar, formerly having 2 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey 1 only, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 10s. In the Confessor's time these had been held by three freemen under commendation to Edric, namely, Leurin, Turchil, and Aluric. Of this holding the Abbot of Ely had the soc and sac.²

Another small holding was that of Roger de Poictou, consisting of 6 acres, valued at 12*d.*, and held of him by Hunebot.³

Another holding mentioned in the Great Survey was that of Hervey of Bourges, consisting of 30 acres, 1 ploughteam and an acre of meadow, valued at 10s. The Survey says, "It is 8 quarantenes long and 7 broad, and pays 16*d.* in a gelt." It had formerly been held by a freeman Brownwin, under commendation to Gurth.⁴ There was one holding of the King kept by Robert Bigot, which consisted of 9 freemen with 31 acres, formerly having 1 ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey half a team only. The value had been 5s., but at the time of the Survey was fixed at 3s.⁵ The last holding was that of Earl Alan, and consisted of 31 acres and a ploughteam, valued at 5s. It had been held by 11 freemen under commendation to Gurth in the time of the Confessor. And in the same holding were 6 acres valued at 12*d.*, and one church estate of 20 acres, valued at 40*d.*⁶

¹ Dom. ii. 306*b.*

² Dom. ii. 315*b.*

³ Dom. ii. 347*b.*

⁴ Dom. ii. 442.

⁵ Dom. ii. 232*b.*

⁶ Dom. ii. 293.

There are three entries in the Survey under the head Bixley, which is in Rushmere. One was amongst the possessions of Earl Alan. It consisted of a socman with 5 acres, valued at 12*d.*, a freeman in the Confessor's time, under commendation to Ralph the Staller, with 20 acres, 1 plough-team and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 4*s.*, and a freeman with 20 acres in Rushmere, included in the above valuation.¹ The second was 4 acres, valued at 8*d.*, held by the Abbot of Ely,² and the third was the holding in demesne of Hugh de Montfort of 29 acres, 1 plough-team, and 1 acre of meadow in the time of the Confessor, held by three freemen under commendation to Goodmund. The holding was included in the valuation of Brithtolston (?).³

RUSHMERE OR RUSHMERE HALL MANOR.

This was held by Turchil, a freeman in Saxon times, being half under protection of the Abbot of Ely and half under that of Gurth, and at the time of the Survey belonged to the abbot. At the opening of the thirteenth century—in 1203—the manor was the lordship of William de Freney, and passed from him to his son and heir, Robert de Freney, and from him to his son and heir, William de Freney.

Davy says that in 1316 the manor was vested in John de Holbroke, Knt., and that in that year it passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Holbroke; but this does not seem to have been the case, for at this time the manor appears to have been vested in Richard Lenne, of Ipswich, who had a grant of free warren here in 1314.⁴ See an extent of the manor in the inquisition quod damnum, Rich. "Len" of Ipswich in 1316.⁵

A fine of the manor was levied in 1326 by this Richard Lenne and Emma his wife against Giles de Wachesham and John atte Northstrete, chaplain;⁶ and in 1344 by Gilbert de Yarewell, parson of Blofield Church, Salomon, parson of Catston Church, William de Burgh, and William de Felmyngnam against John de Catston and Katherine his wife.⁷ Probably the manor did vest later in Sir Thomas de Holbroke, who died in 1360, when it passed to John de Holbroke, who died in 1376, when it passed to his daughter and heir, Margery, married to John, son of Hugh Fastolf, who released all his interest in the manor to Sir George de Felbrigg, to whom a grant of free warren was made here in 1384.⁸ After this the manor passed in the same line of descent as the Manor of Playford, in this Hundred, and is now vested in the present Marquis of Bristol. The manor is mentioned in the inquisition of Thomas Sampson,⁹ and in the inquisition p.m. of Sir Richard Broke, who died 6th May, 1529, leaving Robert his son and heir,¹⁰ and of Thomas Felton, who died 10th Feb. 1533, leaving Thomas his son and heir.¹¹ The Compotus Rolls of the Manor, 1444 to 1453, will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.¹²

BIXLEY MANOR.

In 1555 Francis Noone conveyed the land, &c., called Bixley to John Dameron, yeoman, who seems to have held as a manor. In 1602 his widow,

¹ Dom. ii. 293.

² Dom. ii. 386*b*.

³ Dom. ii. 406*b*.

⁴ Chart. Rolls, 8 Edw. II. 17.

⁵ I.Q.D., 10 Edw. 152.

⁶ Feet of Fines, 20 Edw. II. 7.

⁷ Feet of Fines, 18 Edw. III. 12.

⁸ Chart. Rolls, 7 and 8 Rich. II. 8.

⁹ I.P.M., 1 Rich. III. 35.

¹⁰ I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI. 60.

¹¹ I.P.M. 26 Hen. VIII. 3.

¹² Add. Ch. 10208-10214.

Katherine Dameron, and his sons, Thomas and John Dameron, conveyed the estate to Tobias Blosse, of Ipswich, mercer, who sold the same in 1611 to Robert Broke, of Nacton, on whose death in 1626 it passed to his son and heir, Sir Richard Broke, Knt., who died in 1639.

After this the manor descended in the same course as Brokes Hall Manor, in Nacton, in this Hundred, but seems to have become extinguished.

TRIMLEY.



IN Saxon times there were two manors here. One consisted of 50 acres, 3 bordars, 1 ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, which had been held in the Confessor's time by Goodrich, under commendation to Norman. At the time of the Survey this manor was held of Roger Bigot by Thorold, and a freeman, Leverich, held 4 acres under him. The manor rendered 35s. There was also a church, with 20 acres, valued at 40*d*. The township was 4 quarentenes long and 3 broad, and paid in a gelt 4*d*. Another church is mentioned, with 8 acres, valued at 8*d*. Others held land therein. Roger Bigot also had here 6 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 12*d*., formerly held by three freemen, Gooday, Hildyard, and Derstan, under commendation to Norman, and Derstan under commendation to Wihtmar. The said Wihtmar held over them.¹

The second manor consisted of 40 acres, which in the Confessor's time was held by a freeman named Lewric, under the Abbot of Ely's commendation. There was 1 ploughteam, also 3 bordars, and an acre of meadow, and a freeman under him with 4 acres, the whole valued at 20s. This manor Roger Bigot held of the King, but the abbot proved a better title, and Roger at the time of the Survey held of the Abbot of Ely.²

The last holding cited in the Survey consisted of 2 acres, valued at 4*d*., and belonged to Ranulf, brother of Ilger.³

GRIMSTON HALL WITH MORSTON MANOR.

This was the estate of Ralph de Turlaville in the time of William the Conqueror. The Great Survey says: "In Grimston the said Ralph de Tour la ville holds a freeman formerly under Norman, with 40 acres, called Blackman. And under him 7 bordars, 1 ploughteam, 2 acres of meadow, valued at 10s. And there are 3 men in the same township under commendation to Ralph with 30 acres, Herman and Kenrick and Woolfer. And they have a ploughteam and a half, and half an acre of meadow. Valued at 5s. It is 3 quarentenes long and 3 broad, and in a gelt pays 7*d*. Others hold land therein." Roger Bigot was the Domesday tenant in chief.⁴ Eudo, son of Nigel, also held of Robert, Earl of Moretaine, in Grimston, 14 acres with half a ploughteam, valued at 4s. 8*d*., of which the Abbot of Ely had the soc. This small estate had formerly been held by 2 freemen, Aluric under commendation to Harold, and Brithnoth under commendation to Robert Malet's predecessor, and valued at 40*d*.⁵

In the time of Edw. I. this manor was the lordship of Sir Godfrey de Bellomonte, Knt., who had a grant of free warren here in 1292,⁶ and died in 1293 without issue, when the manor passed to his widow, Cecily de Ferrariis,⁷ and the following year to Sir John de Bellomonte, brother of Sir Godfrey, who then paid his relief.

He left by Alice his wife a son and heir, Richard de Bellomonte; but in 1307 Alice, widow of Sir John de Bellomonte, conveyed by fine the manor to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, excepting, however, her life interest, in which fine her son Richard concurred.⁸ The bishop died in 1321, when the manor passed to his sister and heir, married to

¹ Dom. ii. 341.

² Dom. ii. 385*b*.

³ Dom. ii. 423*b*.

⁴ Dom. ii. 341*b*.

⁵ Dom. ii. 292.

⁶ Chart Rolls, 20 Edw. I. 33.

⁷ Extent, I.P.M., 21 Edw. I. 49.

⁸ Feet of Fines, 35 Edw. I. 23.

Edmund Peverel. It passed later to Edmund Peverel and Elizabeth his wife,¹ and to their son, John Peverel in 1331.

He died in 1362, but the manor seems in his lifetime to have been acquired by his sister Margaret, for in 1353 we meet with a fine levied of this manor, and the Manors of Aspall and Debenham, by William de la Pole, Margaret's husband, and the said Margaret, against John de Insula, Knt., Hugh de Bray, Warin, son of Warin de Bassyngbourn, Knt., William de la Dale, Richard de Bayous, Knt., William de Coln, Knt., William de Playford, parson of the church of Botun, Ralph de Hynton, John de Opton, and Henry de Heweny.² This also included the advowson of the churches of Trimley and Althyston.

There were two other fines levied of the manor to which Sir William de la Pole and Margaret his wife were parties in 1355 and 1358. The first was by Hugh de Ulseby, plt., and Sir William de la Pole, jun., and Margaret his wife, deforciants,³ and the second by Sir William de la Pole and John his son against John, son of William de Moubray and William de Wyleby, parson, and related not only to this manor, but also to the advowsons of the churches of Trimley St. Martin and Alteston.⁴

The manor passed from Margaret and her husband, Sir William de la Pole, jun., Knt., to their son and heir, Sir John de la Pole, Knt. It was then acquired by John Candish, or Cavendish, of London, and of Grimston Hall. Jacob, in his account of the Cavendish family, states that Roger de Gernon, son of Geoffrey de Gernon, of Moorhall, co. Derby, the son of Sir William de Gernon, who died in 1259, the son of Ralph, who died 1248, the son of Ralph, son of Matthew, son of Robert de Gernon, resided at Grimston Hall, and married the daughter of John Potton or Potkins, lord of Cavendish, and his children, in compliment to their mother, the heir of that lordship, as was usual in those days, assumed the name and arms of Cavendish. We do not find any particulars of the purchase of the manor by this Roger de Gernon, but it was certainly vested in his son and heir, John Cavendish, and passed to his son and heir, Roger Cavendish. This Roger, with Roger Wolferston, Clement Spice, and William Rulle, levied a fine of the manor against Robert Hamenhale and Joan his wife in 1389.⁵

Under the will of Roger Cavendish⁶ dated Jan. 1404-5, the manor was left to feoffees for three years after testator's demise for them to receive the profits and lay out the same in the building of a chapel to the honour of the Holy Trinity on the left side of the Church of St. Martin in Trimley, and in order that they might grant an annual rent of £7. 6s. 8d., issuing out of the said Manor of Grymston to be amortised to the said chapel, *i.e.*, 10 marks to a chaplain there to sing perpetually, and to perform divine service in honour of the Trinity, and for the souls of John, the testator's father, Christian, his mother, Stephen Candish, William Rule, Thomas, and all other his well-wishers, and 13s. 4d. for the annual repair of this chapel.

The manor passed to Roger's great-nephew, Austin Candish or Cavendish, son of Thomas Cavendish and Agnes his wife, which Thomas was son of John, brother of Roger, and of Elizabeth, John's wife. Austin Cavendish made his will dated 17th June, 1467, and died in 1468, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Richard Cavendish. He brought a Chancery suit against Sir John Wyngfeld, Knt., William Brandon, Knt., John Sulyard,

¹ I.P.M., 5 Edw. III. 46 (where the manor is stated to be held of Dovercourt).

² Feet of Fines, 27 Edw. III. 4.

³ Feet of Fines, 29 Edw. III. 4.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 31 and 32 Edw. III. 9.

⁵ Feet of Fines, 13 Rich. II. 19.

⁶ For Cavendish family, see Overhall Manor, in Cavendish, in Babergh Hundred.

and Edward Grymston, as to this manor, and the advowsons of the Churches of St. Martin (Trimley), and St. John of Alneston, and lands in Trimley St. Mary, and St. Martin, Walton, Felixstowe, Kirketon, and Falkenham.¹ Sir Richard Cavendish died seised 7th Jan. 1515, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Richard Cavendish.²

Amongst the Star Chamber Proceedings of the time of Hen. VIII., we find an action relating to a forcible entry into a "gold-course," felling of trees, &c., in Trimley, by Richard Caundysse against Richard Lambe and others;³ and an action as to land at Trimley between John Lambe and the said Richard "Candysshe."⁴ This last Sir Richard Cavendish was Governor of Blackness, and died 12th March, 1554,⁵ when the manor passed in jointure to his widow Beatrice, and subsequently to their son and heir, William Cavendish, on whose death in 1572 it passed to his son and heir, William Cavendish, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother and heir, Thomas Cavendish, the celebrated circumnavigator, of whom Fuller, in his History of the Worthies of England, says: "Thomas Cavendish, of Trimley, in this County, Esquire, in pursuance of his generous inclination to make foreign discoveries for the use and honour of his nation, on his own cost victualled and furnished three ships (the least of fleets) as followeth: 1, The Desire, admiral, of 120 tons; 2, The Content, vice-admiral, of 60 tons; 3, The Hugh-Gallant, rear-admiral, of 40 tons. All three managed by 123 persons, with which he set sail from Plymouth the 21st of July, 1586. So prosperous their winds, that by the 26th of August they had gone nine hundred and thirty leagues to the south of Africa. Then bending their course south-west January the 7th, they entered the mouth of the Megellan Straits; straits indeed, not only for the narrow passage, but many miseries of hunger and cold which mariners must encounter therein. Here Mr. Cavendish named a town Port Famine; and may never distressed seaman be necessitated to land there! It seems the Spaniards had a design so to fortify these straits in places of advantage, as to engross the passage, that none save themselves should enter the southern sea. But God, the promoter of the public good, destroyed their intended monopoly, sending such a mortality amongst their men that scarce five of five hundred did survive.

"On the 24th of February they entered the South Sea, and frequently landed as they saw occasion. Many their conflicts with the natives, more with the Spaniards; coming off gainers in most and savers in all encounters, that alone at Quintero excepted, April 1st, 1587, when they lost twelve men of good account, which was the cause that the June following they purposely sunk the rear-admiral, for want of men to manage her.

"Amongst the many prizes he took in his passage, the St. Anne was the most considerable, being the Spanish Admiral of the Southern sea, of seven hundred tons. However, our Cavendish boarded her, with his little ship (a chicken of the game will adventure on a greater fowl, and leap where he cannot reach), and mastered her, though an hundred and ninety persons therein. There were in the ship an hundred and two and twenty thousand pezos (each worth eight shillings) of gold, the rest of the lading being silks, satins, musk and other rich commodities. Mr. Cavendish's mercy after, equalled his valour in the fight, landing the Spaniards on the shore, and leaving them plentiful provisions.

¹ E.P.P., Bundle 50, 212.

² I.P.M., 9 Hen. VIII. 90.

³ Star C.P., Hen. VIII., vol. 8, 200-202.

⁴ *Ib.* 203, 204.

⁵ I.P.M., 2 Mary, 95.

"Surrounding the East Indies and returning for England the ship called the Content did not answer her name, whose men took all occasion to be mutinous, and stayed behind in a road, with Stephen Hare, their master, and Mr. Cavendish saw her not after. But he, who went forth with a fleet, came home with a ship, and safely landed in Plymouth, Sept. 9th, 1588. Amongst his men the three most remarkable were: Mr. John Way, their preacher; Mr. Thomas Fuller, of Ipswich, their pilot; and Mr. Francis Pretty, of Eyke, in this county, who wrote the whole history of their voyage.

"Thus having circumnavigated the whole earth, let his ship no longer be termed The Desire, but The Performance. He was the third man and second Englishman of such universal undertakings.

"Not so successful his next and last voyage, begun the 26th of August, 1591, when he set sail with a fleet from Plymouth, and coming in the Megellan Straits, near a place by him formerly named Port Desire, he was, the November following, casually severed from his company, not seen or heard of afterwards. Pity so illustrious a life should have so obscure a death. But all things must *be* as *Being* itself will have them to *be*."

Thomas Cavendish is supposed to have perished in 1592, and he left no issue. We meet with two fines of the manor levied against Thomas Cavendish, one in 1585, and the other in 1586, both by Henry Seckford and others, and no doubt on the occasion of some settlement of the manor.²

In 1591 the manor was acquired by Charles Cornwallis from the said Thomas Cavendish just prior to his last and fatal voyage,³ and we find it included with the Manors of Haspley and Newbourne and the advowson of the church of Newbourne in the settlement dated 24th Sept. 36 Eliz. [1594], made by Charles Cornwallis, of Trimley St. Martin, on the marriage of his son William with Katherine, daughter of Sir Phillipp Parker, of Erwar-ton. In 1597 the manor was acquired by Robert Barker, of Ipswich, from Charles Cornwallis and his trustees,⁴ and was confirmed to him in perpetuity the same year.⁵ Amongst the Add. Ch. in the British Museum will be found a defeasance of bond between the said Charles Cornwalleys described as of Norwich, and William his son, and the said Robert Barker on a bond of the latter on sale of this manor, Moston, and Stratton Hall Manors, 15th Feb. 1597.⁶

There is an old deed of Robert Barker in 1601 amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.⁷ Robert Barker removed to Grimston Hall, which is about 8 miles from Ipswich. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I. in 1603, and dying in 1618 was succeeded by his eldest son John, by his first wife, Judith, daughter of George Stoddard, of Mettingham, in Kent. John Barker was advanced to the dignity of a baronet, 17th March, 1621.⁸

From this time to the death of John Fytch Barker, 7th Bart., without issue in 1766 the devolution of the manor is identical with that of Offton Monks, in Ofton, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

Sir John Fytch Barker, 7th and last Bart., who died 3rd Jan. 1766, left the manor by will, dated 30th Dec. 1762 (pr. 26th Jan. 1766) in

²Accounts of Thomas Cavendish will be found in Locke's History of Navigation, and in the Harwich Guide, 1808, which last account was reprinted in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1811, pt. ii. p. 606. See also D.N.B. vol. ix. 358.

²Fine, Hil. 27 Eliz.; Easter, 28 Eliz.

³Fine, Trin. 33 Eliz.

⁴Fine, Hil. 39 Eliz.

⁵S.P. 1597, 427.

⁶Add. Ch. 10238.

⁷Harl. 4712.

⁸D.K.R. 47, App. p. 129; 1622, S.P. 356.

the events which happened to his widow for life, with remainder to George Richard Savage Nassau. He served the office of High Sheriff for the county in 1805, and died at his London residence in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, 18th Aug. 1823,¹ unmarried, leaving the manor, with the estates, by his will dated 9th Feb. 1819 (pr. 23rd March, 1824) to his half-brother, William Henry Nassau, Earl of Rochford, from which time to the time of the 12th Duke of Hamilton, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Easton, in Loes Hundred. The 12th Duke of Hamilton about 1865 sold the manor to Col. George Tomline, and it has since passed in the same course as the Manor of Bacton, in Hartismere Hundred, and is now vested in Capt. E. G. Pretyma, D.L., of Orwell Park.

Acquittance for fines for this manor and for the advowson will be found amongst the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum,² and a confirmation of status in Grimston and "Moston" Hall Manors in 1459 will be found amongst the Add. Ch. in the same depository.³

All that remains of Grimston Hall are the large ponds on the side of the present house, which fall in a regular series down the valley towards the river, and one of the Ilexes mentioned by Kirby and supposed to have been planted by the celebrated navigator, Thomas Cavendish. In 1829 it was described as being "in a state of decay, one side certainly dead, and that probably still alive showing great weakness."

MARSTON OR MOSTON HALL MANOR.

This manor arose out of various small holdings. First, 50 acres mentioned in the Domesday Survey as held in Saxon times by three freemen under commendation to Norman, namely, by Goodman, Leofson, and Goddua, but two of these were half under Ædic. With this holding were a villein, 3 bordars, a ploughteam and half an acre of meadow, all valued at 8s. Roger Bigot was the Domesday tenant in chief. The Survey says: "It is 5 quarentenes long and 2 broad, and pays 4*d.* in a gelt." This could not, however, have referred to this small holding alone.⁴ Also William of the Forest held of Roger Bigot 20 acres here with a bordar, a ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 6s., which had in the Confessor's time been held by a freeman Brightmar under commendation to Norman.⁵

Ranulf, brother of Ilger, also held here 4 acres which had belonged to a freeman under commendation to Brismer; and also 10 acres valued at 2s., which had been held formerly by a freewoman Ulveva under commendation to Brictmar, with half a ploughteam.⁶ Robert Malet held of the Abbot of Ely 5 acres valued at 16*d.*, which had in the Confessor's time been held by a freeman Woollett under commendation to the abbot.⁷

Robert, Earl of Moretaigne, also had 50 acres which had been held by 5 freemen, Godwin, Aluric the priest's man, Woolver, and Brihtric, the men of Roger Bigot's predecessor in title, and Ulwin, the man of Robert Malet's predecessor, and Goodrich, Goodman's man, who was Roger Bigot's predecessor. Formerly there had been with the holding a ploughteam and a half, but at the time of the Survey this seems to have disappeared, but

¹ See an account of him in *Gent. Mag.* for 1823, pt. ii. p. 178.

² Cott. xxvii. 152.

³ Add. Ch. 10215.

⁴ Dom. ii. 340*b*, 342*b*.

⁵ *Ib.*

⁶ Dom. ii. 423*b*.

⁷ Dom. ii. 385*b*.

there was then an acre and a half of meadow. The earlier valuation was 10s., and the Norman estimate 17s.¹

This manor vested in John Cavendish of Grimston Hall, and passed to his son and heir, Roger Cavendish, whose will is dated 1405. It has ever since devolved in the same course as the manor of Grimston Hall, and is now vested in Capt. E. G. Pretyman, D.L., of Orwell Park.

CAPEL OR CAPEL HALL MANOR.

The first person holding this manor of which we find any record is Sir William Ambervil.

In 1464 William Owden or Ouband paid a relief in respect of it to Framlingham Castle, and in the time of King Hen. VIII. it was vested in James Hobart, of Loddon, who died in 1516, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Walter Hobart. He died in 1538,² and in 1544 we find the manor in Henry Hobart, against whom a fine of it was levied this year by Nicholas Rokewode.³ This Henry died in 1561. The manor then vested in John Dryver, who sold it to Thomas Bennett, against whom Dryver's widow, by an action in the Common Bench, recovered her dower out of the same. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action by this Thomas Bennett against Charles Cornwallis concerning deeds &c., relating to the Manor of Capel Hall, when it was contended that the premises formed part of the Manor of Grimston Hall.⁴

In 1609 the manor vested in Thomas Lye, who died in 1639, when it passed to his brother and heir, Joseph Lye.

Later we find the manor in Miles Edgar,⁵ of Eye, from whom it passed in 1676 to his son and heir, Henry Edgar, who by will dated in 1705 devised it to Susan Edgar, his daughter, who married Robert Yaxlee, and died in 1734, being buried at Eye.

STRATTON HALL MANOR CUM SEABRIDGE.

Stratton Hall was for a long period an extra-parochial farm and estate, comprising 195 acres of water and 1,239 acres of land, generally returned with Trimley St. Martin's parish. Stratton was anciently a separate parish, and had a lazar house and a church, and the foundations of the latter may still be seen overgrown with trees and bushes. It is now a civil parish. Stratton Manor had been held in the Confessor's time by Woolmer, a freeman under Edric of Laxfield, and consisted of a carucate of land, with 4 villeins, 3 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne and 1 belonging to the tenants, wood sufficient for the support of 6 hogs, 10 acres of meadow, 12 hogs, and 80 sheep, valued at 20s. The value by the time of the Survey had risen to 30s., but 2 of the serfs and half of the ploughteam belonging to the tenants had disappeared. In the reign of William the Conqueror, and before the Survey, 12 men were added to the manor, whose names were Leuric of Hemley, Bruman of Burgh, Goda of Struston (?), Leostan of Falkenham, Gleeman of Levington, Wihtric of Carlwood (?), Edwin the Smith, Aluric of Hopewell (?), Thuri of Culvertston (?), Aluric the smith's son in Carlwood (?), Orgar in Culvertston, and Modgeva of Colcarr, all under commendation to the said Edric in the Confessor's time. They had 87

¹ Dom. ii. 292.

² See Manor of Oulton, in Lothingland Hundred.

³ Fine, Mich. 36 Hen. VIII.

⁴ C.P. i. 63.

⁵ Bussches Manor, Mendlesham, in Hartismere Hundred.

acres and a half, 2 bordars, 2½ ploughteams, 2 acres of meadow and a mill in Saxon times, valued at 60s., but at the time of the Survey rendering 50s. The above manor was held by Bernard of London of Robert Malet as Domesday tenant in chief. R. de Glanville also held of Robert Malet here 24 acres, half a ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 4s., which had been held by a freeman Lewin, son of Brown, under commendation to the said Edric. Glanville also held under Malet an acre valued at 5d., which had been formerly held by a half freeman Aluric, also under commendation to Edric.¹

Roger Bigot also had several estates in Stratton in or near Levington, under the heads of Strattuna. One was of 32 acres held as a manor, 4 bordars, 1 ploughteam, and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 5s., which had been held in the Confessor's time by a freeman, Wihtric, Harold's man, also 38 acres as a manor, 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam, and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 4s., which had formerly been held by 2 freemen under commendation to Norman, Ulfkettle, and another.

Another holding of Bigot was 10 acres and a bordar, and half a ploughteam, valued at 2s., which had formerly been held by a freeman named Goodman, under commendation to Norman, and a church with 10 acres, valued at 2s. These three estates were all held by William de Burnouille, under Roger Bigot. The Survey says: "It" (probably the ancient parish of Stratton) "was 6 quarentenes long and 4 broad, and paid in a gelt 7d."²

Sir Olliver de Stratton, Knt., held this manor, and after him Geffrey de Stratton, whose daughter and heir Alice married Roger de Cavendish about 1408. The manor seems to have passed to Roger de Cavendish's daughter Margaret, who married William Leveney, and he by deed dated 12th Sept. 9 Hen. VI. [1421] granted the manor to John Shardlowe on his marriage with Margaret, daughter of the said William Leveney.³ We next find the manor in Sir William Brandon, Knt., from whom it passed to his 2nd son, Sir Thomas Brandon, who sold it in 1505 to Elen Weldon, widow, Hugh Weldon, and Robert Weldon, her sons, and they by deed dated 3rd July, 21 Hen. VII. [1506] resold to Sir Thomas Brandon,⁴ from whom the manor went to his nephew, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who, by a deed dated 1st March, 29 Hen. VIII. [1538] granted the same to Sir Richard Caundish, of Trimley, in exchange for the manor of Gapton Harolle, in Bredwell.⁵ Certainly, Sir Richard Cavendish died seised of the manor 12th March, 1534,⁶ and from this time to the time of death of Thomas Cavendish without issue in 1592, the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Grimston Hall, in Trimley.

A fine of this manor was in 1560 levied by William Cavendish against Richard Cavendish.⁷ The manor was included in the settlement referred to in the account of Grimston Hall made by Charles Cornwallis on the marriage of his son William with Katherine, daughter of Sir Phillipp Parker in 1574, and was referred to in the deed of defeasance, also mentioned in the account of Grimston Manor, and passed to the Barker family, Sir Robert Barker, Knt., dying seised of it in 1618, after which it passed in the same line of devolution as the main Manor of Grimston Hall (by reference to Monks

¹ Dom. ii. 314.

² Dom. ii. 340b, 341b, 342b.

³ Harl. 53 B. 35.

⁴ Harl. 47 A. 47.

⁵ Add Ch. 10225.

⁶ I.P.M., 2 Mary 95.

⁷ Fine, Hil. 2 Eliz.

Offton, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred), and is now vested in Capt. E. G. Pretymann, D.L., of Orwell Park.

There is an action relating to trespass in Stratton Hall amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings in the time of Hen. VI.¹

Amongst the Exch. Depositions will be found an action by the Attorney-General against Charles Cornwallis, 37 and 38 Eliz., relating to Commons of this manor and the Manor of Moston, and as to metes and bounds.²

¹ E.C.P., 20 Hen. VI. 15, 57.

² Ipswich Exch. Dep., 37-38 Eliz.

TRIMLEY ST. MARY'S MANOR, OR CANDELENT OR
CANDLETT OR FOURTHE MANOR.



SMALL property is mentioned under the head "Candelenta" in the Domesday Survey, as amongst the possessions of Roger Bigot. It was merely 3 acres, valued at 6*d.*, which had been held by a freeman named Brihtric. The Survey says, "It is a quarentene long and a quarentene broad, and pays 2*d.* in a gelt." The area referred to cannot be distinctly stated. The lord of the place in the time of William the Conqueror was no doubt Roger Bigot. In the first year of William Rufus, he armed himself against the King, and fortified Norwich Castle, declaring himself in favour of the Conqueror's eldest son, Robert, Duke of Normandy. He, however, later stood firm to Hen. I. in opposition to Duke Robert, and as a reward had a gift of the Castle of Framlingham, and was made the King's server and steward of his household.² He founded the Priory of Black Canons at Thetford, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John in the 3rd year of King Hen. I., and gave to the monks at Rochester his church of St. Felix at Walton. He died in 1107, and was buried in the priory at Thetford with this inscription:—

Clauderis exiguu Rogere Bigote sepulchro
Et rerum cedit portio parva tibi.
Divitiæ, sanguis, facundia, gratia Regum
Intereunt, mortem fallere nemo potest.
Divitiæ mentes subvertunt, erigat ergo
Te pietas, virtus, consiliumque Dei.

His eldest son, William Bigod, was his successor, and was constituted steward like his father, to the household of Hen. I. From this time to the death of Mary, Countess of Norfolk, in 1362, the devolution of the manor is identical with that of Framlingham Manor, in Loes Hundred.

The manor next seems to have been held by Richard Spicer and Rose his wife, against whom a fine was in 1376 levied by John de Staverton.³ A little later we find the manor in John Wafer, and then in 1428 in Robert Saxer. In 1433 Guy de Videlieu died seised, holding of John, Duke of Norfolk, as of the Manor of Walton,⁴ and in 1464 William de Videlieu paid a relief of 50*s.* in respect of the manor to Framlingham Castle.

Amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum is an extent of this manor and Capell's Manor with Nortons, Oct. 1515.⁵ About this time we find the manor belonged to Sir James Hobart, Knt., of Loddon,⁶ who died 24th Feb. 1516,⁷ when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Walter Hobart, on whose death in 1538 it went to his son and heir, Henry Hobart, against whom a fine was levied of the manor in 1544 by Nicholas Rokewode and others. He died in 1561, when the manor passed to his son and heir, James Hobart, of Hales Hall, in Loddon, and he and his wife Frances, by deed dated the 11th Sept. 6 Eliz. [1564]⁸ sold it to Thomas Lambe, son of Richard Lambe⁹ and of Anne (? Agnes), daughter of Thomas Ford, of

¹ Dom. ii. 341.

² William of Malmesbury, 88 Mat. Paris, 56.

³ Feet of Fines, 50 Edw. III. 13.

⁴ I.P.M., 11 Hen. VI. 43.

⁵ Add. 21043.

⁶ See Manor of Oulton, in Lothingland Hundred.

⁷ I.P.M., 9 Hen. VIII. 25.

⁸ Add Ch. 10231, 10232.

⁹ See Manor of Illarius, East Bergholt, in Samford Hundred.

Trimley,¹ and his son Thomas, on the death of his father, succeeded to the lordship. He married Winifred, daughter of William Grislinge, of London, and in 1596 sold the manor to Sir Edward Coke or Cooke, the celebrated Lord Chief Justice.²

In 1805 we find the manor in George R. S. Nassau, and in 1837 in Edwin Julian. There is a memorial window in the church to this lord, who died on his passage to America in April, 1851. Court books and surveys of Candelent and Chapelle (Capel) Manors in 1515, 1528, and 1647, are referred to in the Proceedings of the British Archæological Association.³ The Court books of the last mentioned manors, 20 Hen. VIII.—25 Charles II. [1528-1673] will be found amongst the Add. MSS. in the British Museum.⁴

A rental of the Manor of Candelent in 1610 and 1647 will also be found among the Add. MSS. of the British Museum.⁵

Arms of LAMBE: Sable, on a fesse Or betw. three cinquefoils Ermine, a lion passant Gules between two mullets of the field.

BLOWFIELD MANOR.

In the time of Edw. I. this was the lordship of Godfrey de Bellomonte, who had a grant of free warren here in 1292,⁶ and in 1293 the manor passed to his brother and heir, John de Bellomonte.⁷ Later, we find it in Alexander de Preto, and in 1362 in John Blofeld, from whom the manor no doubt derived its name. Shortly afterwards it became vested in John Cavendish, of Grimston Hall, from whom it passed to his son and heir, Roger Cavendish, who by will in 1404-5 devised the same to his great-nephew, Austin Cavendish, who died in 1468.⁸

Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings is a suit by Richard, son of this Augustine or "Austin Caundyssh," as he is called, against Sir John Wyngfeld, Knt., Sir William Brandon, Knt., John Sulyard, and Edward Grymston, as to the manor and the advowsons of the churches of St. Martin and St. John of Alneston, and lands in Trimley St. Mary and St. Martin, Walton, "Fylstowe" (Felixstowe), Kirketon, and "Falcenham."⁹

In 1503 we find the manor by deed dated 3rd Oct. 19 Hen. VII. conveyed by Sir John Wingfield, Knt., to John Yaxlee, serjeant-at-law, Robert Yaxlee, and John Waller to the use of John.¹⁰ Anthony Yaxley died seised of the lands called Blowfield in 1568-9, when the estate passed to his grandson, William Yaxley, son of Richard, son of Anthony.¹¹ William Yaxley died in 1588, but two years prior to his death sold the manor to Edward Grimston,¹² who died seised of it in 1610, leaving Harbottle Grimston his son and heir. Amongst the Add. Charters in the British Museum is the Confirmation of a Status in "Blofield Manor" in 1459.¹³

ALTESTON MANOR, NOW WITH TRIMLEY.

There were four holdings specified in the Domesday Survey, at the time of the compiling of which Alteston was regarded as a separate parish, for it was not consolidated with Trimley until 1362. The first holding was

¹ Fine, Easter, 7 Eliz.

² Fine, Easter, 38 Eliz.

³ xxi. 14.

⁴ Add. 21044.

⁵ Add. 21045.

⁶ Chart. Rolls, 20 Edw. I. 33.

⁷ See Manor of Grimston Hall, in Trimley St. Martin, in this Hundred.

⁸ *Ib.*

⁹ E.C.P., Bundle 50, 212.

¹⁰ Add. Ch. 10223.

¹¹ Manor of Lancaster, in Mellis, in Hartismere Hundred.

¹² Fine, Mich. 28-29 Eliz.

¹³ Add. Ch. 10215.

of Robert, Earl of Moretaine, who had 48 acres of land and 1 ploughteam, valued at 15s., which had in the time of the Confessor been held by a freeman under commendation to Harold, and 2 freemen, Leveston and Goodwin, under commendation to Norman, when there was a ploughteam and a half, and the value was 8s.¹ The second holding was that of Roger Bigot, who held 2 freemen with 11 acres, Turbin, and Ulwin, valued at 22*d.* And a church with 5 acres of free land, valued at 16*d.* The Survey says, under this entry: "It is 6 quarentenes long and 2 broad, and pays 7*d.* in a gelt. Others hold in these manors. These are all freemen under Roger Bigot, and Norman holds them of him."

Ralph de Turlaville also held of Roger Bigot 3 freemen, named Leverich, Almar, and Raven, with 30 acres, formerly under commendation to Norman, and 1 bordar, 1 ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 5s. The fourth holding here was also one of Roger Bigot's. Of him Wihtmar held a freeman named Ulrich with 12 acres, formerly under Norman. The value was 2s. only.²

Free warren was granted here in 1292 to Godfrey de Bellomonte,³ and in 1330 to Nicholas Bonde,⁴ and the manor is mentioned in the inquisition post mortem of William de Mortuo Mari and Alicia his wife in 1304.⁵

A manor called Trimley Manor was granted in fee to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, the same being in the King's hands by the attainder of Cardinal Wolsey.⁶ In the 36 Hen. VIII. an Act of Parliament passed ratifying an exchange between the King, Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and Henry his son, Earl of Arundel and Surrey; they giving to the King the Manors of Walton, Trimley, Falkenham, with the rectories of Walton and Felixstowe in Suffolk, for the Castle Manor and Chase of Rysing and all its appurtenances, with the Manors of Thorpe Gaywood, South Walsham, Halvergate, and Ditchingham in Norfolk; Dunningworth, Cratfield, Hoo, Staverton, and Bromeswell in Suffolk, to be held of the King in capite by the 30th part of a knight's fee, and the rent of £25 per annum, payable at St. Michael into the Court of Augmentations.⁷

A manor called Trimley St. Mary, no doubt the same as above, was in 1597 granted in perpetuity by the Crown to Robert Barker, of Ipswich.⁸

¹ Dom. ii. 292.

² Dom. ii. 341, 341*b*, 342*b*.

³ Chart Rolls, 21 Edw. I. 33.

⁴ Chart. Rolls, 4 Edw. III. 41.

⁵ I.P.M., 32 Edw. I. 32.

⁶ S.P. 22 Hen. VIII. 220 (11).

⁷ Blomefield's Norf. ix. 48.

⁸ S.P. 1597, p. 427.

TUDDENHAM.



HERE were three manors in this place in Saxon times. One belonged to Roger de Poictou and consisted of 68 acres of land, 3 bordars, and a ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey there were no bordars, and but half a team, and 4 acres of meadow, valued at 25s. It had been held by Goddard, a freeman under the Abbot of Ely in the time of the Confessor.

Roger de Poictou had two other holdings here, one of 30 acres and 2 bordars, formerly having 1 ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey none, and 3 acres of meadow, valued at 10s. This had belonged to Lihtwin, a freeman under Halden, the predecessor of Geoffrey de Magnaville. The other was 50 acres and 2 bordars, formerly with 3 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey 2 only, and 4 acres of meadow, formerly valued at 20s., but at the time of the Survey valued at 15s. This had been held in the Confessor's time by 12 freemen under commendation to the Abbot of Ely. The second manor belonged to Hervey de Bourges,¹ being held of him by Bernard d'Alencon, having belonged to Brihtmar, a freeman in the Confessor's time, under commendation to Edric of Laxfield. It consisted of 80 acres, 6 bordars, 1 serf, a ploughteam in demesne, and 4 acres of meadow. In Saxon times there were attached to this manor 2 rouncies, 3 hogs, 15 sheep, and 6 goats, but at the time of the Survey the hogs were 5, the sheep 10, and the goats had disappeared. The value was 50s. Edric, the predecessor of Robert Malet, was seised in the Confessor's time, and William Malet when he died, but the land could not be either given or sold to anyone. Five freemen under commendation to the above Brihtmar had held 14 acres with half a ploughteam, valued at 4s., but by the time of the Survey the ploughteams had disappeared and the value was 3s. Hervey of Bourges also had here 4 acres, lying in Bealings, valued at 8*d.*, and held a free-woman, by name Aldeda, under commendation to Edric of Laxfield, having 6 acres, valued at 12*d.* Hervey also held 2 freemen, one under commendation to Ralph, brother of Ilger, and the other under commendation to one himself under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, holding 7 acres, formerly with half a ploughteam, which had disappeared at the time of the Survey. The value was 16*d.*, and the length (presumably of the township) was 10 quarentenes, and the breadth 6, and it paid in a gelt 15*d.* All these properties of Hervey were held of him by Bernard d'Alencon.²

The third manor was held by Roger de Rheims, having been held in the Confessor's time by Aluric the deacon, a freeman under commendation to Saxa of the abbot. It consisted of 12 acres, 3 bordars, 1 ploughteam, 2 acres of meadow, formerly 1 rouncy, 2 beasts, 11 hogs, and 40 sheep, valued at 3s. Gerold held this at the time of the Survey of Roger de Rheims, and also of the same 10 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 2s., which had been held by two freemen, one under commendation to the Abbot of Ely and the other under commendation to Harold. Roger de Rheims also held 20 acres in the demesne of Tuddenham, and in the Hundred, enumerated amongst his possessions were 20 acres belonging to Tuddenham Church.³

Another holding was that of Robert Malet and consisted in the time of the Confessor of 12 acres, 1 ploughteam, but which latter had at the time

¹ Dom. ii. 346.

² Dom. ii. 442.

³ Dom. ii. 423*b.*

of the Survey disappeared, and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow, valued at 2s., held by a freeman under commendation to Edric. There was a church with 5 acres "in this Hundred," and another freeman under commendation to Godwin, holding 4 acres, valued at 8*d.*¹ Earl Alan had a small holding here consisting of 4 acres, valued at 8*d.* held by a freeman under Ralph the Staller,² and the Abbot of Ely held a freeman named Aluric under commendation to one under commendation to the abbot, valued at 8*d.* This was held of the abbot by Hervey de Berri.³

TUDDENHAM MANOR OR LOUDHAM HALL MANOR.

In 1293 this was the lordship of Robert Westerfield, and later was held by John de Tudenham, from whom it passed about 1310 to his son and heir, Oliver de Tudenham. In the opening of the 14th century the manor belonged to John de Loudham, and on his death passed to his son and heir, Sir John de Loudham, Knt., who died in 1356,⁴ when it vested in his grandson and heir, John de Loudham, who died in 1374, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother and heir, Sir Thomas de Loudham, Knt., who died in 1385.⁵ John de Loudham, his son and heir, succeeded, and married Jane, daughter and heir of Sir William Kelvedon, of Kelvedon Hall, in Great Brasted, co. Essex. He died in 1423,⁶ when the manor passed to his daughter and heir Jane, married 1st to Thomas Heveningham, and 2ndly to Ralph Blenerhasset, of Frenze, in Norfolk. She died 20th June, 1501, at the age of 97, when the manor passed to her son and heir, John Blenerhasset, who was then 77 years of age. He married 1st Jane, daughter of Thomas Heigham, of Higham Green, in Gazeley, and 2ndly, Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Tyndall, Knt. He died 8th Nov. 1509, in his 87th year,⁷ when the manor devolved on his son and heir, Sir Thomas Blenerhasset. He married 1st Jane Sutton, and 2ndly Margaret, daughter of John Braham, of Wetheringsett, who died 23rd July, 1561. Sir Thomas died 27th June, 1531,⁸ and was buried in the church of Frenze in Norfolk. On each corner of a stone to his memory in the church is a coat of Hasset, quartering Orton, Lowdham, Keldon, Heigham, Beacham, &c. His effigy remained in Blomefield's time in complete armour, having a surcoat of his arms, with his quarterings, and under his head was his crest, viz., a fox passant. The manor, on Sir Thomas Blenerhasset's death, passed to his son and heir, George Blenerhasset, who married 1st one of the daughters and coheirs of John Covert, of Sussex, and 2ndly Margaret, sister of Sir George Jermyn, Knt. He died 18th Feb. 1543,⁹ and his wife Margaret is buried in Frenze Church, having died 7th Sept. 1587, aged 70.

The manor devolved on George's death on his daughter and heir, Mary, married to Thomas Colepepper or Culpeper, of Wakehurst, in Kent, and in 1544 we meet with a fine levied by John Culpeper and others against the said Thomas Culpeper and others,¹⁰ and another fine in 1562 levied by James Byelles against the said Thomas Culpeper and others.¹¹

Davy states that Sir Thomas Bedingfield, Knt., was lord, and on his death in 1539,¹² the manor passed to his brother and heir, Robert Bedingfield.¹³

¹ Dom. ii. 315*b.*

² Dom. ii. 293.

³ Dom. ii. 386*b.*

⁴ I.P.M., 30 Edw. III. 19.

⁵ I.P.M., 9 Rich. II. 33. Blomefield says he died 28th April, 1428.

⁶ I.P.M., 2 Hen. VI. 24.

⁷ I.P.M., 2 Hen. VIII. 33.

⁸ I.P.M., 23 Hen. VIII. 63.

⁹ I.P.M., 36 Hen. VIII. (9th Oct.).

¹⁰ Fine, Mich. 36 Hen. VIII.

¹¹ Fine, Hil. 5 Eliz.

¹² Should be 15th March, 1538.

¹³ I.P.M., 31 Hen. VIII. 5.

This however, is evidently the "Tuddenham Manor" of which Margaret Bedingfield died seised in 1475,¹ and of which Sir Thomas Tuddenham died seised ten years earlier,² and might have been either Tuddenham St. Mary's Manor, or Tuddenham Manor in Kesgrave, but not this manor.

In the 27th Elizabeth [1585] we find that Robert King died seised of three parts of the manor. Later, it was vested in Robert Smyth,³ and in 1606 passed to his daughter and heir Jane, married to William Wooton.

The manor was in 1644 vested in John Sicklemore, for he died seised 9th June, 1644, and his ownership of the manor is stated on a shield-shaped tablet south of the altar in the parish church :—

" Here lyes the bodyes of John
Sicklemor Gen^l. Lord of this Man
nor and Elizabeth his wife, who to
gether had issue seaven sonnes and
seaven Daughters and they left sur
viving them six Sonnes and Foure Daugh
ters, namely Mary, Thomas, John, Tobias
Martha, Nicholas Eliz^b. Samuel
Alice and Jonathan :
Obijt Johannes : 9^{mo} Jun. 1644 !
Johannes filius hoc dedicavit."

This is surmounted by three escutcheons : dexter, Gules, three sickles interwoven Arg. handled Or, *Sicklemore* ; sinister, Gu. 2 chevrons, Arg. *Fetliplace* ; centre, *Sicklemore* impaling *Felliplace*.

In 1693 the manor was in Philip Bacon, in right of his wife, Mary, daughter and heir of John Sicklemore, and by indentures of lease and release dated 1st and 2nd Oct. 1701, the said Philip Bacon, described as of Nacton, gent., and William Minter, of Barham, gent., mortgaged the manor in consideration of £1,060 to Thomas Grove, late of Clopton, on whose death Mary, of Ipswich, his widow and executrix, together with the said Philip Bacon and William Minter, by deed dated 25th March, 1702, assigned to Ballestrazzar Gardiner, a nominee of Minter, all right in the manor.

William Minter, on his marriage with Elizabeth Fynn, of Ipswich conveyed by deeds dated 18th and 19th July, 1715, the manor to Simon Dove, of Bramford, and Francis Coleman, of Ipswich, goldsmith, as trustees, to uses in favour of the said William Minter and Elizabeth his intended wife. William Minter, by his will dated 12th Oct. 1738,⁴ bequeaths certain copyholds to his cousin William Minter, the elder of Hemingstone, for life, and then to his eldest son, William Minter, the younger. Apparently this manor went in the same way as the copyholds, for in 1753 upon the marriage of William Minter, of Tuddenham, with Sarah Sparowe, of Wherstead, this manor was included in the settlement dated 29th and 30th March, 1753, being vested in William Sparowe the elder and William Sparowe the younger, both of Wherstead, as trustees.

William Minter, junior, the settlor, made his will dated 5th March, 1787,⁵ and died 1st Aug. 1788, leaving his widow Sarah and two daughters, Sarah and Mary, to whom he devised all his lands. The daughter Sarah

¹ I.P.M., 15 Edw. IV. 38.

² I.P.M., 5 Edw. IV. 34.

³ But see Tuddenham Manor, in Lackford Hundred.

⁴ He died 4th July, 1739, aged 85 years, and his will was proved at Ipswich, 28th July, 1739.

⁵ Proved 23rd Aug. 1788, P.C.C.

married William Tong, only child of William Tong, of Westerfield, clerk, and by settlement effected by lease and release dated 7th and 8th Oct. 1789, Sarah's moiety of the manor was vested in Francis Brooke and Mileson Edgar, as trustees, the same being limited to the use of William Tong and Sarah, and their issue. William Tong made his will 5th March, 1794, and must have died the same year, for it was proved 12th Nov. following. He left his widow Sarah surviving and two daughters, Isabella and Susannah.

Isabella married one Wratishaw, and died 21st Feb. 1812, aged 20, apparently leaving issue. Susannah, her sister, married Michael Turner.

Mary Minter, who was possessed of the other moiety of the manor, by her will dated 24th Dec. 1830 devised the same to her niece, Susannah Turner, and died 30th Jan. 1831. Susannah died intestate.

In 1837 the manor was vested in Major Michael Turner, the husband of Susannah, and in John Minter Tong Wratishaw, probably a son of Isabella Wratishaw.

In 1855 it was held by the former and J. Wratishaw. Major Michael Turner died in 1865, when his interest in the manor passed to his eldest son, the Rev. Michael Turner, rector of Cotton. He married Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. Philip Carlyon, and on his death his interest in the manor passed to the Rev. Michael Turner, M.A., of Cotton rectory.

The Wratishaw and Turner interests have been since acquired by, and the manor is now vested in Mrs. Holt Wilson, of Redgrave Hall.

Arms of SICKLEMORE : Sa., three sickles interwoven, Arg. handled Or.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MANOR OR BERTILMEMES MANOR.

This manor belonged in 1252 to John Bertelmen, of "Thodenhan," a foreign burgess of Ipswich.

In 1323 a fine was levied (apparently of this manor¹) by William de Risheton and Alice his wife, and John, son of John de Ofton, against John de Wellston and David le Waleys,² and in 1455 by Henry Turnour, of Haverhill, Richard Bumstede, clerk, John Yates, John Shotesham, clerk, Thomas Mayster, and John Stalon, against Thomas Freman and Agnes his wife.³

Later the manor vested in George Baldry, of Hadleigh, who died seised of it 14th Feb. 1540,⁴ when it passed to Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, married to Robert, 2nd Lord Rich. The custody of this manor, and a messuage in North Weston, had been granted in 1541 to Sir Richard Rich during the minority of Elizabeth, with wardship and marriage.⁵

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action for discovery by Elizabeth, Lady Rich, widow of Robert Lord Rich, against John Fynch, as to the manor or mansion-house called "Bartholomewes" and land in Tuddenham, Culpho, Playford, and Ipswich, of which defendant had been farmer, and claimed part by purchase.⁶ Lord Rich died 27th Feb. 1581, and the manor probably passed to his son, Sir Edwin, 3rd Lord Rich, of Mulbarton, co. Norfolk. In 1599 a fine was levied of the manor by Henry Derby and others against Edwin Rich and others.⁷

In 1609 the manor was vested in Robert King, afterwards Robert King Blundevill, of Newton Flotman, Norfolk. He sold 18th Feb. 1635, to Gilbert Havers, citizen and woollen draper, of London, who became bankrupt

¹This probably relates to the Manor of Tuddenham St. Mary.

²Feet of Fines, 17 Edw. II. 30.

³Feet of Fines, 33 Hen. VI. 11.

⁴I.P.M., 32 Hen. VIII. 20.

⁵33 Hen. VIII. 1541; S.P. 947 (1).

⁶C.P. ii. 424, 5.

⁷Fine, Trin. 41 Eliz.

in 1644, when the manor was sold by the Commissioner to Edmund West, of Masworth, co. Bucks., who seems to have been trustee only, for Gilbert Havers conveyed in 1651 to Roger Pratt, of the Inner Temple, afterwards Sir Roger Pratt, of Riston, co. Norfolk. He sold by deed 7th Nov. 1663, to John Courthois, of the Inner Temple, for £2,400. On his death the manor descended to his two daughters and coheirs, Gertrude and Barbara. Barbara conveyed her moiety to her sister Gertrude, and she sold the whole in 1679 to Sir Roger Pratt, Knt., who, 21st May, 1681, obtained a release from all parties beneficially interested.

Amongst the Exchequer Depositions taken at Ipswich in 1679 we find an action by Gertrude "Curtlois" and others against Sir Roger Pratt as to "the Manor of Bartholomews and Manor of Tuddenham, and capital messuage called Tuddenham Hall, and lands in Tuddenham and Culpho, lately sold by defendant (when Mr. Pratt) to John Curthois," and a cross-action the same year between Sir Robert Pratt and Gertrude Curthois and others amongst the same Depositions.

Sir Roger Pratt, who had been knighted by Charles II. for his exertions in rebuilding with Sir Christopher Wren the city of London after the great fire of 1666, married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Monyns, Bart., of Waldershare, co. Kent, and died without issue in 1684, when the manor passed to his cousin and heir, Edward Pratt, of Yoxford, son of Edward Pratt, of Heveningham, by Ursula his wife, daughter of Henry Rossington, of Framlingham, which last-mentioned Edward was 2nd son of Edward Pratt, of Hockwold, and Dorothy his wife, daughter of William Cobb, of Sandringham, co. Norfolk, which last-mentioned Edward Pratt was brother of Gregory Pratt, the grandfather of Sir Roger Pratt. Edward Pratt, the successor of Sir Roger, married Emma, daughter of William Tiffin, and widow of George Bexwell, and on his death in 1691 was succeeded by his son and heir, Edward Pratt, of Woodbridge. He married Mary, daughter of Anthony Applethwaite, of Ipswich, and dying in 1708,² the manor passed to his widow for life, who, by deed 1st Oct. 1723, released her interest to her son and heir, Roger Pratt, of Ryston, co. Norfolk, High Sheriff in 1727. He married Henrietta, daughter of Sir Robert Davers, Bart., by Mary, his wife, one of the coheirs of Thomas, last Lord Jermyn, and on his death in 1771 the manor passed to his son and heir, Edward Pratt, who married Blanche, daughter of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart., of Melton Constable, and died in 1784, when the manor did not apparently devolve on his son and heir, Edward Roger Pratt, of Ryston, High Sheriff in 1798, but passed to the 2nd son, the Rev. Jermyn Pratt, rector of Ash. He married 4th May, 1847, Mary Louisa, 4th daughter of George Murray, Bishop of Rochester and grandson of John, 3rd Duke of Atholl, and apparently parted with the lordship, for in September, 1841, the manor, then but a reputed manor, was sold for £10,300 to Dr. Lynn, of Woodbridge.

There is a precepe on covenants concerning this manor in 1596 amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.³

Page says that in 1437 Sir John Clifton, of Buckenham Castle, Knt., surrendered the Manor of Tuddenham St. Martin to Master Thomas Well and his assigns, it having been long in contest between them; and he infers that this was the same manor which later vested in the family of Minter. This, however, seems open to question.

² 31 Charles II., Ipswich Exch. Dep.

³ Will proved 1st July, 1708. In a deed connected with the property dated 1st

Oct. 1723, it is stated that Edward's will was dated 15th July, 1708.

³ Add. Ch. 25498.

There is a fine of the Manor of Tudenham and the advowson in 1435, but we cannot say to which manor it relates. It was levied between Hugh Acton, clerk, Ralph Harpele, clerk, John Bacon, sen., John jun., Robert Blyklyng, of Norwich, Robert Gunton, of Norwich, Peter Laurence, Robert Piert, John Folkard, Simon Walsokyn, William Yiselham, John Pennyng, draper, Robert Toopp, William Hempstede, of Norwich, and Thomas Gryce, of Norwich, against William Ampulford and Margaret his wife.¹

There is also a fine levied in 1326, which includes a Manor of "Tuddenham." It was levied by Richard Len, of Ipswich, and Emma his wife, against Giles de Wachesham and John atte Northstrete, chaplain.²

Arms of PRATT : Argent, on a chevron Sa., between two ogresses each charged with a martlet of the first in chief, and an ogress in base, charged with a trefoil slipped Arg. three mascles Or.

¹ Feet of Fines, 13 Hen. VI. 23.

² Feet of Fines, 20 Edw. II. 7.

WALDRINGFIELD.



HERE was one manor here in Saxon times. It belonged to Ranulf, brother of Ilger, and consisted of 1 carucate of land, a bordar, 2 ploughteams, reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey, and a mill. In Saxon times was 1 rouncy and 100 sheep, which in the Survey became 27, and the value was 20s. At the time of the Survey, the value had come down to 10s., the rouncy had disappeared, and the sheep were 27 only. The Survey says: "It is 6 quarentenes long and 3 broad, and pays in a gelt 5*d*." It was held in the time of the Confessor by Brihtmar, a freeman; Ranulf also held here 40 acres and 1 ploughteam, valued at 4s., which had formerly been held by five freemen under commendation, half to Brihtmar and half to his mother.¹ The Abbot of Bury had a large estate here. It consisted of 1½ carcuates of land, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 1 belonging to the men, 2 acres of meadow, 1 rouncy, 10 hogs, and 100 sheep, valued at 20s. It was 3 quarentenes in breadth and 6 in length, and paid in a gelt 5*d*. This estate in the Confessor's time had been held by Quengeva under the abbot.²

In Little Waldringfield Robert Malet held 22 acres, 1 bordar tenant, and 1 ploughteam, valued at 2s., which had formerly been held by a socman under Edric.³

WALDRINGFIELD *al.* WALDRINGFIELD HILTON MANOR.

In 1305 Sir Robert Hilton, Knt., was patron of the living of Waldringfield, and not unlikely had the manor also, which would account for its name. In the next century it was the lordship of Sir Robert Wingfield, who died in 1431, from which time till the time of Sir John Wingfield, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1483, and again in 1492-3, the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Thorpe Hall in Hasketon, in this Hundred.

John Purpet, of Newbourn, seems to have died seised of the manor in 1542, when it passed to his son and heir, Edmund Purpet. His daughter Jane married Anthony Wingfield, and died seised of the manor in 1562, when Elizabeth Wingfield, daughter of Henry, was found to be the next heir. Sir Anthony Wingfield, of Goodwins, who was created a baronet 17th May, 1627, died seised of the manor 30th July, 1638, when the manor again followed the same line of devolution as the Manor of Thorpe Hall until it vested in Sir Robert Wingfield, 3rd Bart., who died unmarried in 1671. The manor, however, was sold in 1662 to Thomas Essington, from whom it passed to his son and heir, John Essington, who sold the same to Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Bart., of Brightwell. He was the 3rd son of Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston and Jane Soame. He is noted for having given the term "Roundhead" to the political party which he and his family supported. In 1641-2 he took part in a city procession with a petition to the Parliament described as "the humble petition of divers apprentices and other young men in and about the city of London," who were petitioners for peace. He joined heartily in the Restoration, and was knighted and created a baronet 11th May, 1663. Sir Samuel sat in most of the Parliaments of Charles II. as member for Ipswich, and was Deputy-Governor of the East India Company, and presented a petition from the company to the Commons with reference to a petition presented to the Lords against the Commons.⁴ He

¹ Dom. ii. 424*b*.² Dom. ii. 369*b*.³ Dom. ii. 315.⁴ Rapin ii. 651.

was tried before Jeffreys, 14th Feb. 1683, for having "maliciously and seditiously" in letters to Sir Philip Skipper, Knt., at Ipswich (who had married his niece), and to a Mr. William Cavill at Brightwell, and others in Suffolk, mentioned "the late sham protestant plot." "'Tis generally believed the Earl of Essex was murdered." "The brave Lord Russell is afresh lamented." "Sir George (Jeffreys) is grown very humble." That "it is believed the King will pardon Algernon Sidney," &c.

Sir Samuel was fined £10,000 and ordered to find sureties for his good behaviour during life, and to be committed till same be found. Sir Samuel Barnardiston would not pay, and remained a prisoner during the remainder of this and a great part of the following reign. In the 2nd William and Mary, an Act passed "to free the estate of Sir Samuel Barnardiston from the several incumbrances occasioned by judgment given against him upon information in the Court of King's Bench." Sir Samuel Barnardiston died without issue 8th Nov. 1707, when the manor passed to his nephew Samuel, son of Nathaniel Barnardiston, of Hackney, elder brother of the late Baronet, Sir Samuel. This Sir Samuel Barnardiston, 2nd Bart., of Brightwell, died without issue 3rd Jan. 1709, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Pelatiah Barnardiston, 3rd Bart., who died unmarried 4th May, 1712.

In 1804 we find the manor vested in Mrs. Elizabeth Paesti, and it subsequently went to one Bush, and was then purchased by the Rev. Porter, of Ipswich. In 1885 the manor was vested in the Rev. George Henry Porter, of Marlesford, and is now vested in Richard Porter.

RIVERSHALL MANOR.

This was the estate of Brihtmar, a freeman in the time of the Confessor, and of Ranulf, brother of Ilger, at the period of the Domesday Survey. In 1316 the lordship was vested in Richard Bruce, and in 1428 in Margaret, widow of William Lampet. Between 1456 and 1459 the manor was the subject of the Chancery suit mentioned in the account of Brightwell Manor pending between William Curson, Esq., and Cecily his wife, and John Andrewe, feoffee of John Lampet, Esq., father of the said Cecily,² and it passed in the same course as the Manor of Brightwell, in this Hundred, to the time of Thomas Essington, who bought in 1662, after which it devolved apparently in the same course as the main manor.

The manor is included in a fine levied in 1542 by Sir John Jermy and Margaret his wife, against them by Thomas Bawdy and others.³ The fine included also the manors of Brightwell and Stutton, and the advowsons of the churches of Brightwell and Stutton (? Sutton).

The manor with the main manor was offered for sale at Ipswich the 24th Sept. 1836. They were then described as "The Manors of Rivers Hall in Waldringfield and Waldringfield with Hilton."

² See Brightwell Manor, in this Hundred.

³ E.C.P. 35-38 Hen. VI., Bundle 26, 472.

³ Fine, Hil. 34 Hen. VIII.

WALTON.



HERE was one manor here in Saxon times belonging to Roger Bigot. It consisted of 2 carucates of land, 14 villeins, 6 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, and 4 acres of meadow. There was a fishery, 6 rouncies, 26 hogs, and 140 sheep. This manor was held in the time of the Confessor by Norman, and at the time of the Survey he held under Roger Bigot, but the particulars given above had somewhat altered. There were then but 6 villeins, though the plough-teams in demesne had increased by a half, and there was a mill, and the fishery had gone. There was a church with 8 acres valued at 16*d*.

To this manor belonged Fakenham as a hamlet with a carucate of land, 3 bordars, and 1 ploughteam in demesne, and half a ploughteam belonging to the men, 2 acres of meadow, 1 rouncy, and 80 sheep. The whole was valued at £6. This manor was half a league long and 4 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 12*d*. Roger Bigot also held here 40 acres and 2 ploughteams, valued at 10*s*., which had formerly been held by 15 freemen under commendation, namely, Goodrich the smith, Edric, Woolnough, Osulf, Uluric, Stanmar, Levett, Wihtric, Blackman, Manson, Lewin, Woolmar, Woolfer, and the other Woolfer and Leofstan. Amongst the lands of Roger Bigot we find a holding under the head, "Gulpelea," no doubt Gulper Hall, in Walton. He had 40 acres, 2 ploughteams, and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 5*s*., which had in the Confessor's time been held by 5 freemen under commendation to Norman. The Survey says: "It is 2 quarentenes long and 2 broad, and pays in a gelt 3*d*."

The only other holdings here were those of Hugh de Montfort and the Abbot of Ely. The former consisted of 24 acres, valued at 4*s*., which had formerly been held by a freeman named Lurc, under commendation to Norman, but which, at the time of the Survey was held by this Norman of Hugh de Montfort, the Abbot of Ely having the soc.² The latter consisted of the land which Hervey de Berri held of the abbot, and had formerly held of the King against whom the abbot had proved his right. It was a freewoman named Alveva with 16 acres, under the abbot's commendation, and 2 bordars and half a ploughteam, valued at 3*s*.³

There are two entries in the Great Survey under the head Wadgate, which is a hamlet of Walton. They both were held by Roger Bigot; one was of 5 freemen under commendation to Norman—Leverich, Moregrim, Aldwulf, Gooday, and Godwin, with 20 acres, 1 ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 4*s*. The Survey says: "It is 2 quarentenes long and 2 broad, and pays in a gelt 2*d*." The other holding was of 15 acres and a ploughteam, valued at 3*s*. It had belonged to Wihtmar, holding 8 freemen—Langfer, Fegar, Brumar, Gooday, Edward, Goodrich, Aldwulf, Osketel, under commendation to Wihtmar, and Langfer and Aldwulf under commendation to Norman in the Confessor's time.⁴

There are three other holdings of Roger Bigot under the head "Buregata," which most probably relate to this place. The first was of 13 freemen who had been under Norman in the Confessor's time. These were Goodrich, Sereman, Swain, Leofric, Morcar, Swetman, Sprot, Goodrich, another Goodrich, Woolmar, Aluric Stick-Stack, Coleman, Long Goodrich, and Seward. (14 seem to be enumerated; probably the

¹ Dom. ii. 339*b*, 340.

² Dom. ii. 406*b*.

³ Dom. ii. 385*b*.

⁴ Dom. ii. 340.

Domesday enumerators were confused by the "Goodriches.") These freemen had 80 acres of land, 6 bordars, 3 ploughteams, and 1 acre of meadow valued at 30s. The estate was half a league long, and 4 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 20d. Of the above one was a half freeman under Edric, and he was called Aluric Stick-Stack. The second holding consisted of 20 acres, 4 bordars, and an acre of meadow, valued at 5s. at the time of the Survey, held by Wihtmar of Roger Bigot, but apparently formerly held by the said Wihtmar, who was a freeman under commendation to Goodrich. The third holding was of 15 acres and a ploughteam, valued at 3s., formerly held by 9 freemen, named Aldwult, Aluric, Brihtric, Osgood, Gooday, Wihtmar, Bruman, Wickens, and Leverich, under Norman's commendation.¹

WALTON MANOR.

This was the estate of Norman in Saxon times, and he held, after the Conquest, of Roger Bigot, who was the Domesday tenant in chief. The manor descended in the Earl of Norfolk's family to the death of Maria, widow of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, 1362, in the same course as the Manor of Framlingham, in Loes Hundred. In the inquisition p.m. of Roger le Bygod, Earl of Norfolk, in 1270, where an extent is given, the manor is said to have included a marsh called "Le Holm," a marsh at "Fauntenham," a pasture called "Crostonecroft," a pasture at Kenebrok, 5s. rent for cultivating vines at Framlingham, and 9s. rent for customs of ships at Stanbake and Gustun, and to have been held of the Bishop of Ely by the service of two knights' fees.² Thomas de Brotherton left a son Edward, who after his father's decease was Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, but he died the King's ward the same year as his father, leaving his sisters Margaret and Alice his coheirs. The descent of the manor from this time to the time of Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk, who had livery in 1524, is identical with the Manor of Framlingham, in Loes Hundred.

The Duke and his son Henry, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, exchanged this manor for others with the King, and the exchange was ratified in 1544 by Act of Parliament, the 36 Hen. VIII. In 1558 Queen Elizabeth leased the manor to Thomas Lambe for 30 years. From the Exchequer Depositions taken at Wickham Market in 1579 we learnt that a curious action was pending at that time. It was as to whether ancestors of certain persons were called Blackman, and if so whether villeins-regardants to Manor of Walton-cum-Trymley. The action was brought by Sir Henry Lee against Thomas Blacke, sen. and jun.

In 1603 the manor was in the hands of the King, and in 1611 in the hands of the Queen. In 1619 a grant of the manor was made to Henry Hobart and others, but the extent of this grant does not appear. It is clear, however, that it was by no means absolute in its terms, for, from the State Papers for 1626 we learn that a warrant was issued for cutting down pollard trees growing "on the King's Walton-cum-Trimley Manor," required for forts in Essex and Suffolk,³ and in 1628 we meet with a grant of the manor to Edmund Ditchfield, John Highlow, Humphrey Clarke, and Francis Mothely. In 1634 it was vested in Sir Robert Hitcham, Knt., and a curious dispute with the Corporation of Ipswich as to the rights of the

¹ Dom. ii. 339b. 342.

² I.P.M., 54 Hen. III., File 38 (7). See Extent. Roger le Bygod and Alicia his wife; *Ib.* 35 Edw. I. 46. Maria

de Brotherton, I.P.M., 36 Edw. III. pt. ii. 9.

³ S.P. (1626), 571.

manor will be found in Bacon's Annals of Ipswich, p. 507 *note*. In 1680 the manor was vested in Sir John Barker, Bart.

Amongst the State Papers in 1690 is an order to Capt. Hammond, Deputy Governor of Landguard Fort on the coast of Suffolk, in Walton-cum-Trimley Manor, and to Sir John Barker, lord of the same manor.¹ An action was brought against Sir John Barker by Sir Robert Hitcham, Knt., touching the manor, waste to common lands, and lands gained from the sea there, and Grimston Hall and Manors of "Mossen and Stratton," and as to metes and bounds and common of pasture.²

Sir John Barker died in 1696, and from this time the manor has passed in the same course of descent as the Manor of Grimston, in Trimley St. Martin, and is now vested in the Right Hon. Capt. E. G. Pretymann, D.L., of Orwell Park.

Walton was a place of note long before the Norman Conquest, and it was here that the Earl of Leicester landed with his Flemings in 1173, and was received by Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, then lord of the manor and castle of Walton. In 1176, as Hollingshead informs us, Hen. II. having experienced so much trouble with the castles of the principal nobles, caused them to be destroyed and levelled with the ground. This was so effectively done in the case of Walton Castle that it has never risen since, the very stones were borne away, and have been discovered in odd places in the surrounding district, some foot paths on both sides of the road having been paved with them. In some places it is said they still remain entire. At the same time the Castle of Ipswich was demolished.

Walton Castle stood upon a high cliff in Felixstowe, at the distance of about 1 mile from the mouth of Woodbridge River, and two miles from Orwell Haven; part of the foundation of the west side of it was a hundred and fifty years ago still to be seen, being then one hundred and eighty-seven yards in length and nine feet thick, and went by the name of "Stone-works." How much longer it was it is impossible to say, the sea which is continually gaining upon this coast having swallowed up the ruins and washed away the remainder of the foundation. There can be no doubt but Walton Castle was a Roman fortification, as appears from the great variety of Roman ruins, rings, coins, &c., which have been found there. It is thought to have been built by Constantine the Great, when he withdrew his legions from the frontier towns in the east of Britain, and built forts or castles to supply the want of them. The coins taken up here are of the Vespasian and Antonine families; of Severus and his successors to Gordian the third; and from Gallienus down to Arcadius and Honorius. It is certain the castle had the privilege of coining money, for several dies have been found for that purpose.

In the parish of Felixstowe, about a quarter of a mile north of Felixstowe, High Street, and at the same distance east from Walton bounds, are some ancient and considerable ruins of a magnificent building, which goes by the name of "Old-hall." This probably was erected for the manor-house, after the castle was demolished, and was the place probably indicated when we are informed that "Edward III. laid some time at his Manor of Walton before his enterprise into France" in 1338. He sailed from the port of Orwell the 16th July. Here also the same monarch confirmed the charters granted to the Corporation of Ipswich by an *inspeximus* dated at Walton in 1339.

¹S.P. 2 W. and M. 467.

²Exch. Dep.

That Roger Bigot claimed to have wreck of the sea here we learn from the Hundred Rolls,¹ and Ministers' accounts of his lands here 52 Hen. III. to 27 Hen. VI. will be found amongst the Ministers' accounts in the Public Record Office.² A grant of markets and fairs was made to Roger Bigot in 1289.³ The market cross was standing long after the market had been disused. The extent of fees held here by the Earls Marshal about 1400 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.⁴ Extracts from court rolls of the manor will be found as follows: 1489, Add. Ch. 10204; 1497, Add. Ch. 10221; 1560, Add. Ch. 10229; 1580, Add. Ch. 10234; 1598, Add. Ch. 10239, 14993; 1648, Add. Ch. 10252. And the Manor-Book from 1620 to 1622 amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.⁵

On the Patent Rolls for 1384 there is a confirmation in favour of William Gomyld of letters patent of Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, being a grant for life of the office of chief bailiff of Walton Manor,⁶ and also of a grant to John Baron of the custody of the warren and game of Walton.⁷ And in an entry on the same Rolls in 1400 there is the recital of a grant by the same Margaret to William Parker for life of the office of bailiff of this manor by letters patent which were taken from him by certain men who seized the Castle of Framlingham. The office was confirmed,⁸ and the same year, on the same Rolls, we find an *inspeximus* and confirmation to William, Lord of Wylughby, of letters patent dated 5 Sept. 23 Rich. II. granting to him Walton Manor during the minority of Thomas Mowbray, son of Thomas Mowbray, late Earl Marshal, or so long as it should remain in the King's hands by the forfeiture of the said Earl.⁹ On the Memoranda Rolls two years later is an acquittance of issues of the manor to William, Lord Willoughby.¹⁰

Particulars of an action by John Browne against Francis Colby, defendant, as to the close called the "Holme" parcel of the Manor of Walton, which complainant sold to defendant with a bond of indemnity, &c., will be found amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth.¹¹

CALDECOTE MANOR.

William de Caldecote died seised of the lordship in 1315,¹² when it passed to his son and heir, John de Caldecote, who died in 1331. It seems to have passed in his lifetime to Sir John Holbroke, Knt., and from him to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Holbroke, who died seised of it in 1360, when it went to his son and heir, John Holbroke, who died in 1376.¹³

Later Thomas Cavendish was lord, and from him the manor passed to his son and heir, William Cavendish.¹⁴

Richard Cavendish held in the time of Hen. VIII., for we find an action in the Star Chamber brought by him against Alen Goldingham, &c., as to common of pasture in Trimley Heath in Walton Manor.¹⁵

¹ ii. 197.

² Bundle 1007, No. 4, 20.

³ Chart. Rolls, 17 Edw. I. 9.

⁴ Add. Ch. 19338.

⁵ Add. MSS. 21041.

⁶ Pat. Rolls, 8 Rich. II. pt. i. 24.

⁷ *Ib.* 29.

⁸ Pat. Rolls, 1 Hen. IV. pt. iv. 31.

⁹ Pat. Rolls, 1 Hen. IV., pt. ii. 25.

¹⁰ M. Trin. Rec. Rot. 18.

¹¹ C.P. i. 61.

¹² I.P.M., 8 Edw. II. 25.

¹³ See Manor of Holbroke, in Samford Hundred.

¹⁴ See Manor of Grimston Hall, Trimley St. Martin, in this Hundred.

¹⁵ 29 Hen. VIII., Bundle 17, 356.

LANGESTON MANOR.

This estate seems to have been held in Saxon days by Alnoth, a freeman of Harold, and at the time of the Norman Survey to have been held by Bernard of Roger Bigot as Domesday tenant in chief. In 1336 it was apparently held by the same parties as held the Manors of Nacton, Foxhole, Holbrook, and Tattingston, for this year we meet with a fine of all these manors levied by Sir Thomas de Holbroke and Margaret his wife against William le Neweman, parson of Tattingstone Church, and Nicholas Bonde;¹ and in 1353 another fine levied by the said Sir Thomas de Holbroke against John Caperon, parson of Tatyngston Church, and Henry Whit, of Tatyngston.² This latter fine also included the advowsons of the churches of Bucklesham, Brendwenham, and Holton.

In 1433 we find that John de Langestone held a fourth part of a fee here, and probably this manor; beyond this, we can gather little or nothing respecting its history or devolution.

¹ Feet of Fines, 10 Edw. III. 28.

² Feet of Fines, 27 Edw. III. 10.

WITNESHAM.



ONE holding only is enumerated here in the Domesday Survey. It belonged to Walter the deacon, and consisted of 3 carucates of land, 10 villeins, 4 bordars, 6 serfs (but at the time of the Survey 5 only), 3 ploughteams in demesne, 4 belonging to the men, 10 acres of meadow, 3 rouncies, 8 beasts, 68 hogs, 180 sheep, 30 goats, and 7 hives of bees, valued at £12. The valuation in the time of the Confessor had been 60s., and the estate was then held by Lewin, a freeman. The length was 8 quarentenes and the breadth 4, and it paid in a gelt 5*d*.¹

Finesford, or Finlesford, which is probably part of Witnesham, is separately mentioned in the Survey. There were five holdings here. One of Leveva, a freewoman under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, holding 40 acres, 1 ploughteam, and 3 bordars, valued at 6s.² A second was included amongst the lands of Roger de Oburville, and consisted of 24 acres and 1 acre of meadow, formerly held by Tepekin with half a ploughteam, and a freewoman with half an acre, valued at 4s.³ The third holding was that of Walter the Deacon, having in demesne what 26 freemen under commendation to the predecessor of Walter had held, namely, 1 carucate of land, of which the Abbot of Ely had the soc. In Saxon times there had been 3 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey 2 only. There were also 4 acres of meadow, the whole valued at 40s. The Survey adds: "It is 10 quarentenes long and 3 broad, and pays in a gelt 10*d*." but it could hardly have been the measurement of this small place. The fourth holding was that of Roger de Rheims, and consisted of 6 acres and 1 acre of meadow belonging to Newton, in another Hundred. This was held of Roger by Ralph.⁵ The fifth holding was that of Geoffrey de Magnaville, and was held of him by William, son of Sahala de Boville. It consisted of 2 acres valued at 4*d*., which had been held in the Confessor's time by Halden. The Abbot of Ely had the soc.⁶

BURWASH MANOR.

John de Weyland held lands here in 1259, and had a grant of free warren this year.⁷

In 1287 Richard de Brumpton granted a messuage and 2 carucates of land here in consideration of a rent in kind of the grantees indemnifying him against the services to Sir Thomas de Weyland, Knt., the lord Chief Justice, and his son John. The Lord Chief Justice was banished in 1288, when his son, John, held until his death. He had a grant of free warren here in 1304.⁸

On the Patent Rolls in 1301 we find a commission issued to enquire touching persons who broke the houses of John de "Weylaund" at Witnesham, Clopton, Blakehall, Wantisden, Onehouse, and Whelnetham, cut down his trees, and carried away timber of the said houses and other his goods there, and at "Pettagh";⁹ and three years later a similar commission of enquiry was issued relating to damage and trespass in the manors of Witnesham, Clopton, Blakeshall, Wantisden, Pettaugh, Whelnetham, Onehouse, and Middleton.¹⁰

¹ Dom. ii. 427*b*.

² Dom. ii. 387.

³ Dom. ii. 405.

⁴ Dom. ii. 427*b*.

⁵ Dom. ii. 423*b*.

⁶ Dom. ii. 413.

⁷ Chart. Rolls, 43 Hen. IV. 3.

⁸ Chart. Rolls, 32 Edw. I. 51.

⁹ Pat. Rolls, 29 Edw. I. 6*d*.

¹⁰ Pat. Rolls, 32 Edw. I. 14*d*.

In 1307 a fine was levied of this and other manors by John deWeyland and Maria his wife against John Olyver.¹ John de Weyland died in 1312,² and the manor passed to his brother, Sir Richard de Weyland, and from him the manor appears to have devolved in the same course as the Manor of Blaxhall Hall, in Plomesgate Hundred, to the death of Anne, Countess of Warwick, widow of Richard Nevill, the King Maker. We should mention that there is a doubt as to whether the manor passed from Thomas Despenser, Earl of Gloucester, to his sister and heir, married to Sir Hugh Hastings, Knt., and afterwards Thomas, Lord Morley; for, as the Earl of Gloucester was in 1400 attainted and his son died in 1414, and the attainder was not reversed until the first year of Edw. IV., it is not easy to see how these persons could have enjoyed the manor.³

It will be remembered that Isabel, daughter and heir of Thomas le Despenser, on the death of her husband, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, remarried his nephew, Richard de Beauchamp, 5th Earl of Warwick, having obtained a papal dispensation for the marriage, and a son of this marriage, Henry de Beauchamp, 6th Earl of Warwick, K.G., did actually hold this manor.

The manor was in 1553 granted by King Edw. VI. to Edward Nevill,⁴ who in 1558 had licence to alienate the same to Robert Gosnold sen. and Robert Gosnold jun. The sale was effected by fine levied in 1559 between Robert Gosnold and others and the said Edward Nevill and others.⁵

Robert Gosnold died in 1616, when the manor passed to his cousin and heir, Robert Gosnold, and on his death in 1638 passed to another Robert Gosnold. By the middle of the 17th century the manor had passed to the family of Edgar, for in 1650 Thomas Edgar⁶ held his first court. He was Reader of Gray's Inn, 15 Chas. II., Recorder of Ipswich in 1647, and M.P. for Orford 1658-9. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Philip Powle, of London,⁷ and died 12th April, 1692, aged 90, when the manor passed to his 3rd son, Devereux, who married 22nd Sept. 1681, Temperance, sister and heir of Capt. Robert Sparrow,⁸ and died in 1739, being buried at St. Mary Tower, 31st Aug. 1739,⁹ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Edgar.

Robert Edgar was baptized at St. Mary Tower, 28th July, 1682, and was High Sheriff for the county in 1747. He married twice, his 2nd wife being Susan, daughter of — Harrington,¹⁰ and was buried at St. Mary Tower 28th Oct. 1750. The manor passed to his son and heir, Mileson Edgar, who, by his will dated 2nd March, 1770, devised the same to his son and heir, Mileson Edgar, with remainders over.

The Manor of Witnesham with Cockfield is stated to have been held in 1855 and 1885 by Mrs. Woodham, and in 1896 by Brig.-General Surgeon

¹ Feet of Fines, 1 Edw. II. 27. This fine seems to have included the Manor of Redhall *al.* Bromton, under the name "Brompton."

² I.P.M., 6 Edw. II. 34.

³ See E.C.P. Bundle 66, 376.

⁴ Originalia, 7 Edw. VI. 2 Pars. O. Rot. 85.

⁵ Fine, Mich. 1 Eliz.

⁶ See Manor of Derneford, Swefling, in Plomesgate Hundred.

⁷ She died 28th Dec. 1695, aged 80, and was buried at St. Mary's Tower, Dec. 31st.

⁸ See Manor of Clopton Hall, Wickhambrook, in Risbridge Hundred. She was born 7th July, 1655, and was buried at St. Mary's Tower, 26th December, 1754.

⁹ His will is dated 9th April, 1739.

¹⁰ She died 6th April, 1764, aged 57, and was buried at St. Stephen's, Ipswich.

Charles John Meadows, and the same is now vested in his eldest son Capt. Charles A. G. P. Meadows.¹

A fine was levied of the manor in 1564 by Richard Pykering and others against Edward Nevyl and others.²

CURDON'S OR CARDEW'S HALL MANOR.

This manor in the beginning of the 16th century belonged to the Tyrell family, and James Tyrell died seised of it 7th Sept. 1538, when it passed to his son and heir, John Tyrell.³ In 1544 the manor was acquired from the said John Tyrell, described as of Stowmarket, by John Gosnold.⁴ In 1560 the manor was vested in Robert Gosnold,⁵ who died in 1616, and from this time to the time of Mileson Edgar, who took under his father Mileson Edgar's will, dated in 1770, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Burwash, in Winesham, and from the devisee, Mileson Edgar, under the will of his father, Mileson Edgar, who died 16th June, 1830, to the present Capt. Mileson Edgar, in the same course as the Manor of Westerfield, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

Courts Rolls from 17 to 19 Hen. VII. ; 1, 10, 15, 18, 19, 31, and 34, 36 Hen. VIII. (last two courts of John Tyrell) ; 2 Edw. VI. ; 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary ; 1 (courts of Robert Gosnold the younger), 3, 5, 7 to 11, 13, 15, 16, 19 Eliz., will be found in the Public Record Office.⁶

REDHALL *al.* BRAMPTON *al.* BROMPTON MANOR.

This manor was probably formed out of the estate held by Lewin, a freeman in the time of the Confessor, and of Walter the deacon in the time of the Conqueror. On the opening of the 14th century the manor was vested in Giles de Brewse or Brewosa.⁷

In 1306 he and his first wife, Joan, levied a fine of the manor against Richard de Bello Monte.⁸ Giles de Brewse died in 1310,⁹ and the manor passed to his son, Robert de Brewse. Robert died under age in 1325,¹⁰ and there is on the Close Rolls for this year an order to the Escheator to deliver to Katherine, late wife of Robert de "Brewosa," who died a minor, this manor under the name of "Wytenesham Manor," taken into the King's hands on the death of his father, Giles de Brewosa, and assigned in dower.¹¹

Davy enters Edmund Bacon as lord in 1316, Alice de Beaumont for life in 1326, and in 1341 Sir Warin Latimer, Knt. However, this may be in 1361, Sir John Brewse, Knt., brother of Robert and son of Giles, held the lordship, and on his death in 1389 the same passed to his son and heir, Sir John Brewse, from whom it passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Brewse, who dying in 1456 it vested in his son and heir, Sir Thomas Brewse, who died in 1482,¹² when the manor went under his will dated 10th July, 1479,¹³ to his widow for life, and on her death to his son and heir, William Brewse, who died 28th Oct. 1489, leaving two daughters coheirs.¹⁴

¹ See Manor of Redhall, Winesham.

² Fine, Trin. 8 Eliz.

³ I.P.M., 32 Hen. VIII. 22.

⁴ Fine, Mich. 36 Hen. VIII.

⁵ See Netherhall Manor, Otley, in this Hundred.

⁶ Portfolio 204, 23.

⁷ See Manor of Hasketon Hall, in this Hundred.

⁸ Feet of Fines, 34 Edw. I. 38.

⁹ I.P.M., 4 Edw. II. 40.

¹⁰ Extent, I.P.M., 19 Edw. II. 95.

¹¹ Close Rolls, 19 Edw. II. 30.

¹² I.P.M., 22 Edw. IV. 50.

¹³ Proved at Norwich 27th April, 1483.

¹⁴ See Manor of Akenham, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred, and Vaux Manor, in Great Wenham, in Samford Hundred, and Hasketon Hall Manor, Hasketon, in this Hundred. He was buried in Fressingfield Church.

In 1488 Sir Ralph Greystock, Knt., is said to have held a moiety of the manor, which went to his cousin and heir, Elizabeth. We find in 1493 Margaret Peyton, Thomas Garneys, and later Sir John Audley, Knt., who married Muriell, daughter of Sir Thomas Brewse by his 2nd wife, holding, and on the death of Sir John Audley, 18th April, 1530,¹ the manor vested in his son and heir, John Audley, on his death in June, 1534,² passing to his brother and heir, Edward Audley. Later still, it seems to have been held by Sir Robert Hitcham, Knt., who in 1630 sold the manor and the advowson to Daniel Meadows, of Chatisham, younger son of William Meadows, of Witnesham.³ This William Meadows, who died in 1588, was son of William Meadows, of Rushmere, yeoman, whose will is dated 14th Sept., 1541, and was proved Arch. Suff. 9 Oct. 1542. The family had held land in the parish since the time of Hen. II. and Daniel the purchaser was lineally descended from Peter de Medowe, who was seised of land in Witnesham in 1188, and ancestor of the Earls Manvers.

Daniel's elder brother William appears to have purchased Witnesham Hall and estate (not the lordship) previous to the year 1614, as the following passage from the will of John Minter, of Witnesham Hall, yeoman,⁴ shows :—

“ Item, whereas William Medowe of Coddendam, and Daniell Medowe, of Barham, their heirs executors, &c. are to paye at dyvers dayes and tymes unto myne executors for and towards the performaunce of this my last Will and Testament, the some of one thousand pounds of Lawfull Englysh money as in and by certain writings made for the purchasing of Witnesham Hall, and lands thereunto belonging at Larg appereth.”

William Meadows, who appears to have acquired the manor from his younger brother Daniel, made Witnesham Hall his residence, and married Grissel, daughter of John Minter, the former owner of the mansion. He died in 1637, and left issue three sons, viz., Thomas Meadows, of Pippes, in Coddendam, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lee, of Coddendam, and widow of Barnabas Blomfield, of Stonham Aspal, and had issue; Daniel Meadows, who succeeded his father in this parish; and Ralph Meadows, born in 1600, who purchased Henley Hall from the Damerons in 1630.⁵ Daniel, who inherited here, married Amy, daughter of John Brame, of Campsey Ash, by whom he had a son and a daughter, Daniel and Mary.

He died in 1675, and Daniel, his son, succeeded. Daniel Meadows the son married Joyce, daughter of the Rev. Edward Rivers, of Bricett Magna, and had three sons—Daniel, who died without issue in 1684, Edmund, who died under age, and the Rev. John Meadows, who was born in 1655 and inherited the lordship. He married Bridget Proctor, and dying 24th March, 1715 was interred together with his wife, who died in 1737, in the nave of the church of Witnesham. He left two sons and a daughter, viz., John Meadows, who married Margaret Buxton, and died in 1750, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth, the wife of John Williams, Daniel, and Elizabeth married to the Rev. Thomas Buxton, of Syleham.

¹ I.P.M., 23 Hen. VIII. 8; Will 12th Jan. 1526-7, proved 6th June, 1532.

² I.P.M., 27 Hen. VIII. 19.

³ His will is dated 24th Aug., proved Arch. Suff. 22nd Oct. 1580, by Margaret his wife.

⁴ Will, 2nd Sept. and proved Arch. Suff. 3rd Dec. 1614.

⁵ See Manor of Henley, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

Daniel, the younger son, succeeded to the lordship, and resided for many years at Botesdale, but died at Witnesham 14th Jan. 1771, at the advanced age of 90, and the manor passed to his son, John Meadows, by Frances his wife, daughter of Francis Thonylow.

John Meadows married in 1751 Frances, the youngest daughter of Humphrey Brewster, of Wrentham Hall. This John Meadows was appointed coroner of the Liberty of Bury St. Edmunds by Rowland Holt, of Redgrave Hall. He died at Botesdale in 1763, leaving issue two sons and two daughters. Daniel Meadows, the youngest son, died a captain in the army in 1779, unmarried.

Philip Meadows, the eldest son of John Meadows and Frances his wife, for many years practised as a solicitor at Botesdale until the year 1801, when he removed to Witnesham Hall.

On the death of his mother, he purchased an estate there of the Earl of Westmoreland, and in 1810 erected thereon the mansion called "Burghersh House," so named from its proximity to the ancient mansion belonging to the family of the Burghershes of this parish. It was enlarged in 1819, and is approached by a fine avenue, a quarter of a mile in length, shaded with trees.

He married Catherine, daughter of Robert Rust, of Wortham, and died 16th Oct. 1824, in his 73rd year, when the manor passed to his son and heir, the Rev. Philip Meadows, of Burghersh House, rector of Great Bealings, who married in 1804 Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Morgan Graves, M.A., rector of Redgrave-cum-Botesdale and Hinderclay, by Harriot James, his wife, only child and heir of Richard Head, whose father, Sir Thomas Head, Knt., was the father of Sir Walter James James (formerly Head), Bart., D.C.L., who took the name and arms of James only by Act of Parliament in 1778 on succeeding to the estates of his great-uncle, John James, of Denford Court, co. Bucks. On the death of Philip Meadows he was succeeded by his son, Daniel Charles.

The manor is now vested in Capt. Charles A. G. P. Meadows, of Witnesham Hall.¹

Arms of MEADOWS: Quarterly 1 and 4 Gules; a chevron, Ermine, between three pelicans, vulned proper; 2 and 3 Sa. a chevron Ermine, between three estoiles, Argent (for BREWSTER).

Court Rolls of the Manor for the 12, 14 Edw. IV.; 4, 11, 12, 17, and 29 Hen. VIII.; 2 Edw. VI.; 3, 7, 9, 12 Eliz., will be found in the Public Record Office.²

A fine of "Witnesham Manor" was levied in 1603 by Milo Branthwayte against Philologus Foorth and others.³

In the Parish Register is an entry as to the pew enjoyed by the occupants of Witnesham Hall, 1721-2:—

"Whereas a controversy arising concerning a Seat or Pew under the Pulpit in ye Church of Witnesham, was by consent of both parties referred to my determination, and whereas upon full examination of witnesses on both sides it does appear that for about sixty years or as far as memory can go backwards it has been ye usage or custom that ye women inhabitants of the House commonly called Witnesham Hall (now in ye possession of Mr. John Meadowe) as well tenants as Proprietors and Likewise ye women

¹ The younger branch of the Meadows family is represented by Earl Manvers, of Thoresby Park, Notts.

² Portfolio 204, 24.

³ Fine, Hil. 45 Eliz.

inhabitants of the House commonly called Brick-House (now in ye possession of Mr. Robt. Clarke) as well Tenants as owners have sat together in ye said Seat or Pew exclusive of all others unless by leave, my determination therefore is that ye said Custom or Usage be continued and ye Seat as now enlarged (by consent of the Rector) be maintained in repair joyntly and equally by the owners of the house aforesaid.

“GEORGE RAYMOND,
“Commisary and Official.

“Witness—Robt. Beaumont, Rector.”

The following entries in the Domesday Survey have not been identified as in Carlford and Colneis Hundreds, and in order to complete the work so far as the Survey is concerned, the entries are here given.

BARCHESTUNA.

LANDS OF ROBERT, SON OF CORBUTION.

Depekin, a freeman under commendation to Harold, held 1 carucate of land as a manor. Then 6 bordar tenants, now 4. Then in demesne 1 ploughteam, now none. Then 7 ploughteams belonging to the men, now none, 5 acres of meadow, and 6 sheep. Then valued at 20s., now at 12s. It is 6 quarentenes long and 4 broad, and (pays) 3*d.* in gelt.²

BOULGE.³

LANDS OF RANULF, BROTHER OF ILGER.

Uluric, a villein tenant (holds) 4 acres. Valued at 8*d.*

BRIHTOLVESTUNA.

LANDS OF HUGH DE MONTFORT.

(were) 18 freemen under commendation to Goodmund, with 1 carucate of land and 20 acres. 4 bordars. Then 10 ploughteams, now 5. 2 acres of meadow. Wood for 2 hogs. A church with 6 acres. It is half a league long, and 2 quarentenes broad. And (pays) 10*d.* in a gelt.⁴

EDULVESTUNA.

LANDS OF RANULF, BROTHER OF ILGER.

Are 9 acres. Valued at 2s.

GUTHESTUNA.

LANDS OF ROGER BIGOT.

Were 6 freemen under commendation to Norman—Moregrim, Gooding, and Leofstan, Ulmar, Gooding, and 7 bordars, with 40 acres, 2 ploughteams (and) 1 acre of meadow. Valued at 5s. It is 2 quarentenes long, and 2 broad. And (pays) 3*d.* in a gelt.

HOBBESTTUNA.

LAND OF GEOFFREY DE MAGNAVILLE.

A freeman under commendation to Etheldreda (?) and his wife under commendation to Halden, in King Edward's time (held) 30

¹ E. A. N. and Q., v. p. 373.

² Dom. ii. 425*b.*

³ Probably in Wilford Hundred.

⁴ Dom. ii. 406.

acres. Then 1 ploughteam, now none. 1 acre of meadow. Always valued at 5s.

In the same (township) Topi, a soc-man under commendation to Saint Etheldreda (held) 25 acres. Valued at 3s.

HOPESTUNA.

LANDS OF ROBERT MALET.

A freeman under Edric held 25 acres of land. Then 1 ploughteam, now none, and 1 bordar tenant. Then valued at 2 shillings and 8 pence, now at 4 shillings. Saint Etheldreda hath soc.

IPSWICH.

LANDS OF RANULF, BROTHER OF ILGER.

And in Ipswich is 1 vacant tenement and another occupied, and it renders 8*d*.

KALLETUNA.

LANDS OF SAINT ETHELDREDA.

Isaac now holds. Were 8 freemen under commendation to Saint Etheldreda, having 1 carucate of land and 2 bordar tenants. Then 3 ploughteams, now 1. 4 acres of meadow. Valued at 16s. It is 6 quarentenes long and 2 broad, and (pays) 2½*d*. in gelt. The man Isaac holds of the abbot.

KINGESLANDA.

LANDS OF RANULF, BROTHER OF ILGER.

(there is) 1 carucate of land—waste land—valued at 2 shillings.

It is 4 quarentenes long and 3 broad, and pays 5*d*. in gelt. All this W. de Nemours (?) holds of Ranulf, Ilger's brother.

KULVERTESTUNA.

LANDS OF ROGER BIGOT.

(were) 7 freemen under commendation to Norman in King Edward's time—Dering, Goodrich, Leverich, Algar, Wolvar, Durrant, Aluric, with 25 acres. Always 1 ploughteam, 1 acre of meadow, 2 mills. Valued at 5s. It is 2 quarentenes long and 2 broad. And (pays) 4*d*. in a gelt.

LANDS OF HUGH DE MONTFORT.

(were) 5 freemen under commendation to the same [Goodmund] with 21 acres and a half. Then 2 ploughteams, now 1. It is 3 quarentenes long and 2 broad. (pays) 2*d*. in a gelt.

KYNGESTUNA.

LANDS OF SAINT ETHELDREDA.

Saint Etheldreda in King Edward's time held 1 carucate of land as a manor. Then 8 villein tenants, now 5, now 8 bordar tenants. Then 2 serfs, now 1. Always in demesne 2 ploughteams and 3 ploughteams of the men, and 8 acres and a half of meadow. Wood for 5 hogs. Always 1 rouncy and 4 beasts, and 30 sheep, and 12 hogs. Always valued at 40 shillings. It is 4 quarentenes long and 3 broad, and (pays) 3*d*. in gelt. Others have holdings there.

LANGESTUNA, probably part of Felixstowe.

LANDS OF ROGER BIGOT.

(were) 2 freemen and a half, Woolfer and Turbin and Raven under half commendation to Norman in King Edward's time, with 30 acres, and a ploughteam and a half (and) half an acre of meadow. Valued at 10s. It is 4 quarentenes long and 2 broad. And pays 4*d.* in a gelt. And the said Ralph de Turlaville holds.

A freeman, Alnoth, Harold's man, in King Edward's time. Now Bernard holds of Roger Bigot; had 40 acres and a villein, and 3 bordars. Then a ploughteam and (the same) now. Valued at 10 shillings. And a freeman under commendation to Allnot, called Sewin, held 4 acres, valued at 8*d.*

LEOFSTANESTUNA.

LANDS OF ROGER BIGOT.

(were) 2 freemen, Burridge and Brightridge, under Norman's commendation, with 20 acres, and a bordar, and a ploughteam, 2 acres of meadow, a mill, and a salt pan. Valued at 10s. This Wihtmar holds of Roger Bigot.

(were) 4 freemen under Norman's commendation in King Edward's time, Blackman, and Durrant, and Sevin, and Ulrich, with 14 acres. Always half a ploughteam. Valued at 2s.

In the said (township) were 8 freemen under commendation to a certain man of Norman's—Blackman, and Brumar, Edric, Leofric, and Alwin, and Woolbald, and Theodric (and) Leofleda, with 12 acres (and) half a ploughteam. Valued at 2s.

MAISTANA.

LANDS OF ROGER BIGOT.

The said Norman held over them in King Edward's time, were 6 freemen under commendation with 100 acres of land. Edric, and Burchric, and Woolbald, and Aluric, and Almar, and Woolrich. And 1 villein with 4 acres. And 4 bordars. Always among them three ploughteams, 2 acres of meadow. Valued at 20 shillings. And of these (tenements) (?) Woolfer, father of Woolbald, was a man half under Edric, Robert Malet's predecessor. It is half a league long, and 2 quarentenes broad. And (pays) 4*d.* in a gelt.

MYCELEGATA.

LANDS OF ROBERT MALET.

A freeman, Levestan, under commendation to Edric (held) 4 acres. Valued at 12*d.*

LANDS OF ROGER BIGOT.

(were) 4 freemen in King Edward's time, Regifer and Gooday under commendation to Norman, with 12 acres, and Leovestan and another Gooday, under commendation to Wihtmar with 4 acres. Always among them 1 ploughteam. 1 virgate of meadow. Valued at 3s. It is 3 quarentenes long and 2 broad. And (pays) 2*d.* in a gelt. And the said Wihtmar holds (over them).

NORTUNA.

LANDS OF ROGER BIGOT.

(were) 4 freemen under commendation to Norman—Manson, and Wihtmar, and Durand, and Otti, with 31 acres, and a bordar, and a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow. Valued at 10s. It is 6 quarentenes long and 2 broad. And (pays) 12*d.* in a gelt.

The said Wihtmar holds a freeman, Aldwulf, under Norman's commendation, with 20 acres, and 3 bordars, and 2 ploughteams (and) 2 acres of meadow. Valued at 5s.

A freeman, Goodwin the priest, Harold's man in King Edward's time (held) 60 acres as a manor. Always 3 bordars. Always in demesne 1 ploughteam. And half a ploughteam belonging to the men. Half an acre of meadow. Valued at 34s. And 3 freemen (there were) under him with 3 acres and half a ploughteam. Valued at 12*d.*

This Thurstan, son of Wido, holds of Roger Bigot.

OXELANDA.

LANDS OF ROGER BIGOT.

(were) 5 freemen under commendation to Norman—Blackman, Osbert, Wihtric, Goodrich, Brihnoth, with 42 acres, and 4 bordars, and 2 ploughteams, and half an acre of meadow. Valued at 5s. It is 3 quarentenes long, and 2 broad. And (pays) in a gelt 4*d.*

PLUGEarth OR PLUGeARD.

LANDS OF ROGER BIGOT.

(were) 6 freemen under commendation to Norman with 30 acres—Osfert and Alwin, and Woolmar, and Ednoth, and Goodrich, and Hardecnut, and under them (were) 4 bordars. In King Edward's time 2 ploughteams, now 1. Half an acre of meadow. Valued at 4s. It is 2 quarentenes long and 2 broad.

LANDS OF SAINT ETHELDREDA (was).

And in a gelt (pays) 4*d.* (Was) a freeman, under Etheldreda, Edwin, with 2 acres. Valued at 4*d.* And now the said Hervey holds of the abbot.

PRESTETUNA.

LANDS OF RANULF, BROTHER OF ILGER.

Ten freemen under commendation half to Brihmar and half to Quengeva, his mother. One of these was under half commendation to Saint Etheldreda, held 1 carucate of land; now there are 9 bordar tenants under them. Then 4 ploughteams, now 2. 1 acre of meadow. Then valued at 20s., now at 10s. It is 6 quarentenes long and 3 broad and (pays) 6*d.* in gelt.

STRUESTUNA.

LANDS OF ROGER BIGOT.

(was) a freeman under Norman called Ulrich with 16 acres, and a bordar, and half a ploughteam, (and) half an acre of meadow. Valued at 2s. It is 5 quarentenes long and 2 broad. And in a gelt (pays) 6½*d.*

(was) a freewoman Durilda, under commendation to Norman in King Edward's time with 55 acres of land. Now Hugh de Hosden holds of Roger Bigot. 7 bordars and a ploughteam, 2 acres of meadow. Valued at 40s. The said Hugh [de Hosden] holds 3 freemen (formerly) under Norman,—Husteman, Edric and Gooday, with 6 acres, valued at 12*d.*

TURSTANESTUNA.

LANDS OF ROGER BIGOT.

(were) 3 freemen under commendation to Norman—Ernet and Wihtric and Almar, with 15 acres and 1 ploughteam, half an acre of meadow. Valued at 3s. It is 2 quarentenes long and 2 broad. And in a gelt (pays) 4*d*.

COSFORD HUNDRED.

COSFORDS OR COSFORT.



S bounded on the east by the Hundred of Bosmere and Claydon and part of Samford ; on the south by the Hundreds of Samford and Babergh ; on the west by Babergh ; and on the south by the Hundreds of Stow and Thedwestry. It contains 30,532 acres in the following 17 parishes and 38 manors:—

Parishes.	Manors.	Parishes.	Manors.
Aldham	Aldham.	Kettlebaston	Kettlebaston.
Bildeston ..	Bildeston.	Leyham	(Leyham or Netherbury Hall. Overbury Hall.
	(Brettenham Hall. Ryes.		
Brettenham	Stanstead <i>al.</i> Stanstreet Hall. Willisham's.		(Lillesley or Lindsey or Lindsey Hall. Beaumont's Hall or Beaumont's.
Chelsworth	Chelsworth.	Lindsey	
Elmsett	Elmsett.		
	(Hadleigh Hall. Plessis or Pond Hall. Toppesfield or Toppesfield Hall.	Naughton ..	Naughton.
Hadleigh....	Mansers or Hadleigh in Hadleigh. Cosford Hall.	Nedging ..	Nedging.
	(Hitcham. Witherton <i>al.</i> Witherton's (Barnard's and Manton's).	Semer	Semer.
	Manton or Manton's. Loose Hall in Lose.	Thorpe Morieux	(Thorpe Morieux. Gorget's or Gorges. Throgton <i>al.</i> Throughton <i>al.</i> Castell's.
Hitcham ..	(Kersey. Sampson's Hall. The Priory.	Wattisham	Wattisham Hall.
			(Whatfield Hall. Berrard's Hall. Peyton's or Mannor's.
Kersey.....		Whatfield ..	Hornham. Forneaux. Tuddenham's.

In the 3rd of Rich. I. Adam de Cokefield released his claim in this Hundred to the abbot of St. Edmunds, and in the 9th of Edw. I. the fee was in the said abbot ; but since the dissolution of that house it has been and now is in the Crown, and the government in the Sheriff and his officers.

ALDHAM.



ALDHAM was vested in the time of the Confessor in Ulwin, and consisted of 5 carucates of land and a half. At that time there were 7 villein tenants, 6 serfs, 4 ploughteams in demesne and 4 belonging to the men, 7 acres of meadow, wood for 8 hogs, 2 mills, 3 rouncies, 10 beasts, 80 hogs, and 140 sheep, and the value was £8. In Norman times the value had been increased to £15, but there seems to have been a general decrease all round. The villeins had come down to 4, the serfs to 2, the ploughteams in demesne to 3, and those belonging to the men to 4. The beasts, it is true, had increased to 8, but the hogs had come down by 20, and the sheep to 60. There was a church benefice with 7 acres and the Domesday tenant in chief was Aubrey de Vere.¹

Also, amongst Aubrey de Vere's lands, we find 5 acres formerly held by a freeman by commendation only, the soc belonging to the Abbot of St. Edmunds. The value was placed at 10*d*. Aubrey's holding (though it is not quite clear from the Survey that the reference is to this), was 8 quarentenes long and 7 broad, and paid in a gelt 5*d*.²

Among the lands of the Abbot of St. Edmunds we find "In Ferdinga de Ealdham tenuit Sanctus Edmundus tempore Edwardi regis 6 liberos homines et alia Watefelda 10," which the late Lord John Hervey rendered thus, "In the quarter curacate (?) of Aldham in King Edward's time St. Edmund held 6 freemen and in the other Whatfield 10." They had 1½ carucates of land, 6 teams, 4 bordars, and 6 acres of meadow, and could give and sell their land. The soc, commendation, and all customs belonged to the abbot. The value was formerly 30*s*., which had increased to 40*s*. at the time of the Survey. This holding also paid in a gelt 5*d*., and was held in the time of the Confessor by the abbot. Of this land, Berard held 40 acres and 1 ploughteam, valued at 10*s*. out of the said value. These two townships the Survey states to be 6 quarentenes long and 3 broad, and pay 6*d*. in a gelt. Others had holdings here. In Aldham also there was a church with two acres of land.

ALDHAM MANOR.

The Domesday tenant married Beatrix, daughter of Henry Castellan, of Bourbourg, and had five sons. He, towards the end of his days, assumed the cowl, and was buried in the church of Colne Priory, which he had founded, and was succeeded by his son, Alberic de Vere, who was Lord High Chamberlain of England, *t.* Hen. I. From Alberic de Vere to the year 1462 the manor descended in the same course as the Manors of Earls Hall, Cockfield, and Lavenham, in Babergh Hundred.

Aldham will be found specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Robert de Vere, 5th Earl of Oxford, who died in 1296;³ Robert, 6th Earl, who died in 1331 without issue,⁴ when the King took homage of his nephew, John de Vere, the 7th Earl;⁵ in the inquisition p.m. of John de Vere, 7th Earl, who was slain before the walls of Rheims in 1360;⁶ and of Matilda, his wife;⁷ of Sir Thomas de Vere, 8th Earl, who married Matilda, the daughter of Sir Ralph de Ufford, and died in 1371⁸ and also in the inquisition p.m.

¹ Dom. ii. 419.

² Dom. ii. 419.

³ Extent I.P.M., 24 Edw. I. 62.

⁴ I.P.M., 5 Edw. III. 71.

⁵ Originalia, 5 Edw. III. 40.

⁶ I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 84.

⁷ I.P.M., 40 Edw. III. 38; Originalia, 45 Edw. III. 26.

⁸ I.P.M., 45 Edw. III. 45; Matilda, I.P.M., 14 Hen. IV. 17.

of Alice, daughter of John, Lord Fitz Walter, the widow of Aubrey de Vere, who in the 16 Rich. II. had by Act of Parliament the family honours restored to him as 10th Earl of Oxford, and who died in 1400.¹

The manor is also mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Richard, 11th Earl, who died in 1417.² It seems that Alice, the widow of Richard, the 11th Earl, without licence from the King, and holding this manor as part of her dower, married Nicholas Thorley, upon which the manor was taken into the King's hands. The manor was however regranted in dower on payment of a fine to the Crown.³ Alice died in 1452, when John, her son and heir, succeeded.

In 1462 the manor was forfeited with the Earl of Oxford's other estates on the execution of Sir John de Vere, 12th Earl, and the manor was granted by the King to his brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester,⁴ but John's eldest surviving son, John de Vere, was temporarily restored in 1470,⁵ and ultimately rose to the position of Lord High Steward and Lord High Admiral of England under Hen. VII., and of Lord Great Chamberlain of England under Hen. VIII. He died in 1512.

The manor had been granted by the Crown in 1473 to Sir John Howard, Lord Howard, but it ultimately returned to the 13th Earl, who died in 1539, and was succeeded by his son, John de Vere, 14th Earl, who died in 1562, and was succeeded by Edward de Vere, 15th Earl, who sold the manor in 1580 to Philip Tilney. He was succeeded in 1603 by his cousin and heir, Emery Tilney, who died in 1606, being succeeded by Thomas Tilney, who sold the manor to Sir Edward Coke, Knt., in 1609. Sir Edward, the great legal commentator and Lord Chief Justice, was twice married, and had by his first wife, Bridget Paston, of Huntingfield, ten children, seven sons and three daughters.

Of the sons Edward died an infant, and Robert, baptized at Huntingfield 3rd Oct. 1587, received the honour of knighthood. To him the manor passed on the death of his father. He married Theophilia, daughter of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, by whom he had no issue, and died 19th July, 1658, aged 67.

Through this Sir Robert Coke the London library of Sir Edward Coke came into the possession of the Berkeley family, and was by George, the 14th Earl Berkeley, presented in 1680 to the corporation of Sion College. The manor passed to Sir Robert's brother and next male heir, John Coke, baptized at Huntingfield 4th March, 1590. He married Meriel, daughter of Anthony Wheatley, of Hill Hall, co. Norfolk, by whom he had six sons and nine daughters. She died 4th July, 1636, and there is a monument to her memory in the chapel on the south side of Holkham Church. He died at Honington in 1661, and was succeeded by his youngest son and heir, John Coke, who died unmarried, when the manor passed to his cousin, Richard Coke, of Thorington, the son of Henry, 5th son of Sir Edward Coke and of Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Edward Lovelace.

Richard Coke married Mary, daughter of Sir John Rous, Bart., by whom he had a son Robert, who succeeded to the Holkham estate on the death of John Coke, and the greater part of Sir Edward Coke's property. This manor was Robert's, who married Lady Ann Osborn, daughter of Thomas Duke, of Leeds, by whom he had an only son, Edward, to whom

¹ I.P.M., 30 Hen. VI. 14.

² I.P.M., 4 Hen. V. 53.

³ Pat. Rolls, 5 Hen. VI. pt. ii. 6-1.

⁴ Rolls of Parl. vi. 228.

⁵ See I.P.M., John, Earl of Oxford, 15 Edw. IV. 28.

the manor passed on the death of his father, 10th Jan. 1679, in his 29th year.¹

Edward Coke married Carey, daughter of Sir John Newton, of Gloucestershire, and died 13th April, 1707, and his widow soon afterwards. They had three sons and two daughters, and the manor passed to the eldest son, Thomas Coke. He was made Knight of the Bath in May, 1725, in 1728 Lord Lovel, of Minster Lovel, in Oxfordshire, and in 1744 Viscount Coke and Earl of Leicester. He married 2nd July, 1718, Margaret Tufton, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas, 6th Earl of Thanet, to whom Geo. II. confirmed her right by descent to the Barony of Clifford. By her he had an only son Edward, who married Mary Campbell, 5th daughter of Field Marshal the Duke of Argyle, and died at Greenwich, 31st Aug. 1753, in the lifetime of his parents without issue.

Lord Leicester died 20th April, 1759,² when the Earldom of Leicester became extinct, but his estates devolved (on his widow's death 28th Feb. 1775) upon his nephew, Wenman Roberts, the son of Lord Leicester's sister Anne, and he assumed the name of Coke.

In 1764 Sir Joshua Vanneck, Bart.,³ purchased the estate, and the lordship passed on Sir Joshua's death in 1777 to Sir Gerard William Vanneck, his son and heir, who died in 1791, when it passed to his brother, Sir Joshua Vanneck, Bart., who was created Lord Huntingfield 15th Aug. 1816. After Sir Joshua's death, namely, 6th Aug. 1817, the manor was sold for £23,000. The sale included the estate known as Aldham Hall Farm, containing 568 acres, of which two-thirds were free from tithe, all then let at a rent of £1,000 a year. Later the manor became vested in Thomas Barrett Lennard, in right of Mary, his 2nd wife, only daughter and heir of Bartlett Bridger Shedden, of Aldham Hall, who died in 1856, and is now vested in his son, Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart., of Belhus, co. Essex.

¹ There is a monument to him in Tittleshall Church.

² Will proved June, 1759.

³ See Heveningham Manor, in Blything Hundred.

BILDESTON.



BILDESTON was held in Saxon times by Queen Edith, with 6 carucates of land. In this extensive domain there were 14 villein tenants and 6 bordar tenants, 8 serfs, 3 plough-teams in demesne, 3 belonging to the men, 20 acres of meadow, wood for 10 hogs, 3 rouncies, 10 beasts, 40 hogs, and 80 sheep. Also a church benefice with 40 acres, 1 ploughteam, and 1 acre of meadow. The value had varied considerably.

Under Queen Edith it was valued at £8, and at the time of the Domesday Survey, when it was held by Walter the Deacon, it was valued at £10, but rendered £12. The length was 1 league and the breadth half a league, and it paid in a gelt 5*d*.¹

BILDESTON MANOR.

Walter the Deacon was the ancestor of the Hastings family. We meet with Robert de Hastings, Lord of Euston, in Essex, as lord. He married the daughter and heir of William de Windsor, and had a daughter and heir, Delicia, married 1st to Ralph de Cornhill, to whom the manor passed. Upon Ralph de Cornhill's death his widow Delicia fined 200 marks to the King for licence to marry according to her own pleasure, but not Godfrey de Loveyn. Godfrey, however, fined double the amount, namely, 400 marks, to marry her, and have her lands, if she could show no good reason for refusing him.² She seems not to have been able to show any good reason, and the marriage took place. This Godfrey de Loveyn or Lovaine, was brother of Henry, Duke of Brabant, and he held the manor in right of his wife about 1200. On Godfrey's death in 1226 the manor passed to his son and heir, Matthew de Loveyn.

From Testa de Nevill and the Hundred Rolls we learn that Matthew de Loveyn held a fee here of the King in chief,³ and that in the time of Hen. III. he had a grant of free warren here.⁴ The entry in Testa de Nevill is: "D'na Helewis' de Gwerris bis dotata fuit per dominum Regem, primo Will' o de Pinkeney, secundo Will' o fil Rob'ti, et dn'a Matill' de Flamvill similiter est de don' d'ni R., et alie sunt maritande sed vetule sunt, et maner' de Bildeston partita est inter eas et val. xx*li*. et est de baron' Godefri de Lovein p' hereditate' uxoris sue. Math's de Lovayn tenet unu' feod' in Bildeston." Robert de Pinkeney was one of the claimants for the Crown of Scotland in 1291.

In 1242 this Matthew de Loveyn had summons (among others) to fit himself with horse and arms to attend the King in vindication of certain injuries received from the French. The like summons he had to be in Chester in 1258 to restrain the hostilities of the Welsh. He was one of those barons summoned to a Parliament convened to meet in London by writ dated the 18th Oct. 1261, and died in 1261,⁵ being then seised of this manor and the advowson held of the King by the service of one knight's fee pertaining to his barony of Estaines, in Essex, and 20*s*. rent for the guard of the Castle of Windlesowres, leaving Matthew, his son and heir, then 24 years old, who, paying £100 for his relief, had livery of his lands.

Sir Matthew de Loveyne, grandson of Godfrey, was summoned in 1277 to perform military service in person against Llewelyn, Prince of Wales. He acknowledged the service of one knight's fee in "Eystanes" performed by himself in the comitiva of the Earl of Oxford. In 1282 he was again

¹ Dom. ii. 426.

² See the Great Roll, 2 John, Rot. 3, 6, Essex and Herts.

³ T. de N. 291; H.R. ii. 151, 199.

⁴ H.R. ii. 153.

⁵ I.P.M., 46 Hen. III. File 26 (18).

summoned to render service against the Welsh, and again in the same year, when John de Loveyne performed service for him. Five years later he was called with horses and arms to a military council at Gloucester, before Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, within three weeks of St. John Baptist, 15th July, 1287. In 1294 he had summons to Parliament, but was never again summoned there.

In 1296 he was summoned to perform military service in person against the Scots.

He received various similar summonses in 1297, 1298, 1300, and 1301, and died in 1302,¹ and was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas, then only 12 years of age. Thomas de Lovaine, or Loveyn, had in 1314 licence to settle the manor on himself, Joan, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to his own heirs,² and the following year we learn from the Patent Rolls that he had licence to enfeoff Matthew, parson of the church of Drinkstone, and another of the manors then held in chief, and for them to regrant to Thomas de Loveyn and Joan his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder failing such issue to the right heirs of the said Thomas.³ Also on the Rolls of Parliament we find a complaint by Thomas de Loveyne of overcharge for scutage in respect of this manor.⁴

Sir Thomas Loveyne was summoned to perform military service in person against the Scots, and to muster at Newcastle-upon-Tyne within fifteen days from St. John Baptist, 8th July, 1316, and from time to time received various other summonses to perform his feudal duties. Thomas de Loveyne died without issue, when the manor passed to his brother and heir, Matthew de Loveyne, who died in 1320, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas de Loveyne. He in 1321 was one of the special conservators assigned in the Hundred of Dunmow, in Essex, for watching and protecting the highways, dispersing seditious meetings, and arresting offenders.

In 1322 his arms appear entered on the roll of the Battle of Boroughbridge, and in 1325 he was one of the commissioners of array in Essex, the commission being tested at Bury St. Edmunds, 25th Dec. Sir Thomas de Loveyne died in 1345,⁵ and was succeeded by his son and heir, John de Loveyne, who married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas de Wistone or Wiston, and dying in 1347,⁶ left two daughters—Isabella, who died in 1359, without issue, and Eleanor, eventually sole heir, who married Sir William Bouchier, and the manor then passed into the Bouchier family.

From the time of Sir William Bouchier, who died in 1397,⁷ to the time of Anne, daughter of Henry Bouchier, 2nd Earl of Essex, and wife of Sir William Parr, Knt., Lord Parr, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Hopton, in Blackbourn Hundred.

The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Henry, 1st Earl of Essex, who died 9th April, 1483.⁸ In 1541 a licence was obtained by the said Sir William, then Lord Parr, and Anne his wife, to alienate the manor and advowson of Bildeston to William, Earl of Southampton, Sir Anthony Brown, and Sir Thomas Wrythesley as trustees.⁹

A fine to carry out the settlement was levied the same year.¹⁰ This fine included also the Manors of Hopton, Drinkstone, Lovaynes, Swilland, and Shelland.

¹ Extent I.P.M., 30 Edw. I. 37. There is an assignment of the manor to his widow Maud, in dower on the Close Rolls, 30 Edw. I. 11.

² I.Q.D., 8 Edw. II. 150. N.R. File, 108, 10.

³ Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. II., pt. ii. 21.

⁴ R.P. ii. 403.

⁵ I.P.M., Extent, 19 Edw. III. 44.

⁶ I.P.M., 21 Edw. III. 22.

⁷ I.P.M., 21 Rich. II., 10.

⁸ I.P.M., 1 Rich. III. 31.

⁹ S.P. ii., 1541, 1308 (16).

¹⁰ Fine, Hil. 33 Hen. VIII.

Sir William Parr¹ was by letters patent dated 23rd Dec. 1543, created Earl of Essex, and on the accession of Edw. VI. was by letters patent dated 16th Feb. 1547 advanced to the Marquisate of Northampton. In 1551 he was made Lord Great Chamberlain of England for life. His children by his wife Anne were bastardized by Act of Parliament, 34 Hen. VIII., and his marriage with her annulled by Parliament 5 Edw. VI., and the Suffolk property passed at Anne's death to Walter Devereux, Baron Ferrars, 2nd Viscount Hereford, created Earl of Essex 4th May, 1572, in view of his descent from the family of Bourchier. He died at Dutton, 22nd Sept. 1576, leaving by Lettice, his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles, K.G., sister to William, 1st Earl of Banbury, with other issue, a son, Robert Devereux, 3rd Viscount Hereford and 2nd Earl of Essex, K.G. This was the well-known favourite of Queen Elizabeth. Two fines were levied against him of this manor—one in 1589 by John Weaver and others,² the other in 1599 by James Anton.³

The manor shortly afterwards passed to John Rivett, of Bildeston Hall, son of Thomas Rivett, of Rishangles, by Jane, daughter of Bartholomew Bolney, of Wetheringsett, Thomas Rivett being the son of John Rivett, 2nd son of John Rivett, of Brockford.

John Rivett, who acquired the manor of Bildeston, married Elizabeth, daughter of George Brooke, of Aspull, by Alice, daughter of Sir John Tyrell, of Gipping, and dying in 1624 the manor passed to his son and heir, William Rivett, of Bildeston Hall, who married 1st Mary, daughter of Gabriel Warcope, of Hadleigh and Bildeston, and 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Drury, by Bridget, daughter of John Spelman, of Narburgh, and died in 1643, and was buried at Bildeston Church. On what was formerly an altar tomb, but has now been levelled, is the following inscription to his memory :—

Gulielmus Rivett armig. olim in hoc Comitatu Justiciarius Pacis Anno Dom. 1643 obiit. Necnon Elizabetha Charissima ejus consors, filia Dom. Ant. Drury in agro Norfolciensi militis, in anno 1671 ab hac vita migravit. Et sub hoc marmoreo lapide tanquam uno simul thalamo dormientes consopiti jacent.

Ecce vir hoc saxo cum conjuge subtumulatur,
Quos mors disjunxit sæpe reunit eos.

Arms : RIVETT singly impaling *Drury*, Argent, on a chief Vert, a tau between two mullets pierced Or ; and DRURY, impaling *Rivett*, now destroyed.

By an inquisition taken at Ipswich, 6th May, 21 Car. [1645] William Rivett was found to be, 18 Car., seised *inter alia* of the Manor of Bildeston, holden of the King in capite by knight's service, and worth £6. William, his son and heir, aged 3 years.

The manor passed to this son and heir, William, being a child by the 2nd marriage of his father (all his three sons by his first wife having predeceased him). William Rivett married Catherine, daughter of Stephen Clarke, and died in 1691. The following inscription to his memory, and to that of his wife, who died the same year, appears in the church of Bildeston :—

Hic jacet Guil. Revett armig. in hoc com. Justitiarius ad pacem, hujus Manerii dom' et Ecclesiæ Patron.' Qui ob. decimo die Feb. 1691 ætatis suæ 52.

¹ See Hopton Manor, in Blackbourn Hundred.

² Fine, Mich. 31-32 Eliz.

³ Fine, Mich. 41-42 Eliz.

Arms: RIVETT, quartering, Or., two chevrons Gules, on a canton of the last an escallop Argent. CLARKE, crest, An arm erect couped at the elbow, in the hand a broken sword.

Hic jacet Catharina uxor Guil. Revett armigeri, filia unica Steph. Clarke. de East Bergholt Generosi. Quæ obiit sexto die Septembris Anno Dom. 1691, ætatis 57.

Arms: In a lozenge RIVETT and CLARKE quarterly.

The manor passed to his son and heir, William Rivett, of Bildeston Hall. The manor subsequently vested in Bartholomew Beale, only son of Henry Beale, of Walton, in the County of Buckingham. He died 6th Sept. 1724, and there is an inscription in the chancel of Bildeston Church, as follows:—

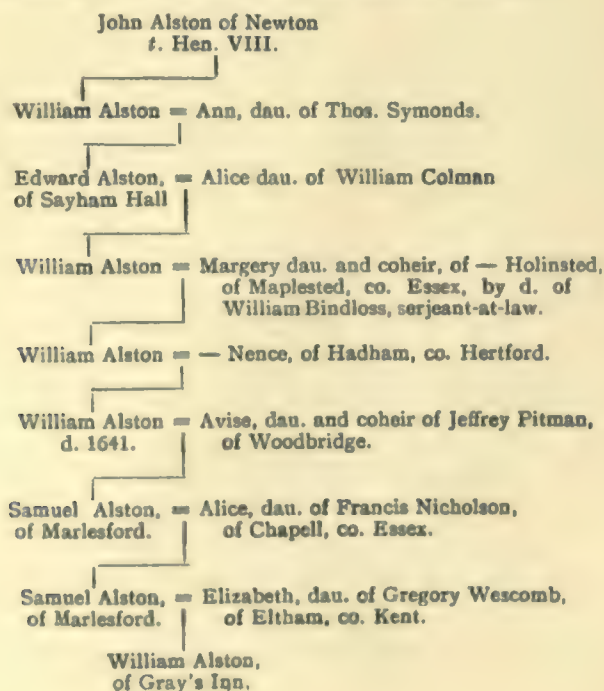
Sacred to the Memory of Bartholomew Beale, late of this Parish, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, who lie interred in the Chancel of this Church just above the Family Pew.

He was the only son of Henry Beale (and Sarah his wife), late of Walton, in the county of Bucks. Esq. She was a daughter of William Killingworth, serjeant-at-law in London. They had issue two daughters, Elizabeth and Jane, the elder of whom was married to William Alston, of Bramford, in the county of Suffolk, Esq., and the younger to Jacob Brand, of Polstead, in the same county. He died 6th Sept. 1724. She died 1st July, 1726.

The manor passed to the two daughters, and was held by them jointly. William Alston was a barrister of Gray's Inn, and died in 1749, at the age of 54, and his eldest son, William Alston, succeeded to a moiety of the property. There is a monument on the north aisle of Bramford Church to the memory of William Alston, the father:—

Sacred to the memory of William Alston,¹ a Barrister of Grey's Inn late of this Parish, Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, who lye

¹ The following is a sketch of the descent of this William Alston:—



interr'd in the body of this church. He was the only Son of Samuel Alston late of Marlsford in this County, Esquire. She was the elder of the two Daughters and Coheirs of Bartholomew Beale, Esquire, late of Bildeston in this County. They had issue Six Sons, three of whom, William, Thomas, and Joseph, survive. She dyed 16 May, A.D. 1741 æt. 41. He dyed 26 July A.D. 1749 æt. 54.

Arms: *Alston* with *Beale* on escutcheon of pretence.

On Jacob Brand's death his moiety passed to his son and heir, William Beale Brand, who died in 1799 without issue, and on his death went to his widow, Anne Mirabella Henrietta, daughter of Sir Robert Smith, Bart., who died in 1814, and was succeeded by Thomas William Cooke, of Polstead, great-nephew of the above-named William Beale Brand, from which time to the present the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Polstead, in Babergh Hundred, and is now vested in Edward Buckley Cooke, of Polstead Hall, or possibly is still in the trustees of his father's (the Rev. Thomas Alexander Cooke) will.

Amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian is a petition to the House of Lords in 1637 by John Rivett, patron of Bildeston, and John Ashley, clerk, against Bishop Wren for refusing to institute Mr. Ashley,¹ and in the same collection the case of the manor and church, drawn up by Bishop Wren, together with his account of Mr. Ashley's case.²

Court Rolls of the manor, 23, 32, and 36 Hen. VI. will be found in the Public Record Office.³ Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth is a claim by Bernard Salter, son and heir, against William Wade, to a messuage in Bildeston, parcel of this manor.⁴

Amongst the Ancient Deeds in the Court of Chancery preserved in the Public Record Office is a conveyance dated 6th Feb. 1455, by John Fray and John Doreward the elder, to William, abbot of St. Mary's, Coggeshall, Bennett Burgh, and Thomas Swatton, clerks, and John Worthy, of Bildeston, Drinkstone, Hopton, and Shelland Manors, with land, &c., in Felsham and Gedding, with the advowson of the churches of Bildeston and Drinkstone, held jointly with others of the gift of Sir Roger Aston, Knt., Thomas Feryby, clerk, and Robert Rykedon.⁵

We do not pretend to explain the meaning of this conveyance.

Arms of LOVEYNE: Gul. a fesse, Arg. between ten billets Or. Of ALSTON: Azure, semée of estoiles, Or. Of BEALE: Sable, on a chevron Or. betw. 3 griffins' heads erased Arg., as many estoiles Gu. Of BOURCHIER: Arg. a cross engrailed Gu. between four wattle vurgels, Sa. Of COOKE: Per pale Or, and Azure, a chevron nebulée between three cinquefoils in chief and one in base counterchanged, quartering *Brand* and *Beale*.

¹ Tanner, xviii. 342.

² Tanner, xviii. 344.

³ Portfolio 203, 5.

⁴ C.P. iii. 66.

⁵ 31 Hen. VI. C. 2269.

BRETtenham.



MANOR was held here by Woolnough in Edward the Confessor's time, with 4 carucates of land. There were 4 villein tenants, and 19 bordar tenants, 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and 2 ploughteams belonging to the men, 5 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient for 2 hogs. A church benefice with 24 acres, also 1 rouncy and 3 beasts. The holding was valued at 60s. By the time of the Domesday Survey the value had gone up to roos., but the serfs had come down to 2, while there were 4 hogs in lieu of 2. The manor was then held by Robert, Earl of Mortaign.

The Earl also had 32 acres, which Brien had added to it with half a ploughteam and half an acre of meadow, valued at 5s. 4d. The manor was 12 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 10d.¹

In this place and Rushbrook and Thorp was also an estate belonging to the Abbot of St. Edmund. In the time of the Confessor the abbot held 14 freemen, and they had 2½ carucates of land, 8 acres of meadow, and 7 bordars. They then ploughed with 5 teams, but at the time of the Survey with only 2. The value in Saxon times was 50s., but only 30s. at the time of the Survey. The soc, sac, commendation, and all customs belonged to the abbot. Of this land Arnolf held 7 freemen, 1 carucate, and 30 acres of land, valued at 15s., as part of the above value.²

Among the lands of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, were 30 acres and 1 ploughteam, valued at 5s., which had formerly been held by 8 freemen.³

MANOR OF BRETtenham HALL.

In the time of Hen. III. Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, held the lordship, and from this time to the death of Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Gloucester, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Sudbury, in Babergh Hundred. On the death of Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Gloucester, his possessions devolved upon his three sisters as coheirs, and this manor probably fell to his 2nd sister Margaret, who had married 1st Piers Gavestone, and 2ndly Hugh de Audley, who was eventually created Earl of Gloucester. He was patron of the church in 1344, and died in 1347, leaving an only daughter, Margaret, married to Ralph, Lord Stafford, 10th Baron, created Earl of Stafford, 5th Mar. 1351. He died 31st Aug. 1372, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Hugh de Stafford, summoned to Parliament as Baron de Stafford, 8th Jan. 1371, and 2nd Earl of Stafford, K.G., who in the retinue of the Black Prince greatly distinguished himself, and made a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre in 1385. He married the Lady Philippa Beauchamp, 2nd daughter of Thomas, 3rd Earl of Warwick, and dying 26th Sept. 1386, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Thomas de Stafford, 3rd Earl. He married Lady Anne Plantagenet, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, but died without issue 4th July, 1392. It is useless to pursue this clue further, for it is clear that by 1392 presentations to the church of Brettenham afford no clue, as by this time the advowson had been attached to the Manor of Desning.⁴

At the beginning of the 15th century the manor was vested in William Sampson, from whom it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Sampson. The

¹ Dom. ii. 291b.

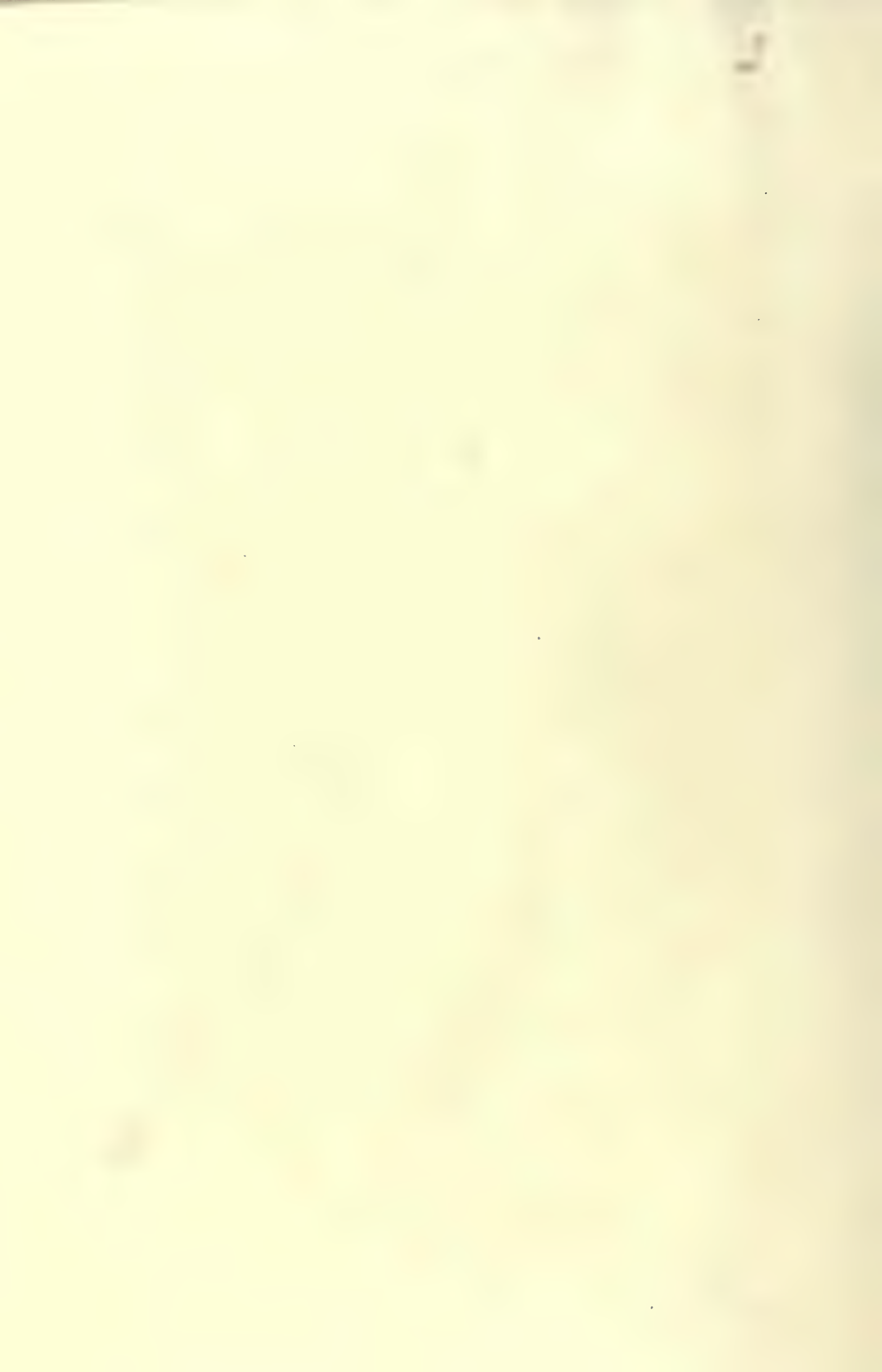
² Dom. ii. 369.

³ Dom. ii. 297b.

⁴ I.P.M., 16 Rich. II. 27.



BRETTEHAM HALL.



Sampsons had been connected with this place for many generations; as early as the time of Edw. II. we learn from the Patent Rolls that they had flourished here, for in 1318 we find a commission issued on the complaint of Ralph Sampson that John de Brugg, of Cotenham, Thomas, son of John atte Brug' of Cotenham, and others assaulted him and his servants at Brettenham, and led away his horse at the price of 100s.¹

Thomas Sampson, of Brettenham, about 1421 married Margery, sole daughter of Sir John Felbrigge. He died in 1439,² when the manor passed in the same way as the Manor of Playford, in Carlford Hundred, until the death of Sir Anthony Felton, K.B., in 1613. The manor then vested in Sir Robert Houghton, Knt., Judge of the King's Bench,³ and from him passed to his son and heir, Francis Houghton, who died in 1629, when it went to his son and heir, Robert Houghton.

The manor was then acquired by Sir George Wenyeve, Knt., and as the "Manor of Brettenham with Rices" was for many generations in the family of Wenyeve, Brettenham Hall being their residence. They are met with in the parish as early as 1452, but probably did not acquire the manor until about 1700. From the Brettenham Court Rolls it appears that in 1496 there was an Edward Wyneve, a copyhold tenant, and in 13 Hen. VIII. a John Wynneve is mentioned as a tenant, his name three years later on the Rolls being written "Wynef." In the 21 Hen. VIII. a Margaret Winneve appears, her name being spelt in different places as "Wyneif" and "Weneff." In the 4 Edw. VI. a Thomas Wenyeve is a copyhold tenant, his name being spelt in the same court as "Wyneff." Sir George Wenyeve, M.P. for Sudbury, who died 26th May, 1706, in his 80th year, married 1st Frances, one of the daughters and coheirs of Edward Dudley, of Clapton, co. Northampton, who died 23rd Mar. 1568, and 2ndly, Christian, youngest daughter of Dudley, Lord North.⁴ Sir George Wenyeve was succeeded by his 2nd son, John, a child by his 2nd wife. John Wenyeve died 10th Dec. 1736, and his widow Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart., 24th Sept. 1751, having had nine children, all of whom she survived, except Christian, who had married her cousin, the Rev. Edward Wenyeve, only son of George Wenyeve, the eldest son of Sir George Wenyeve by his 1st marriage.

The manor seems to have passed after the death of John Wenyeve to Edward, the youngest son of Sir George, who lived to the age of 91, and died 29th April, 1775, when it passed to John Wenyeve, the grandson of George, the eldest son of Sir George, by his 1st marriage. He was High Sheriff of the County in 1784, and died 22nd May, 1801. His only son, George, never married, and died 7th Oct. 1814,⁵ when the estate passed to his sister Henrietta, wife of Lieut.-Col. John Carnac, who dying in 1831 left a son and daughter surviving, namely, Georgiana Wenyeve Carnac, and John George Wenyeve Carnac. The son died young, and the daughter married Edward Fenton, and had a son, John Edward Fenton.

Brettenham Park, including "the Manor or Manors of Brettenham with Rising and Wetherden Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds," producing a rental of £3,000 a year, was offered for sale, 18th Nov. 1836, and alleged

¹ Pat. Rolls, 12 Edw. II. pt. ii. 21d.

² I.P.M., 18 Hen. VI. 58.

³ See Hitcham Manor, in this Hundred, and Liffey Hall, Buxhall, in Stow Hundred.

⁴ She died 13th April, 1708, and was buried St. Anne's, Westminster, near the altar.

⁵ Will, Feb. 1809.

by the *Essex Standard* to have been sold for £81,000, but this was denied in the *Ipswich Journal* of 24th Dec. 1836. The property was again advertised for sale, 28th Aug. 1838, and finally the whole property, consisting of 1,750 acres, was ordered to be sold by the Court of Chancery, 13th July, 1847. About the year 1850 the manor was acquired by Joseph Parker, and later passed by purchase to Thomas Bartholomew Beale, who was formerly in the Bengal Civil Service, and was High Sheriff for the County in 1874. He married Jane, daughter of Edward C. Hill, and dying in 1889 the manor passed to the trustees of his will, his widow having the beneficial interest. It was sold to Mr. Herbert, and in 1903 purchased from him by the present lord of the manor, Thomas Courtenay Theydon Warner, M.P. for North Somerset, 1892-5, and for Lichfield Division of Stafford since 1896.

Mr. Warner is the son and heir of Edward Warner, of Highams, co. Essex, J.P. for Essex, Middlesex, and Westminster, D.L. for Essex, and sometime M.P. for Norwich, by Maria his wife, daughter of Thomas Carr, of New Ross, co. Wexford. Mr. Warner derives his third Christian name from the fact of his great-great-grandfather, Edward Warner, having been of Theydon, in Essex. Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 6th Dec. 1883, married Lady Leucha Diana Maude, 6th daughter of the 1st Earl de Montalt.

The hall, which stands in a park of 150 acres, was for a short time the residence of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Naples and of Spain, and brother of the 1st Emperor Napoleon. It has seen many changes. Alterations were effected at the beginning of the last century by Colonel Carnac, and the mansion has undergone extensive alterations and improvements in the hands of its present proprietor. The River Bret or Breton takes its rise from a piece of water in the park, and divides the parish of Brettenham from that of Hitcham.

Arms of WARNER: Per bend Arg. and Gu. two bendlets, between 6 roses all counterchanged.

MANOR OF RYSES.

This manor was vested in Thomas Sampson in the time of Henry VI., who, dying in 1440,¹ it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Sampson, who died about 1483.² Sir Thomas Sampson died seised 2nd Jan. 1511,³ when it passed to his nephew, Thomas Felton.

From this time the manor seems to have passed in the same course of descent and together with the main manor.

MANOR OF STANSTEAD *alias* STANSTREET HALL.

In the reign of Edw. VI. this manor was vested in Lord William Howard, and in 1568 was vested in Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who this year sold it to Robert Rychars.⁴

In the Calendar to the Pleadings relating to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1594 is notice of an action by the Attorney-General against John Bemese, as purchaser of Stanstead Hall, as to royalties, franchises, and other profits, &c.⁵

¹ I.P.M., 18 Hen. VI. 58.

² I.P.M., 1 Rich. III. 35.

³ I.P.M., 4 Hen. VIII.

⁴ Fine, Trin. 10 Eliz.

⁵ Cal. to Plead. Duchy of Lanc., 36 Eliz. 32.

In 1609 the manor was vested in John Rivett, of Bildeston Hall, who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Burke, of Aspull, by Alice, daughter of Sir John Tyrell, of Gipping, and died in 1624, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Rivett.

Court Rolls for 30th April, 1658, and 9th Dec. 1659, are in existence, but the name of the lord is not given. In 1662 the manor vested in Robert Bailtoft, and he held his first court 12th April, 1662, and another court 12th Nov. 1662. He sold the manor to Ralph Meadows, who held his first court 23rd June, 1665, and probably (though the lord's name does not appear), courts held as follows: 16th Sept. 1666; 28th April, 1668; 27th May, 1670; 26th Sept. 24 Car. II.; 3rd June, 38 Car. II. The manor then passed to William Meadows, who held courts as follows: 30th March, 1681; 1st Dec. 1681; 19th Oct. 1682; 29th Aug. 1683; 9th May, 1684; 15th May, 1690; 4th Sept. 1696; 29th July, 1698; 7th June, 1699; 24th June, 1700; 16th Oct. 1700; 6th June, 1702; 24th May, 1704.

The manor was then acquired by John Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife, who held their first court 16th Sept. 1712, and further courts 17th Aug. 1722; 12th Oct. 1723; 7th Nov. 1723; 7th March, 1728. John Beaumont then died, and Elizabeth, his widow, had the manor, and held a court 29th June, 1731, and probably also the courts held 25th July, 1731 and 6th Sept. 1731, though no name appears in the Court Rolls.

The manor was then acquired by John Wenyeve, who held his first court, 16th May, 1733. By 1740 he was dead, and the court held 17th December, 1740, was held by Henrietta Wenyeve, spinster. Courts were held 31st May, 1741; 17th Nov. 1749; 28th March, 1758; and 6th July, 1758, but the name of the lord is not given. The manor was then acquired by the Rev. Abbott Upcher, who held his first court 28th July, 1764, and courts 10th July, 1770, and 24th Feb. 1770.

The manor then passed to Peter Upcher, who held his first court 1st Nov. 1779. He also held courts 11th Dec. 1779; 10th April, 1787; and 24th May, 1791.

Courts were also held 6th March, 1798; 15th Nov. 1803; and 23rd April 1819, but the name of the lord does not appear.

The manor about 1822 was acquired by John Foster, of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, who held his first court 6th Dec. 1822. He also held courts 24th Oct. 1823; 28th Nov. 1828; 28th May, 1840; 18th Dec. 1840; and 3rd Jan. 1844; 24th Jan. 1844; 6th July, 1847.

John Foster by his will dated 6th Feb. 1847, devised the manor to the use of his son, Blyth Foster, for life, with remainder to such uses as he might appoint by deed or will in favour of children, and with remainder to use of his first and other sons severally and successively in tail general, with remainder to the use of the daughters of the said Blyth Foster, equally as tenants in common in tail general, with cross remainders between them, with remainder to the uses afterwards declared in respect of the hereditaments devised to his son, John Nathaniel Foster, for life, with remainders over. These limitations were to the use of his (testator's) son, John Nathaniel Foster, for life, with remainder to such uses as he might by deed or will appoint in favour of his issue, with remainder to the use of all his sons by his then wife, Frances Mary Wedd, spinster, equally between them as tenants in common in tail general with cross remainders between them.

A power of sale was given to John N. Foster, and Blyth Foster and John N. Foster, the sons, were appointed executors. John Foster died 7th

July, 1847, and his will was proved in the Prerogative Court 24th Sept. following. Courts were held 18th Jan. 1852, and 23rd May, 1874.

By deed dated 14th Aug. 1866, made between John Nathaniel Foster of the 1st part, Edward John Foster of the 2nd part, John Alexander Kinglake, serjeant-at-law and M.P., of the 3rd part, and Walter Barnard Byles and Robert Alexander Kinglake, of the 4th part, being a settlement made on the marriage of Edward John Foster, son of the said John N. Foster by his wife, Frances Mary, and M. P. Kinglake, an infant of 19 years, and a daughter of the said J. A. Kinglake, the said John N. Foster appointed the manor and other hereditaments after the death of Blyth Foster and the determination of the uses limited in favour of his issue by the above will, and after the death of John Nathaniel Foster to the use of the said Edward John Foster in fee. By the same deed the said Edward John Foster granted the manor and other hereditaments to William Barnard Byles and Robert Alexander Kinglake, upon the trusts therein declared; and a power of sale was given to the trustees. The marriage took place 15th August, 1866, and Blyth Foster died 4th Oct. 1871, having been married but once, namely, to Alicia Jackson, who died in 1864, and having had no issue.

The manor passed on Blyth Foster's death to John Nathaniel Foster, his brother, for life. By deed dated 20th Oct. 1876, made between John Nathaniel Foster of the 1st part, Walter Barnard Byles and Robert Alexander Kinglake, of the 2nd part, Edward John Foster and Mary Poole, his wife, of the 3rd part, and Richard Newman, of Hadleigh, of the 4th part, the trust for sale contained in the settlement of 14th Aug. 1866 was exercised, John Nathaniel Foster concurring to pass also his life estate, and the manor was sold to Richard Newman, who thereupon became lord. He held courts 4th Dec. 1876; 6th Dec. 1876; 4th Feb. 1878; 18th Feb. 1878.

By his will dated 30th June, 1882, Richard Newman devised certain property in Hadleigh, and all his real estate unto Emily Powell Newman, his widow, Alfred Newman, his son, and John Lawrence Growse, upon trust for sale, and dying 16th Jan. 1883, his will was proved at Bury St. Edmunds by Emily Powell Newman alone.

By a deed poll dated 29th March, 1883, Alfred Newman and John Lawrence Growse renounced and disclaimed, and by an indenture dated 27th July, 1886, made between Emily Powell Newman and Charles James Grimwade, of Hadleigh, solicitor, the manor was sold to the said C. J. Grimwade, who thereupon became lord. He held courts 23rd Oct. 1889, and 23rd Oct. 1895. By deed dated 13th Dec. 1904, the said Charles James Grimwade sold the manor to Walter Arthur Copinger, of Buxhall, who forthwith conveyed the same by deed to Colonel John Henry Rivett-Carnac, A.D.C. to the King, as representative of the ancient Suffolk family of Rivett, who held this manor, according to Davy, in 1609.

The copyholds at the beginning of the last century consisted of:—

1. A close called King's Close, in Brettenham, 9 acres, quit rent 4s. 4d., and a piece of land called Shepherds Lay, 3 acres, quit rent 1s. 6d., held by William Syer, of Brettenham.
2. Part of a copyhold messuage wherein Abraham Fisher lately dwelt, rent 1½d., held by Richard Syer (late Thomas Utlens).
4. The residue rent 1½d. held by John Fisher, late Abraham Fisher.
4. A messuage called Bellmans, with the yard and gardens and pasture, 2a. 1r., rent 2s. 2d., held by William Sier, of Hitcham, late Thomas Syers.

5. Five closes of land called Liverfield lands, in Buxhall, with a tenement thereon, containing 10 acres, rent 7s., held by James Grimwood.

6. A piece of ground whereon a tenement did stand, rent 1d., held by George Fairds.

7. A messuage called Pearles, rent 6d., held by Roger Clemence.

MANOR OF WILLISHAM'S.

In 1383 Edward de Willisham held this manor of the Honor of Clare, and it was later in the seisin of Sir Roger Willesham. In 1421 John Sampson, of Harkstead, and Katherine his wife, daughter and coheir of Roger "Wyllasham" conveyed a moiety of the manor then called "Westhame's" by fine to William Hanyngfeld and Cecily his wife, sister of the above-named Katherine.¹ In the time of Hen. VIII. the manor was vested in Thomas Spring, the rich clothier, who died seised of it 29th June, 1523,² when it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Spring, then aged 50, who, dying 7th Feb. 1547, it vested in his son and heir, Sir William Spring, Knt., who was then 18 years of age.³ In 1585 the manor was acquired from Sir William Spring by R. Marshe.⁴

¹ Feet of Fines, 9 Hen. V. 53.

² I.P.M., 15 Hen. VIII. 17.

³ I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI. 65.

⁴ Fine, Mich. 27-28 Eliz.

CHELSWORTH.



MANOR was held here by the Abbot of Bury. It consisted of 3 carucates and a half of land, 8 villeins, 10 bordars, 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 4 belonging to the men, 12 acres of meadow, 1 mill, and 2 rouncies. The live stock were slightly altered at the time of the Survey from what they were in Saxon times—formerly there were 10 beasts, 16 hogs, and 30 sheep, which had become 9 beasts, 20 hogs, and 60 sheep. The manor was valued in Saxon times at £4, and by the time of the Survey at £5. It was 7 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 3½*d*. There was also a church with 30 acres of land and 1 of meadow.¹

MANOR OF CHELSWORTH.

Ethelfreda, the daughter of Alfgar, had this lordship of the grant of King Edgar, and at her father's request gave the same to the abbey of St. Edmunds.²

The Saxon Chronicle mentions Ethelfreda the Fair as a favourite of King Edgar, who became so through a very curious adventure. The King being a guest at the castle of one of his barons, fixed his affections on his daughter, with whom he proposed to pass the night. The family, indignant at the monarch's intentions, but afraid to oppose his will, contrived to substitute a beautiful domestic in her place. Edgar in the morning discovered the trick played upon him, but was so much pleased with Ethelfreda that he immediately made her his mistress, and she so continued till his alliance with Elfrida. This circumstance accounts for the bestowal of this manor upon Ethelfreda, and led to her giving the property so acquired to the abbey of Bury by way of expiation for her criminal intercourse with the King.

Sampson, Abbot of St. Edmunds, by a fine levied in the tressemayns of St. Michael in the 4th of King John, granted to Benedict, son of Richard de Blakeham in fee farm the said manor, with those of Lackford, Little Fornham, Whepstead, and Nowton, reserving as to Lackford the gift of the church, and a perpetual rent of £13. 9s. 6d. payable to the eleemosynary of St. Edmunds for the use of the sick dwelling in the hospital without the gate of Risby. Benedict to find six reasonable trusses of straw for the sick on the vigils of St. Edmund, the Nativity, and Easter, liveries being allowed from the convent board to two of his men at the said feasts, and to one man at other stated periods of payment of rent. And the said Benedict to keep in repair the stone dwelling of the brethren with their chamber and kitchen; and three other buildings, that is to say, one 34 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 9 feet high under the beam; another 20 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 7 feet high, and a third 39 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 7 feet and a half high, and also to enclose a poultry yard, and to keep up the enclosure of the court and orchard.

In 1231 Thomas de Blakenham, the son and heir of Benedict, held, and in an action in Hilary term this year brought by him against Richard, abbot of St. Edmunds, touching the service of the mill in Chelsworth, and the farm of the manor of the parish pleaded that he held the mill under a fine between him and Abbot Hugh in King John's time, and the manor under a fine between Sampson the abbot and Benedict, son of Richard de Blakenham, whose heir he was.

¹ Dom. ii. 356*b*.

² Grant 962, Harl. 43 C. 3.

In 1253 Benedict de Blakenham, the son and heir of Thomas, had a grant of free warren in his demesne of Chelsworth, &c.¹ He (or, as some allege, his son of the same name) was steward of the household of Eleanor, the Queen's mother, and a witness to her charter of foundation of St. Katharine's Hospital, near the Tower of London, dated 5th July, 1273. He is presumably the same Benedict de Blakeham who, in the 52nd year of Hen. III., made restitution, under the *dictum* of Kenilworth, of lands granted to him by the Crown, which belonged to persons concerned in the disturbances against the King.

He had assize of bread and beer in Chelsworth, in the time of Edw. I.² In 1271 he married Joan, only child of William de Hastings, of Eaton Hastings, co. Berks, by Isabella, afterwards wife of Bartholomew de Arden. Joan at the time of her marriage was about 16 years of age.

Her father gave with her in frank marriage the Manors of Southorp and Thormerton, in Gloucestershire, and she and her husband joined with him in levying a fine of his lands in 1272. On the decease of William de Hastings in 1278 Benedict did homage to the King for the lands of Joan, his wife. Sir Benedict had summons for the expedition against the Welsh in 1282, and dying in 1284 left Sir Benedict de Blakenham, his son and heir, a minor in ward to the Queen mother. This son proved his age in a trial in 1297.³ The depositions given on this occasion are of considerable interest, and as given in Sir Henry E. Austen's History of Chelsworth, a small tract of 53 pp. printed at Hadleigh in 1850, are as follows:—"Sir John Gedding, Knight, aged 50 years, dwelling 6 leagues from Chelsworth, deposed that the said Benedict, son of Benedict de Blakeham, was twenty-one years of age on the morrow of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist then last, and that he was born at Chelsworth, and baptized in the church there. And being asked how he knew this, said that Robert de Gedding, parson of the same church, was his uncle, and died four days after the birth of the said Benedict; and that he, Sir John, was heir of the said parson, and that it was 21 years and more since his death."

The other witnesses in order deposed to the same facts of age, place of birth, and baptism, each giving some circumstance in proof. "Peter de Denardeston, Knight, aged 40 years, dwelling a league from Chelsworth, said that in the same year he first went to Cambridge for his studies, and heard civil law there for 4 years; likewise, that at Pentecost next before, in the same year, Guy de Mortimer, son and heir of Richard de Mortimer, was born, and afterward became his ward by the death of his father, who held his lands of him by knight's service; and that at Pentecost then last the same Guy made proof of his age, and was seised of his inheritance, which had been in the custody of the said Peter.

"Hugh de Muryens (Morieux) Knight, aged 50 years, dwelling a league from Chelsworth, said that he had a daughter named Joan, still living, who was born at Christmas next before the birth of the said Benedict, and who completed her age of 22 years at Christmas then last; likewise, that he was at the feast when the mother of the said Benedict was churched or purified, and there was at table with them Sir Richard de Cokefeld, and many other knights then deceased.

"Walter de Bernham, Knight, aged 60 years, dwelling 6 leagues from Chelsworth, said that he was living near the house of the father of the said

¹ Chart. Rolls, 57 Hen. III.

² H.R. ii. 199.

³ Abb. of Pl. 25 Edw. I. Hil. 14.

Benedict when he was born, and he was at the feast when his mother was churched, together with many other knights, Richard de Cokefeld and others then dead. Likewise that he, the deponent, married the mother of Edmund de Whelnetham; which Edmund had a son, John, born a quarter of a year and more after the birth of the said Benedict; which John was of full age, and had livery of his lands from the lords of the fee.

"Jolan Sampson, aged 40 years, dwelling 2 leagues from Chelsworth, was also at the feast on the churching of his mother, and said that he had a bastard son called Ralph, who was born a year before the birth of the said Benedict, which Ralph was then 23 years of age.

"Osbert de Aldham, aged 38 years, dwelling 2 leagues from Chelsworth, said he was in the service of Benedict de Blakeham, the father, at the time; and likewise that the deponent's own mother died 5 days before the birth of the said Benedict, since whose death it was 22 years.

"Alan de Rokewode, aged 40 years, living 5 leagues from Chelsworth, said that in the same year he was made Vice-Dean of Sudbury, and that was the 3rd year of King Edward; and likewise that it was the first year when he purchased lands, by which he well remembered the birth of the said Benedict.

"Henry Milksop, aged 40 years, dwelling half a league from Chelsworth, said that he was present in the church of Chelsworth when the said Benedict was baptized; and that the chaplain who baptized him was called Sir Nicholas de Cramaville, and he was still living. Likewise, that in the same year he entered the service of the cellarist of St. Edmund, and was his bailiff at Semer; which was 22 years ago.

"John Mauvesyn, aged 40 years, dwelling 8 leagues from Chelsworth, said that he had a son, Robert, a scholar at Oxford, who was born two days after the said Benedict, which Robert completed 22 years at the feast of St. John Baptist.

"Geoffry de Waldingfield, aged 50 years and upward, dwelling 5 leagues from Chelsworth, said that he was at the feast when the mother of Benedict was churched; likewise, that the father of the said Benedict, at the Easter before in the same year, bought the homage and service of the said Geoffry from Sir Thomas de St. Martin, of whom he previously held; whence, when he came to the house of the said Benedict the father, to do his service, that is to say, at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, he found the mother of the said Benedict in childbed; from which time to the feast of St. John Baptist then last it was 22 years.

"Hervey George, aged 60 years, dwelling 4 leagues from Chelsworth, said that he had a daughter, Sarah, who was born at the Pentecost before in the same year, which at the then next Pentecost would be twenty-two years; likewise, that he was bailiff of the King in those parts for eight years, and that Benedict was born in the next year the deponent entered his office; and that he also was at the feast when his mother was churched.

"Hugh le Ber, aged 40 years and upward, dwelling 2 leagues from Chelsworth, said that he was invited to the feast when the mother of Benedict was churched, but that he was unable to attend on account of business, for that he was a merchant; likewise, that he married his wife at the feast of Pentecost next before the birth of the said Benedict, from which time to the next Pentecost would be 22 years."

On 6th Feb. 1297-8, Sir Benedict de Blakenham did homage to the King for his lands, being thereupon summoned to perform military service beyond the seas. Under a fine levied by Thomas de Blakeham, Hugh de

St. Philebert, and John, his son, against Benedict de Blakenham in 1302, the manor was settled upon Thomas de Blakenham for his life; with remainder to Hugh de St. Philebert and John, his son, and the heirs of John.¹ Benedict de Blakeham seems to have divested himself of almost all his property shortly after his marriage, reserving a life estate in Chelsworth for Thomas, probably his next heir. Hugh de St. Philebert appears to have been too much for mild Benedict. We find Hugh on his death-bed, in the presence of his household, acknowledging to Benedict in person that he had much wronged him, begging his forgiveness, and soliciting the remission of £100, the arrears of an annuity of £60 which he was bound to pay Benedict during his life for certain lands in Berkshire and other counties sold to him by Benedict, and in compensation for which Hugh delivered to him a release of his right in the lands of the inheritance of Eufemia, his mother, in Sulham.

Hugh de St. Philebert died in 1305, and John, his son and heir, was a ward in Court, and a question arose whether this Manor of Sulham thus granted by Hugh de St. Philebert to Benedict de Blakeham, and which he, it is said, gave to Agnes de Somery, had not been given in prejudice of the heir. Benedict himself became one of the household of Agnes de Somery, the widow of Roger, and mother of the powerful John de Somery.

To this lady Benedict gave half the Manor of Sulham during his life *pro sustentacione sua*, for his board and lodging, and the other half to her absolutely, no doubt in consideration of her protection. The last we hear of Benedict is in 1311, when he was performing military service as one of the *servientes* for the abbot of Evesham, Agnes de Somery being then dead. As to Thomas de Blakenham, who had the manor for life, he was summoned in 1300 in respect of his lands in Lincolnshire to do military service against the Scots, and during several years of the reign of Edward I. he was deputy steward of the Liberty of St. Edmund. On his death the manor passed according to settlement to Sir John de St. Philebert, son and heir of Hugh. He made proof of his age and did homage for his lands in 1313, and three years later received confirmation of free warren in Chelsworth.²

He was in the Scotch war in 1319, and at the battle of Boroughbridge in 1321, where his banner displayed "Bendy of six, argent and azure." He was returned to Parliament as knight for the counties of Berkshire, Gloucester, and Suffolk in 1323, and was allowed his writ *de expensis* as knight of the first named county in 1327. In 1324 he was in the wars in Gascony, and in 1327 in the expedition to Scotland, being in 1331 appointed by Edw. III. Governor of Bordeaux.

He levied a fine of the manor in 1333, probably by way of settlement, the fine being between himself and Ada his wife, and John de Ille and Robert Mabiliun de Chelsworth.³ He died the same year,⁴ leaving issue by Ada his wife, daughter of John de Botetourt, Sir John, his heir, Thomas, who died without issue, Margery, wife of Sir Richard de Plays (or Plaiz), Knt., Alice, wife of Sir Brian de Stapleton, K.G., of Carleton and Wighill, co. York, and Maud, wife of Sir Warren Trussel, which Margery, Alice, and Maud became the heirs general of the family of St. Philebert on the failure of issue of their brothers John and Thomas.

Sir John de St. Philebert, the son, while an infant, was contracted in marriage to Joan, daughter of Robert de Ufford, afterwards Earl of Suffolk,

¹ Feet of Fines, 30 Edw. I. 5.

² Chart. Rolls, 10 Edw. II. 20.

³ Feet of Fines, 7 Edw. III. 26.

⁴ I.P.M., 7 Edw. III. 35.

a match agreed upon between the parents in 1332. This lady died early without issue, and lies buried in the priory of Woodbridge. Sir John made proof of his age in 1347, and was then married to Margaret, sister and coheir of Edmund, son and heir of Hugh St. John, of Basing, which marriage was probably the occasion of his being summoned to Parliament in 1348. By her he had an only child, surnamed St. John, who survived his father but died an infant 19th Nov. 1361.

In 1351 Sir John de St. Philebert, the son, released to Sir Richard de Plays all his right in the Manor of Chelsworth.¹ There is a curious licence on the Patent Rolls in 1353. It is a licence from the Crown for the abbot, prior and convent of St. Edmund to release "Richard Plaiz" and his heirs a rent of 24½ quarters of wheat, 59 quarters 1½ bushel of barley malt, 4 quarters of peas or beans, 1,400 sheaves of heather (*bruere*), or 20 cartloads of straw, stubble, or brushwood for roasting (*furnatione*), a quarter of an ox, half a flitch (*fresscencie*) of pork, 1 goose, and five hens, and of finding for them for two weeks in the year six servants to brew at his costs and fuel for brewing, which rent was in ancient time assigned to the portion of the prior and convent separate from the portion of the abbot due from the said Richard by reason of his manor of "Chelisworth," in Suffolk.²

By an inquisition taken there in 1360³ it was found that Sir Richard deceased, who died beyond the seas, "die Lunæ prox. ante fest. nat. B. Mariæ," 33 Edw. III. [1359] held jointly with Margery his wife, then living, the Manor of Chelsworth.

Sir John de Plays was the son and heir of Sir Richard, and to him the manor passed. He had been born at Chelsworth in 1342, and therefore was but 17 at the time of his father's death.⁴

There is a grant of the manor by him in 1363 amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian.⁵ On 4th Oct. 1363, John de Bois, cousin of Sir Miles Stapleton, and John Charman, parson of System, confirmed to Sir John de Plays and Joan his wife, daughter of Sir Miles de Stapleton, of Ingham, co. Norfolk, and the heirs of their body, the lordship of Chelsworth, with remainder to Miles Stapleton, Sir John de Sutton, sen., of Wivenhoe, in Essex, John de Cavendish, &c. This was on his second marriage, in order to dower the daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton. Sir John de Plays died in 1389.⁶ His will, dated "die Jovis ante fest. S. John Baptist" 1385, was proved 16th July, 1389, and he was buried in the priory of Bromehill in Wetyng, of which he was patron. He bequeaths to the priory of Bromehill his "whole suit of Vestments, a Cup and Thuribs of Silver, two Vials, an Incense Boat, and an Osculatory of silver gilt. To the Prior and Convent of Walsingham, his Red Vestment and 10 Marks in Silver. To the Prior and Convent of Bromeholm, his Black Vestment and 10 Marks in Silver. To the Abbess and Convent in Marham, to the Prioress and Convent of Wykes, to the Prioress and Convent of Heuingham, to the Prioress and Convent of Thetford, and to the Prior and Convent of Ingham, each 100 shillings sterling. To the repair of every church in his patronage 40s. To the Church of Chelesworth 20s. To Joan, his wife, all his Wardrobe and all his Silver vessels, with all other utensils and ornaments belonging to his house not before bequeathed, with all other his goods and chattels in

¹ Close Rolls, 25 Edw. III. 20.

² Pat. Rolls, 27 Edw. III. pt. ii. 26.

³ I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 43.

⁴ D.K.R., 3 App. ii. 208.

⁵ Rawl. B. 248.

⁶ I.P.M., 12 Rich. II. 44.

his Manors of Knapton, Tofts, and Chelesworth." He appoints his wife Joan,¹ Sir John de Burgh, Sir Richard Sutton, and others executors.

His only child by his first wife, Margery, daughter of Sir Walter de Norwich, Margaret, was married to Sir John Howard, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk. She died in 1391,² and he 17th Nov. 1437,³ when the manor passed to their granddaughter, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Howard (by Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Walton, Knt., of Wyvenhoe, in Essex), the son of Sir John Howard and Margery his wife, which Sir John had died in the Holy Land in his father's lifetime in 1404. Elizabeth married John de Vere, 12th Earl of Oxford, who was beheaded in 1461. In 1472 Elizabeth the widow, settled this, with other lordships,⁴ on Richard, Duke of Gloucester, King Edward IV.'s brother, in trust for her heirs, in order to preserve the property in those particularly troublesome and dangerous times; but 26th Nov. 1479 the feoffees of the said Duke confirmed to the dean and chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. George at Windsor the Manor of Chelsworth, to endow a chantry in the said church. Amongst the Ashmolean MSS. in the British Museum are letters dated 1479 of the dean and canons of Windsor, constituting an attorney to be taken seisin of the manor from Richard, Duke of Gloucester.⁵

The grant, however, did not prove eventually effective, as on the accession of Hen. VII. to the throne John de Vere, the 13th Earl of Oxford, son and heir of the 12th Earl, was restored to his family honours and estates, amongst which this lordship was included. On the death of the 13th Earl in 1512, without issue, the manor passed to his nephew and heir, John de Vere, 14th Earl, who died without issue in 1527. The manor then passed to his sister and coheir, Elizabeth, married to Sir Anthony Wingfield, of Letherington.⁶

On their death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Wingfield, who had licence in 1562 to alien to his son and heir, Sir Anthony Wingfield, and this year a fine of a moiety of the manor was levied by John Wingfield and others against Sir Robert Wingfield.⁷ The fine included the Manors of Brokshall, Walsham Hall, and Preston. In 1576 another fine of these same manors was levied by Richard Wingfield and others against Robert Wingfield and others.⁸

Sir Anthony Wingfield died without issue in 1609, and was succeeded in the lordship by his brother, Sir Thomas Wingfield. A little later the manor was acquired by Sir Robert Naunton, who by deed 4th Aug. 10 Car. I. settled it on himself for life, with remainder to his brother William and his heirs male. Sir Robert died in 1635, when the manor passed to his brother and heir, William Naunton, subject to the interest therein of Sir Robert's widow, Dame Penelope. It subsequently vested in Robert Naunton, of Letheringham, nephew of Sir Robert, who, 11th Sept. 1655, sold the manor

¹ She died 3rd Sept. 1385.

² I.P.M., 15 Rich. II. 31.

³ I.P.M., 16 Hen. VI. 56. His will is dated 1st April, 14 Hen. VI.

⁴ The lordships were Chelsworth, East Bergholt, and Brook Hall, in Suffolk, and Fersfield, in Norfolk. The settlement was effected by two deeds, one dated 9th Jan. 12 Edw. IV., the other 9th Feb. 13 Edw. IV.

⁵ Ashm. 1297. See S.P. 5 Hen. VIII. 4294, 4536.

⁶ Amongst the State Papers for 1539 is a lease out of the Augmentation Offices of this manor and of Bawdsey rectory to Thomas Wryothesley. S.P. 1539, 1355.

⁷ Fine, Easter, 4 Eliz.

⁸ Fine, Mich. 18-19 Eliz.

to Robert Marryott, of Bredfield. There is a Parliamentary Survey of this manor (made in 1652-3) in the Public Record Office.¹

Robert Marryott, on the marriage of his daughter Dorothy with Thomas Knight, by deeds dated 3rd and 4th May, 1675, in consideration of £1,350 paid him by John Knight, of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, settled the manor to the use of Thomas Knight for life, with remainder to his wife for life, with usual limitations to children in tail with an ultimate remainder to John Knight in fee.

Robert Marryott died the same year, when the manor passed in accordance with the limitations of the settlement. Thomas Knight died without issue, and Dorothy, who was a coheir of her father, married Edmund Jenney, of Knoddishall, on whose death in 1694 the manor vested in his son and heir, Arthur Jenney, who, dying in 1729, it passed to his son and heir, Edmund Jenney, who sold the same in 1737 to Robert Pocklington, who erected a handsome mansion and became seated here.

Robert Pocklington was a serjeant-at-law, and died in 1767, when the lordship passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Pocklington. The cousin and adopted heiress of Robert Pocklington seems to have been Pleasance Pykarell, of Yorkshire, who, assuming his name and arms, married Samuel Robert Sharpe, son of Samuel Sharpe, of London,² who thereupon also assumed the surname and arms of Pocklington. He left two sons, 1st, Sir Robert Pocklington, a distinguished officer, 15th Light Dragoons and Knight of the Imperial Order of Maria Theresa, who married Catherine Frances, daughter of John Blagrove, of Calcot Park, Reading, and dying 21st Sept. 1840, left by her (who married 2ndly Sir Henry Edm. Austen, of Shalford, Surrey) one son, Martin Robert Pocklington, of Chelsworth, who died unmarried in 1865; and 2nd, Henry Sharpe Pocklington. The latter married in 1795 Anne Harvey, and by her left at his death 25th Oct. 1816, a son, the Rev. Henry Sharpe Pocklington, of Stebbing, Essex, who married 8th Aug. 1827, Amelia Georgina, daughter of General George Stracey Smyth, Governor of New Brunswick, and died 23rd July, 1842, leaving a son, Lieut.-Col. George Henry Pocklington, High Sheriff, 1880, who married 20th Sept. 1857, Guiliama Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Alfred Cloyne Godwin Austen, of Chilworth Manor, Guildford, and had a son, Harry Evelyn Stracey Pocklington, who married 5th Aug. 1886, Amy Jane, eldest daughter of John Hargreaves, of Maiden Erlegh, Berks.

Court Rolls of the manor 20, 23, 24 Hen. VI. will be found in the Public Record Office,³ and 1563 to 1600 amongst the Additional Rolls in the British Museum.⁴

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings, 1558-79, is an action by Elizabeth Nanton, widow, against John Nevell, Lord Latimer, as to Chelsworth, Brook Hall, Walsham Hall, Preston, and Holbrook Park.⁵

The following is a copy of a rental for the manor in 1737.⁶

A RENTAL FOR HALF-YEAR, LADY DAY, 1737.

	£	s.	d.
Alston Brand Esq ^r . late Beales	0	15	4
More late Greens	0	9	9
More late Bennaworth	0	1	6

¹ D.K.R., 8 App. ii. p. 67.

² The celebrated surgeon, author of a "Treatise on Surgical Operations," in 1788, and of a work entitled, "Letters from Italy," in 1765.

³ Portfolio 203, 22.

⁴ 32901-32905.

⁵ C.P. Ser. ii. B. cxxxii. 18.

⁶ From a paper in the writer's possession.

	£	s.	d.
Brewgates Gere late Andrews	0	1	11½
Boltos, widow, late Geoffees	0	0	4
Beyjus late Brabrookes	0	0	1
Brownrigg Rob ^t late Worth	0	0	7
Barry Hubbard Esq ^r late Hubbard's	0	12	2
Chelsworth, Town Lands	0	6	8
Cutbert John late Jurby	0	17	7
More late Greens	1	6	6
More late Greens	0	10	5½
Cutbert Jos. late Greens	0	4	7
Clark Eliz. and Mary late Hewett	0	3	5½
More late Hewett late Chaplins	0	3	4
More late Hewett late Worths	0	2	6
More late Hewett late Worths	0	1	6
Curry Damaris late Hindes	0	8	8
Clark Jno. late Prye	0	4	7
Clark Jos. late Rivett	0	6	0
Cobbald Sarah late Andrews late Thurlow	0	2	9
Dean John and Numford Sarah late Wm. Rudland now			
Edw ^d . Numford junior	0	0	9
Fish for Howletts late Myms late Andrews	0	1	1
More late Myms late Dorisley's	0	1	7
More late Myms late Offwood	0	1	1
More late Myms late Abbotts	0	4	9
Green Judith late Eliz. Worth's	0	0	7
Gardner Rob ^t late Jene, free rent	0	0	6
Gage Peter late Kitchen, free rent	0	0	9
Hanold John late Brundish	0	0	1½
Hall John late Hale formerly Mary Knocke	0	0	10½
Hule John late Hiles free, Relief p ^d . by Wm. Hiles 4th			
May 1691	0	0	8
Hill Henry late Blomfield	0	1	11½
Hodges Esq ^r late Myns	3	0	2½
Kemingale John, late Mrs. Mym's	0	6	8
More in ye right of his wife, Copyhold	1	6	1
Mannings Abraham late Cannele	0	0	6
Nunnford Edward late Pryse late Cloude p ^d . free one			
acre	0	0	4
Numford Edward late Dansie q free, 8 acres	0	3	6
More late Andrew Rudland late Sparrows, 7 acres £12 a			
year	0	6	0
Numford Edward late Tustor q free 14 acres. Relief			
W. E. p ^d . by Price 12th August 1699	0	5	1
More late Althorne and Pryce 1 acre copy	0	0	6
Nunnford, Wm. Bate Thos. Green's House and Barn			
and abt. 35 acres of land	0	5	4
More late Alice Greens	0	5	4
q Kilm field about 4 acres			
Part of Mowbray q field abt. 3 acres free.			
Do. Cottage late his wife's father Wm. Rudland late			
Jarrold's	0	0	4
Norman William, late Mary Kingsbury	0	0	11
Pryce Rob ^t late Mary Alice Hamott	0	1	9

						£	s.	d.
More late Althorne..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	6
Patrick Jno. late Clover	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	10
More ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	2
Rudland Alice late Lemon's	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	7
Rudland Mary, late Dutton and Herbert..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0
Rudland Jno. late King's late Salters, relief p ^d . by Ann								
Bird on the death of Susannah Salter 19th Aprill								
1690	0	2	0	..	..	0	3	6
More late Slammers..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	4
Rudland William late his Father Wm. Rudland's	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	6
Sage James late Andrews ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	4
More late Andrews late Clarkes	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	4
Tyrell Charles	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0
Wright Henry late James Andrews	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	4
Waldringfield Feoffees	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	4
Waterman James late Anthony Vince	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	9

Arms of BLAKENHAM : Argent, two bars between 12 cross-crosslets, Or. Of ST. PHILEBERT : Bendy of six, Argent and Azure. Of PLAIZ : Per pale, Or and Gules, a Lion passant, Argent. Of NAUNTON : Barry of six, Argent and Sable. Of POCKLINGTON : Erm. 3 bends Azure, on a chief Or as many martlets Sa.

ELMSETT.



AMONG the lands of Roger de Oburville was one holding in this place. It consisted of 6 carucates and 40 acres of land, 11 villeins, 12 bordars, 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 12 ploughteams belonging to the men, 2 rouncies, 16 beasts, 30 hogs, and 240 sheep. At the time of the Survey these details were altered. The villeins were reduced to 2, the ploughteams belonging to the men were only 4, the beasts were reduced to 4, the hogs to 20, and the sheep to 200, and the value which in Saxon times was £10 had come down to £7. This holding was 10 quarentenes long and 7 broad, and paid in a gelt 15*d*. The Abbot of St. Edmunds had half the soc. It was held in the time of the Confessor by Thou the Thane.¹

MANOR OF ELMSETT.

To Roger de Oburville, the Domesday tenant, succeeded Hugh de Oburville or Auberville, his son and heir, and by the time of Hen. III. the lordship was vested in Sir John de Bathun or Bathonia. In 1275 John de Bathun claimed free warren, gallows, view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and beer and ducking stool here,² and died in 1291.³ His daughter and heir, Joan, married John de Bohun, son of Franco de Bohun and of Sibil his wife, daughter of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby; and in 1316⁴ their grandson and heir, John de Bohun, was lord.⁵

He was the son of James de Bohun, of Midhurst, who had died in 1311, by Joane, daughter and coheir of William de Broase, of Gower and Bramber, co. Sussex. He married 1st a wife named Isabel, by whom he had two daughters, and 2ndly Cecily, daughter and heir of John Filiol, of Essex. This son never seems to have had the manor, for his father must have parted with it in his lifetime, as William de Bohun certainly held in 1358. As early as 1328 this William had a grant of free warren here.⁶ He is no doubt the William de Bohun created Earl of Northampton 17th March, 1339, and who at Cressy had an important command. From the 25th Report of the Deputy Keeper on Public Records we learn that in 1358 there was a grant of both this and Offton Manor by William de Bohun to John Botiller, Adam de Eirdale, and others for lives.⁷

William de Bohun was finally honoured with the Garter, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew de Badlesmere, one of the coheirs of her brother Giles and widow of Edmund de Mortimer, and dying in 1360⁸ was succeeded by his only son Humphrey, 2nd Earl of Northampton, and as successor to his uncle, Earl of Hereford and Essex and Constable of England.

On the death of his father he was a minor and under the guardianship of Richard, Earl of Arundel. He died in 1372,⁹ at the early age of 32, leaving by his wife Joane, daughter of his former guardian, the Earl of Arundel, two daughters and coheirs—Alianore, married to Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, sixth son of King Edw. III., and Mary, married to Henry, Earl of Derby (son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster), afterwards King Hen. IV.

¹ Dom. ii. 405.

² H.R. ii. 153, 199.

³ I.P.M., 19 Edw. I. 13, Extent.

⁴ Extent I.P.M., 10 Edw. II., 70 and 60 acres of land and 1½ of wood and 20 acres.

⁵ I.Q.D., 10 Edw. II. File 123, 15.

⁶ Chart. Rolls, 2 Edw. III. 60.

⁷ D.K.R., 25 App. p. 7.

⁸ I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 85.

⁹ I.P.M., 46 Edw. III. 10.

The manor was in 1421 assigned in *pourparty* to King Hen. V.,¹ and in 1427 confirmed to the Queen Dowager as part of her dower.²

In 1532 we find an action amongst the Duchy of Lancaster papers between the King and Richard Coke and John Smyth, in which the title of the Duchy to the manor is disputed. In these proceedings a plan of the manor will be found.³

Amongst the same papers in 1586 and 1588 we find an action by Henry, Lord Wentworth, against Andrew Keime and Thomas Driver relating to the manor and as to herbage and pannage of woods called Bringewood and Bushe Cattshill.⁴

It is clear the manor remained in the Crown until 1609, and amongst the State Papers for 1609 is a letter of John Waddelove touching the purchase of the "King's Manors" of Elmsett, Offton, and Somersham.⁵

Ministers' accounts of lands in Elmsett will be found in the Public Record Office, 7 Hen. V.,⁶ for 7 to 9 Hen. V.,⁷ for 9 Hen. V.,⁸ and farmers' and receivers' account of lands of Duchy of Lancaster in Elmsett are also there for the 36 and 37 Hen. VI.⁹

In 1609 the manor was evidently disposed of to Ralph Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, for we find him then lord. He died in 1612. Apparently the manor in 1632 belonged to John Cooke, citizen and merchant tailor of London, for this year by deed dated 17th June, he sells of lands belonging to the manor, 22 acres in Elmsett to Richard Glamfield the elder, of Hadleigh.

In 1649 the manor was vested in the Rev. Richard Glanville, rector of Elmsett, and lord, not only of this manor, but also of the manors of Somersham and Offton. He was the son of Richard Glanville, mayor of Hadleigh in 1626, a descendant of William de Glanville, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, a Justiciary in 1196, and a benefactor to his father's abbey of Leiston.

Richard Glanville died 15th Dec. 1667, and his will was proved in 1668.¹⁰

He bequeathed a certain piece of land called The Grove, now parcel of the glebe, the rent of which, 3s., provides six 6*d.* loaves to be given to the poor on Christmas Day. The manor passed to his son and heir, Richard Glanville. He married Sarah Gideon, whose will is dated the 13th Aug. 1726, and proved in 1734. She was at the date of her will a widow. They had two sons, Richard Gideon Glanville, to whom the manor passed, and William Glanville, who was born in 1665, and settled in Antigua in 1677. Richard Gideon Glanville married Eleanor Ashfield, of Somersetshire, and died in 1725-6, when the manor passed to Richard Glanville, their son and heir, who died in Oct. 1728.

This is not certain. Davy says Richard Gideon Glanville, son of Richard, died in 1725-6, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Richard Gideon Glanville, who died in 1767. Mr. Glanville-Richards, however, in his "Records of the Anglo-Norman House of Glanville," states that Richard Gideon Glanville, son of Richard Glanville, had by his 2nd wife Ann children up to the year 1737, and he makes no mention of a Richard Gideon Glanville, a son of a father with a like name. It is possible, however, that there may

¹ R.P. iv. 137.

² R.P. iv. 187.

³ Duchy of Lancaster, Cal. to Pleadings, 24 Hen. VIII. 10.

⁴ *Ib.* 28 Eliz. 6; 30 Eliz. 21.

⁵ S.P. 1609, 547.

⁶ Bundle 117, No. 2.

⁷ *Ib.* 3.

⁸ *Ib.* 5.

⁹ Bundle 292, No. 4804.

¹⁰ A translation of the inscription on his tomb will be found in the "Records of the House of Glanville," p. 84.

have been a son of this name, and that he was the person who married Ann and had children up to the year 1737. Shortly after 1764, the manor passed to John Alderson, of Cambridge, who died in 1782, and he was followed¹ by Abraham Reeve, of Hadleigh, who died in 1826, and was followed by Edward Reeve, of Ardleigh, in Essex. In 1847 the manor was vested in James Cuddon, of Norwich; in 1855 it was vested in Messrs. James and Thomas F. Cuddon, of Norwich; and now no longer exists save as a reputed manor which is vested in the trustees of Sparrowe's charity.

The old hall standing close to the church is now a farm house. It was once surrounded by a moat, remains of which are still to be seen.

There is in the Public Record Office a parliamentary petition of Philip Wentworth relating to the manor.²

Arms of BOHUN of Midhurst : Or, a cross Az.

¹ Davy inserts here, Radwell, of Hadleigh,
as lord.

² No. 9393, D.K.R. 34, App. p. 161.

HADLEIGH.



HERE was one manor in this place among the lands of Archbishop Lanfranc. Formerly it consisted of 5 carucates of land, 22 villeins, 26 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 15 ploughteams belonging to the men, 2 mills, and 16 acres of meadow, valued at £12. At the time of the Survey the details of the manor were altered, the 26 bordars were reduced to 19, the ploughteams belonging to the men to 10, but additionally there were 2 rouncies, 12 beasts, 120 sheep, and 20 hogs, and the value was £15.

There was also a church, with 1 carucate of free land, a ploughteam, and a mill, valued at 12s., also a socman with 60 acres in the time of the Confessor. It had formerly been held by Holy Trinity.

On the same land dwelt at the time of the Survey 3 socmen, having a ploughteam and an acre of meadow. Further, there were 60 acres held in the time of the Confessor by a freeman under commendation and soc. On the same land at the time of the Survey dwelt 3 freemen having a ploughteam and 2½ acres of meadow. The value formerly was 8s., but was increased by 2s. at the time of the Survey. The whole was a league long and 7 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 11½d.¹

There are five manors in Hadleigh :—

- (1) The Manor of Hadleigh or Hadleigh Hall.
- (2) The Manor of Pond Hall.
- (3) The Manor of Toppesfield Hall.
- (4) The Manor of Mausers or Hadleigh in Hadleigh.
- (5) The Manor of Cosford Hall.

Mr. Pigott, in his History of Hadleigh, does not mention the Manor of Mausers, but has the "Manor of Hadleigh in Hadleighe."

MANOR OF HADLEIGH HALL.

Brithnoth, sometimes called Duke and at other times Earl of Essex, in 991 devised the Manor of Hadleigh to the church of Canterbury, after the death of his wife, Elfreda.² This was the year the Danes landed in considerable force in Essex; the Duke attacked them at Maldon with a comparatively small body of troops. The result was that this valiant soldier and earnest Christian was slain. Brithnoth had before starting on his fatal expedition made large grants of land to the church of Ely also.³ Dugdale's account of the gift of the manor as early as 835 by Elfreda to the church of Canterbury, with the consent of Ethelred the King, is a delusion, and is, in fact, contrary to his statement as to what happened in the year 991. It is true there is the same discrepancy in the MS. of Brian Twyne. It seems probable that Elfreda gave up her life interest, and hence the confusion has arisen.

This would reconcile the two statements except as to the date; in fact, the statement that the gift was made with the consent of King Ethelred would suit the date 991, but not 835, as he did not commence to reign until the year 978.

In 1305 the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, held,⁴ and in 1317 had a grant of free warren here. An extent or survey of the

¹ Dom. ii. 372b.

² 8 Rep. Hist. Com. 322.

³ Camden, p. 410.

⁴ I.Q.D., 15 Edw. II. 56.

manor made in 1305 for the monastery of Canterbury will be found amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum,¹ and the Additional MSS. in the same depository,² and is printed in Appendix H of Mr. Pigott's History of Hadleigh, published in 1860 by the Suffolk Institute of Archæology.

Mr. Pigott states that it was not until 1547 that the manor passed into the hands of the dean and chapter of Canterbury,³ but he is mistaken. The manor passed to them in 1541, and particulars of the grant in frankalmoin this year will be found amongst the State Papers for 1541.⁴

In 1638 Edmund D'Oyley held the manor of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and in 1764 Ebenezer Maurice. About 1840 it was held in lease by the Rev. Edward Jermyn, under whose will it passed to his trustees, the Rev. J. C. Safford and the Rev. John Francis, who held the same in 1855.

In 1875 the lessee under the dean and chapter of Canterbury, the Rev. William Hale Andrews, purchased the manor from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and he shortly afterwards and before taking a conveyance sold the manor to John Frederick Robinson, who then resided at Hadleigh Hall, and the manor was conveyed to him by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by deed dated 29th July, 1876. In 1879 Mr. Robinson sold to Frederick Last, of Albert Buildings, London, who in 1881 sold to Henry Edwards Paine and Richard Brittell, of Chersey, who in 1882 sold the same to Charles James Grimwade, in whom the manor is now vested.

The hall is situate near the church, and is the ancient mansion house of the manor. Some 20 years or so ago it was renovated, and is now owned and occupied by the Rev. Ernest Edward Ward Kirby, M.A.

Particulars of the services and customs of the manor will be found amongst the Additional and the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.⁵

MANOR OF PLESSIS OR POND HALL.

The land comprising this manor appears in four entries in the Domesday Survey under the head "Lafham" or "Latham," and has almost immemorially been assigned to Leyham. The principal holding was that of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, who held 26 freemen with 2 carucates of land, 6 acres of meadow, bordars, 6 ploughteams (which at the time of the Survey had become reduced to 4).

These freemen might give or sell their land. The soc, sac, commendation, and all customs except in one case belonged to the abbot, and it was held by him in the time of the Confessor, when the value was 30s. as against 40s. at the time of the Survey. Berard also held half a carucate of land and a ploughteam, valued at 22s. out of the above value. The estate was 6 quarentenes long and 4 broad, and paid in a gelt 3½*d*.⁶

Another estate here was that of Ralph Pinel, and consisted of 40 acres, 1 bordar, 1 serf, and 1 ploughteam, valued at 10s. The soc was in the Abbot of St. Edmunds. The estate had formerly been that of Bricthmar.⁷ William de Noers also kept for the King 4 acres here valued at 12*d*. The land formerly belonged to a socman.⁸ The fourth holding was that of

¹ Harl. 1006.

² 6159.

³ p. 5 (*note*).

⁴ S.P. 1541, p. 878 (59).

⁵ Add. 6159, 6160; Harl. 1006.

⁶ Dom. ii. 368*b*.

⁷ Dom. ii. 437.

⁸ Dom. ii. 288.

Robert Gernon, and consisted of 20 acres, belonging to Churchford demesne in which Scape held. This was valued at 3s., and was held by William de Alno.¹

This manor was originally known as Plessis or Plessets, that is, Place or Plaize Manor, subsequently as Lafham Manor, and finally as Pond Hall Manor.

In the reign of King John we meet with a fine levied by Robert, son of Gerard, against Matilda de Aldham, with Nicholas, her son, in Lafham, and in 1240 a fine levied by Hugh, son of Alexander, and William, his brother, against Thomas de la Pond in Lafham. A John de Lafham appears in an extent of the Manor of Hadleigh in 1305, still extant, and in an inquisition p.m. in 1323 mention is made of one William de Lafham, who was seised of 1 messuage, 70 acres of land, and 15 acres of woodland here. His heir was John de Lafham, aged 30 years.²

By 1341, however, the manor had passed to Sir William Giffard. Amongst the Essex Charters in the Bodleian is a grant in 1332 by Sir William Cokerel (son of Sir Robert Cokerel) and Cecilia his wife to Sir William Giffard, described as of Stokeneyland, Knt., and Isabella, his wife, of 55 acres 1 rood and 12 perches of land in 4 pieces lying in the parish of Hadleigh in a hamlet called "Lafham" in exchange for the same quantity of land lying in the same village in 16 pieces.³

Sir William Giffard had a grant of free warren here in 1340,⁴ and on his death his estate passed to his daughter and heir, Cecily, widow of Sir William Cokerel, then remarried to Richard Kyslingham or Kyselingbury, of London, and they sold the manor in 1359 to Helminge Legat, of Essex, Constable of Windsor Castle. In 1365 he had a grant of free warren here,⁵ and in 1369 had a patent granted to him enabling him to impark 300 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 180 acres of pasture, and 139 acres of wood in Hadleigh.

Two years later he had another patent empowering him to embattle his mansion, called "Le Pond Hall in Hadleigh." This house probably stood on the site now known as Hadleigh Castle. He married Falson, daughter of Sir John Mandeville, of Essex, and died in 1391, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Legat, who released all his right to his sister Anne on her marriage with Edward D'Oyley, son of Thomas D'Oyley, of Staffordshire.⁶

Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is an appointment to give seisin in 1398 of this manor and the Manor of Cosford, in Hadleigh,⁷ and it rather throws doubt on the last statement, for the authority is from John Hermesthorp, Master of the College of St. Katherine, London, Roger Wolferston, and others, constituting John Power and Richard Barrell attorneys to deliver seisin to Edward Leget and Joan, daughter of John "Jarnyngan," of Somerleyton, his wife. The document is dated at Hadleigh 6th May, 21 Rich. II. [1398].

¹ Dom. ii. 420b.

² I.P.M., 16 Edw. II. 21.

³ 5 Edw. III. Bod. Essex Ch. 197.

⁴ Chart. Rolls, 14 Edw. III. 39.

⁵ Chart. Rolls, 38 Edw. III. 13.

⁶ This Thomas was the son of Sir Edmund D'Oyley, Knt., and his wife, daughter and heir of John de Bowden, of Northamptonshire, by

Alicia, sister of Sir John Swinford. Sir Edmund was the son of Edward, the son of John D'Oyley, by Rose, daughter and coheir of Sir William Dunstone, of Staffordshire, Knt. This John was son of Roger D'Oyley, who flourished in the reign of Hen. III.

⁷ Add. Ch. 10571.

William Clopton, citizen of London, is said by Davy to have been lord in 1425, and John Belsham in 1428. The manor is certainly mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of this John Belsham this year.¹

It is possible they were but trustees, for we find the manor vested in John D'Oyly, son and heir of the above Edward D'Oyly, who, with his wife Elizabeth, were both buried in St. John's Chapel, in Hadleigh. In 1466 John D'Oyly had had licence from Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, to have a chapel for his family at Pondhall. He died in 1483, and his will may be seen in the Collection of Suffolk Charters in the Bodleian.² It is dated 15th Aug. 1483, and was proved 9th Oct. 1483. On his death the manor passed to his son and heir Edward D'Oyly, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Cotton, of Landwade, co. Camb., and dying 25th Jan. 1534-5,³ it passed to his son and heir, Sir Henry D'Oyly, who was thrice married—1st to Joan, daughter and heir of John Stede, of Marshland, by whom he had no issue; 2ndly to Jane, daughter and sole heir of John Elwyn, of Wigenhall, in Norfolk; and 3rdly to Margaret, natural daughter of John, Duke of Norfolk, and relict of Sir John Timperley, of Hintlesham. Sir Henry D'Oyly died 13th Feb. 1563-4,⁴ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Henry D'Oyly. The inquisition, dated 4th Sept. 1564, on Sir Henry, states that he was seised of Pond Hall, "Topsfield" Hall, in Hadleigh, and Cosford Manor, in Whatfield, and that Henry, his son and heir, was 34 years old. This Sir Henry, the son, resided at Shipdam, in Norfolk, and was Knight of the Shire for Bucks. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Sheriff for Norfolk in 1572 and 1596-7. He married Anne, daughter of Edmund White, of Shottisham, in Norfolk, by Margaret his wife, the widow of William Timperley. A fine was levied of the manor in 1585 against Sir Henry and others by Thomas Towneshend and others,⁵ no doubt on the occasion of some settlement.

On the death of Henry D'Oyly the manor passed to his son and heir, Edmund D'Oyly, of Pond Hall and Shottisham, who was High Sheriff for Norfolk in 1604, and married 1st Anne, daughter of Sir John Goodwin, of Winchendon, in Bucks., by whom he had a son, Henry, who died young, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Charles Vesey, of Hintlesham; and 2ndly Katherine, daughter of Sir Henry Nevill, of Billingbere, in Berks., by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Gresham, of London, by Francis his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Thwaites, of Lound on the Woldes, in Yorkshire. Sir Henry Nevill was a member of the Privy Council to Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI., and brother to Edward, Lord Abergavenny.

Edmund D'Oyly on his marriage settled the Manors of Pondhall, Toppesfield Hall, and Cosford Hall in jointure, and an annuity of 200 marks a year out of other property, the whole jointure being estimated at 1,000 marks. He was buried 12th Oct. 1612, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Henry D'Oyly. He married Susan, daughter of Lionel Talmach, of Helmingham, and sister of Sir Lionel Talmach, the 1st Bart. of that family, by whom he left one son, Edmund, to whom the manor passed on Sir Henry's death 6th March, 1616.

Edmund D'Oyly married Bridget, daughter of John Coke, of Holkham, in Norfolk, and granddaughter of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice

¹ I.P.M., 6 Hen. VI. 63.

² Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1307.

³ I.P.M., 26 Hen. VIII. 103.

⁴ I.P.M., 6 Eliz. 169.

⁵ Fine, Easter, 27 Eliz.

of the King's Bench, by whom he had one daughter, Susan, 3 years old 9th Nov. 1638, who died without issue. Edmund D'Oyly died 28th Sept. 1638, and the inquisition taken 4th Feb. following says he died seised of the Manor of Pond Hall, in Hadleigh, the great park, coppice, woods, and lands there, and mentions several lands, tenements, &c., in jointure to Dame Susan and Bridget, the ward's mother, with the manors of "Topsfield" Hall, Cosford, &c. His widow afterwards married Sir Isaac Astley, of Melton Constable, in Norfolk, Bart.

Sir William D'Oyly, son and heir of William, brother of Sir Henry, succeeded to the lordship, and was styled Sir William the elder, and as heir to Susan his cousin had also Toppesfield and Cosford and Shottisham, Gostlings, and three manors in Warham, in Norfolk. He was knighted by King Charles I. in 1642 for his gallant behaviour abroad, in the service of the great Gustavus Adolphus, after whose death he remained in foreign parts till he returned to take possession of the fortune of his family. He was a very accomplished gentleman, and much esteemed in the county which he had the honour to represent in Parliament with Sir Horatio Townshend. He was among the most zealous in the convention Parliament for the restoration of the royal family, and sat afterwards in the House of Commons as member for the borough of Yarmouth. His name appears as one of the commissioners appointed by the House of Commons, out of their own members, to see the army disbanded in 1661, and he was chosen by the city of Norwich, with three other gentlemen of distinction, viz., Sir Horatio Townshend, Sir John Holland, and Sir Ralph Hare, to wait on the King, soon after his return, with the resignation of their charter, which His Majesty graciously restored to them. In the year 1663, 29th July, he was created a baronet, and dying in Nov. 1677,¹ left issue by Margaret Randal, of Pulham and Denton, in Norfolk, stepdaughter of Sir Robert Bacon, Bart., six daughters and three sons.

Sir William D'Oyly, the eldest son and 2nd Bart., of Pond Hall and Shottisham, was knighted 30th April, 1664, in the lifetime of his father, and styled Sir William the younger. Appointed one of the four Tellers of Exchequer in 1666-7, he married Mary, daughter of John Hadley, of East Barnet, in Middlesex, citizen and grocer of London, and also sister of Anne, the first wife of Arthur Herbert, the celebrated Admiral, Earl of Torrington, by whom he had 5 sons, besides daughters. On Sir William D'Oyly's death in 1680,² the manor passed to his eldest son, Sir Edmund D'Oyly, 3rd Bart., who married 13th Nov. 1684, Dorothy, eldest daughter of Philip Bedingfield, of Ditchingham, in Norfolk, and by her had two sons and a daughter, and died in Oct. 1700. To him succeeded his son and heir, Sir Edmund D'Oyly, 4th Bart., who died unmarried in 1763.

The manor must, however, have been disposed of in his lifetime, for we find Richard Berney lord of this manor and the Manors of Toppesfield and Cosford Hall in 1726, as a rental which the writer has seen demonstrates. The manor later, and before the year 1735, was acquired by Lionel Tollemache, 4th Earl of Dysart, and from this time to the death of Louisa, Countess of Dysart, 22nd Sept. 1840, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Helmingham, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

On the death of the Countess the manor seems to have gone to the Hon. Algernon Tollemache, who sold it in 1845 to Robert Kersey, of Hadleigh.

¹ Will 2nd June, 1677, not proved.

² Admin. 23rd July, 1680.

In 1855 the manor was held by C. and R. Kersey, and in 1885 by Samuel Overbury Kersey, who died about 1902, and is now in the representatives of the last-named gentleman.

The following is an extract from an old rental of the manor dated 1663 :—

HADLEIGH POND HALL MANOR.

The particulars of the quit rents payable out of the present Mr. Hunlake's estate to Pond Hall Manor, copied out of an old rent roll bearing date 1663.

	£	s.	d.
Robert Appleton Esq. for a capitall messuage wherein			
Mr. Allubaste late dwell'd at 2s. per an. and a			
capon or 4 <i>d</i>	0	2	4
of Him for Hends Croft per annum	0	6	8
of Him for a messuage L ^t . Stephen Gardiner and parall			
of Hewds Croft at 1. 1 <i>d</i> . per ann. and for the said			
messuage 2 capons at 8 <i>d</i>	0	1	9
Of Him for another parcell of Hewds Croft at per ann... ..	0	4	8
Of Him for a Small Tenement at ye Gate of the same			
messuage at 6 <i>d</i> . per annum	0	0	6
	0	15	11

The following is an account of the rent of the manor received in one year to Michaelmas, 1726 :—

Rents of Pond Hall Manor received to Michaelmas, 1726, for 1 year only.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Eliz. Buckenham	00	1	00
Mr. George Brook	00	1	08
Jon. Golsborough	00	0	6
Mr. Partridge L ^d . Coveney	00	5	10
Mr. Ward	00	4	3
Jno. Smith	00	1	0
Wm. Gaell	00	0	2
Wm. Cutbort	00	1	0
Joseph Bragg	00	0	6
Wm. Deekes	00	3	2
Esq. Powis	00	0	6
Rev. Wm. Golly his part for Pond and Tops. Manors.. ..	00	12	2
	1	11	9

Arms of D'OYLY : Gules, three bucks' heads caboshed Arg. attired Or.

MANOR OF TOPPESFIELD OR TOPPESFIELD HALL.

Among the lands of Archbishop Lanfranc was a manor which had formerly been held by a freewoman named Leveva, consisting of 2 carucates of land, 2 bordars (which at the time of the Survey had increased to 5), 1 serf, 2 ploughteams, 5 acres of meadow, and 1 mill. Also 7 sheep (which at the time of the Survey had increased to 34), 3 beasts, and 1 rouncy. The value was 60s., formerly having been 40s. Out of this land Leveva

gave half a carucate to Holy Trinity after her death, in return for another half carucate which she held of the archbishop in her lifetime. This agreement was made in the time of the Confessor, and Leveva was living in King William's time, and was seised thereof. This land John, the nephew of Waleran, claimed. The soc and sac of it all belonged to the Abbot of Bury.¹

Another holding among these lands of the archbishop consisted of 20 acres, formerly held by a freeman,² over whom Uluric, the predecessor of the Abbot of Bury, had commendation and soc in the time of the Confessor, and half a ploughteam, valued at 3s. 4d.

This manor seems in the time of Hen. III. to have belonged to Gilbert de Kirkeby and Lauretia or Letitia, his wife, and they had a grant of a market and fair here in 1252.³ There appears to have been a fine affecting at least a part of the manor in 1250 between Geoffrey de Percy and this Gilbert de Kirkeby and his wife. Gilbert de Kirkeby appears to have died before 1276, and this year we find on the Patent Rolls an action between William de Fankhem and John de Kirkeby and Margaret his wife touching a tenement in Hadleigh.⁴ A fine of the manor was levied in 1283 between John de Kyrkeby and Margaret his wife and Lord de Ros.⁵ Amongst the ancient deeds of the Court of Chancery in the Public Record Office is a grant in the 13th century by Philip Basset and Lady Lora de Ros of a market in Hadleigh (which had been annulled or put down according to the law and custom of England on the presentment of Sir Nicholas de Turzy and his fellow justices itinerant at Catteshall, Suffolk, in 1269) for her life, with remainders to Sir Robert Kokerel and Joan his wife, daughter and heir of the said Lora, and the heirs of the said Lora.⁶

Joan disposed of the manor during her life to John de Kirkby, of Horton, and Margaret his wife. The transaction was the cause of a long suit between John de Kirkby and Cicely, late wife of Sir William Cokerel. The latter was enfeoffed in this manor upon the payment of 180 marks, and the defeasance of a recognisance for £400 by John de "Kyrkeby" to the said William in 1343. On Sir William Cockerel and his widow Cecily's death, the manor passed to their daughter and coheir, Mary, married to Sir William de Clopton, and the suit with Sir John de Kirkby seems to have continued, for amongst the ancient deeds of the Court of Chancery in the Public Record Office is another defeasance respecting the manor made in 1351. It is for £200 by Sir John de "Kyrkiby," described as of Horton, Knight, to William FitzWalter, of Clopton, and entered into in connection with the settlement of the suit between the said John and Cecily, late the wife of Sir William "Cokerel," by which, if the said John enfeoffed the said William of the Manor of Toppesfield within a specified time, William paying to John 180 marks, the said recognisance should be void.⁷ In 1369 a fine was levied of a third part of the manor in which William de Bury and Alice his wife were plaintiffs and William de Clopton sen. deforciant.⁸

The feoffment referred to in the above defeasance seems to have been effected, for on Sir William Clopton's death in 1376 the manor passed under his will dated "Die Jovis in festo Sancti Vincentii martiris 1376," to his third son, Walter de Clopton.

¹ Dom. ii. 372b.

² *Ib.*

³ Chart. Rolls, 36 Hen. III. 10; Charter confirming P.S.A. iv. 144.

⁴ Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. I. 24d.

⁵ Feet of Fines, 11 Edw. I. 27.

⁶ C. 204.

⁷ 24 Edw. III. C. 2482.

⁸ Feet of Fines, 42 Edw. III. 39.

The devise was "Item, lego Waltero filio meo in Manerio de Toppisfeld in villa de Hadleye unam carucam cum bestiis et toto apparatu, decem quarteria frumenti, decem quarteria hordei, decem quarteria pisarum, et decem quarteria avenæ."

Walter de Clopton, who was not the eldest son of Sir William, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Pygot, and had two daughters—Alice, married to Thomas Bendish, of Steeple Bumpstead, and Elizabeth, married to John Barwick. Elizabeth, the widow, remarried Sir John Howard, Knt., and subject to her life interest the manor appears ultimately to have passed to Sir William Clopton, of Kentwell, son of Sir Thomas Clopton, of Kentwell, brother of Sir William, the father of Sir Walter, the deceased.

Amongst the Essex Suffolk Charters in the Bodleian we find a quit claim in 1412 by William, son of Edward Clopton, to Sir John Howard, Sir Walter Clopton, Sir Gerard Braybrook, Sir William, son of Sir Thomas Clopton, and John Bryan, sen., of all his right in the "Manor of Hadleigh, called Topesfield Hall," after the death of Elizabeth, consort of the said Walter Clopton, for the lives of Alice and Elizabeth, daughters of the said Walter and Elizabeth.¹ This William Clopton making the quit claim was the son of Sir Edmund, elder brother of Sir Walter, and he died without issue, and the William Clopton to whom the release was made was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Clopton, of Kentwell.

We learn further from the Harleian Rolls in the British Museum² that there were disputes as to the title to this manor in the time of Hen. VI., and in 1422 we find amongst the Essex Charters in the Bodleian two quit claims, one by Sir Gerard Braybroke to Robert Caundyish, Thomas Mylde, John Smyth, and Gilbert Morell, of all right in the "manor of Topesfeld given to them after the death of Elizabeth Clopton by William Clopton of Melford, and John Brian of Hadleigh."³

The second quit claim is by William Clopton, son and heir of Sir Thomas Clopton to Elizabeth, who was the wife of Sir Walter Clopton and Alice Bendysssh, daughter of the said Walter, of all right in the manor.⁴

Five years later the manor had passed to William de Clopton, for in 1438 he granted to 24 trustees land called Church croft belonging to the Manor of Toppesfield Hall, with a building therein used as the market-house, and all the liberties, rights, and customs belonging to the market and fairs except the assize of bread, and all waifs, strays, forfeitures, &c., to be held by them and their heirs at the yearly rent of 6s. 8d. The property and privileges comprised in this grant have been transferred from time to time to new trustees upon trust that the rents and profits should be employed for the relief of the poor, the reparation of the church, and other public uses. The trust property comprises the town hall, corn exchange, and various other buildings in and near the Market Place, let for about £120 a year. The trustees also derive about £40 or £50 from stallage, &c. A new scheme was in 1850 sanctioned by the Court of Chancery for the future application of this trust, and the trustees were empowered to establish a school for 40 poor boys, with a yearly salary of £50 for the schoolmaster, and to allow £2 each per annum to the 12 occupants of the almshouses in the churchyard. They have also built a new town hall adjoining the old one.

¹ 13 Hen. IV. Bodl. Essex Ch. 200.

² Harl. Rolls, i. 14.

³ 1 Hen. VI., Bodl. Essex Ch. 201.

⁴ *Ib.* 202.

In 1470 William de Clopton sold the manor to Thomas Bendish. The manor appears next to have vested in Edward D'Oyly, who died in 1534-5,¹ when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Henry D'Oyly, and on his death in 1563 went to his son, Henry D'Oyly. Davy says that in 1602 "the site of the manor was held by Nicholas Strutt, and on his death passed to his son and heir, Nicholas Strutt." But the manor on Henry D'Oyly's death certainly passed to his son, Edmund D'Oyly, who was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1604, and the writer has seen Court Rolls of the Manor of Courts held by this Edmund, the 2nd Nov. 1577; 15th Oct. 1588; and 27th May, 1589, these being in existence and in private hands.

He died in Oct. 1612, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Henry D'Oyly. He does not seem to have held any courts, these being held by Charles Vesey and Catherine his wife, as follows: 7th April, 1615; 28th March, 1616; 10th June, 1617; 11th Sept. 1617; 5th Oct. 1618; 30th March, 1619; 10th Dec. 1619; and 27th Sept. 1621. From this we are inclined to infer that Catherine, the 2nd wife of the last Edmund D'Oyly, took the manor in dower or under a settlement or her husband's will for life, and that she had remarried Charles Vesey. As Sir Henry D'Oyly died in 1616 he would therefore never have enjoyed the lordship. Sir Henry's son and heir, Edmund D'Oyly, no doubt had the manor on the death of his grandmother, and we find he held his first court 4th April, 1637. He most likely also held the court (the Court Rolls, however, do not give the name of the lord) 13th March, 1637. He died 28th Sept. 1638, and the manor went to his widow, Bridget, who held a court 26th Sept. 1639, and probably also 14th Jan. 1639; 9th April, 1640; and 8th July, 1640, though the names of the holders of the last three courts do not appear on the Court Rolls. On Bridget's death, the manor passed to Edmund's only child, Susan, who died young. A court for the manor was held 5th April, 1642, by John Buxton and Edward Cooke, no doubt as trustees on behalf of the infant.

The manor then passed to Sir William D'Oyly, eldest son of William the brother of Sir Henry D'Oyly, who had died in 1616. He probably held a court for the manor 24th Oct. 1648, though the name of the lord does not appear on the Rolls, and certainly under his name courts were held as follows: 13th Apl. 1649; 15th Oct. 1651; 15th Oct. 1652; 8th Apl. 1657; 6th Apl. 1658; 12th Oct. 1658; 18th Oct. 13 Car. II.; 15th Jan. 13 Car. II.; 7th June, 1662; 1st Oct. 1662; 3rd Nov. 15 Car. II.; 2nd Jan. 1668; and 13th Oct. 1670. He died in 1677. Davy makes Sir Denner Strutt, Bart. lord² in 1655, and in 1658 Philip Eldred. Sir Denner Strutt was the son of John Strutt and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Edward Denner, of Little Warley, in Essex. It is possible that Sir Denner Strutt was a mortgagee in possession, and held a court in 1655, and this may have misled Davy. It is curious that in the Court Rolls the writer has seen there is no entry between 1652 and 1657.

In 1726 the manor was in Richard Berney. In 1735 the manor was vested in the Right Hon. Lionel, 4th Earl of Dysart, and he held courts as follows: 25th Nov. 1735; 9th Oct. 1736; 4th Oct. 1738; 30th Aug. 1739; 29th Aug. 1740; 6th April, 1742; 17th Dec. 1747; and 9th Aug. 1748.

All the Court Rolls above referred to are in existence and in private hands, having been seen by the writer.

¹ See Pond Hall Manor, in Hadleigh.

² He was a delinquent in 1651 (S.P. 1651, com. for money advance 1386).

In 1855 this manor belonged to the Rev. Edward Daniel, from whom it passed to the Rev. Richard Daniel, rector of Combs, who sold the same to John Frederick Robinson, from whose mortgagees the manor was acquired in October, 1880, by, and the same is now vested in, Charles James Grimwade, of Hadleigh.

The following are accounts of payments of rents for this manor for several years to Michaelmas, 1726, and also of rents received for one year to Michaelmas, 1726:—

Payments of Rents for Toppesfield Manor to Michaelmas, 1726, for
several years.

			£	s.	d.
1726.					
Dec. 19.	Recd. of Mat. Davey for Esq. Dewtrys Have				
	now y ^e Chequer for 8 years		9	4	
26.	of Tho. Cock for 2 years		5	4	
Jan. 20.	of Mrs. Barrel Wid. for her hop ye 8 years ..		8	0	
	of Mr. Dubbell 2 years Cosford Manor ..		8	0	
Feb. 8.	of Wm. Clover senr. for Ben. Clovers 7 years ..		2	4	
13.	of Mr. Sam Goshawk for 9 years of Babington Close at 16s. 8d. per ann. &c. ..		7	10	0
1727					
June 2.	of Jon. Golding jun. for Sd. Spells 2 years ..		0	10	0
July 28.	Recd. of Mr. Isaachs for 13 years and $\frac{1}{2}$ lords rent, being 7d. remaining moiety of Lady Land Wood		2	16	0
	Recd. att the same time of Mr. J. Dood 4 for $\frac{1}{2}$ a years of ye same wood, due on Michael last			4	0
			12	13	0

Hadleigh, Toppesfield Hall.

Rents of Toppesfield Hall Manor Recd. to Michaelmas, 1726, for 1 year.

Mr. Quinton	7	2
Lt. J. Dowman	1	0
Jno. Lulpeck	1	6
Lt. Mr. Bonds	2	11
Isaac Peeck	1	0
Mr. Jon. Deve	4	3
Wm. Rand	4	4
Mr. Clark	7	2
Mr. Gregory	3	0
Mr. Wilson	1	0
Mr. Johnson		8
Isaac Sponer	1	2
		1 15 2
Recd. of Ben. Coleman for a year Quit Rent of a Baror on Hill Street Lt. Mrs. Jo. Coleman or Mrs. Pinchams ..	0	0 10
Total	1	16 0

	£	s.	d.
Jo. Bragg	1	0	
Mr. Partridge	7	6	
Mr. Dawson	1	9	
Mr. Thos. Martin	1	6	
Dr. Wallace	2	11	
Esq. Powis	14	0	
Robt. Peason	3	0	
Robt. Norriss		01	
Jo. Glanfield	2	4	
Thos. Seaker	2	8	
Jno. Turner		6	
James Reason		8	
The Meeting house		6	
Mrs. Jon. Parsons	8	2	
Mr. Ed. Buckenham		4	
Robt. Reason	2	0	
Jo. Bragg		11	
Jno. Spells	1	2	
Esq. Power	6	7½	
The Collector for ye Poors lands	1	5	3
The Bayliff of ye market	0	8	8
Dr. Wilkin		8	
Mr. Canychin		5	
Mr. Whiting	6	5	
Hen. White	3	8	
School meadow		6	
R. Reason Lt youngs	5	0	
Jno. Anne		2	
Jo. Bragg	5	0	
Wm. Reed	1	7	
Ben. Coleman		11	
	5	15	5½

Note.—There were other payments for several years.

MANOR OF MAUSER'S OR HADLEIGH IN HADLEIGH.

This was probably the manor of which Walter de Bermyngham, of the inheritance of John de Avenington, died seised in 1351.¹

On the Patent Rolls in 1386 we find mention of Amfelota, late wife of William Maunser, of Hadleigh, and John, son of William Maunser.²

In the time of Hen. VII. the manor was vested in John Timperley, the elder, who died in 1491. In the inquisition p.m. of this John Timperley, the property he died seised of is described as Manor called Mausers, and water mill worth 100s., and other lands in Hadleigh and Aldham, and another tenement called "Hadleys" in Hadleigh, held of the prior of Christ Church, in Canterbury.³ Sir John Timperley, was at the time of his father's death, 46 years of age, and on his own death the manor passed to his nephew and heir, William Timperley, who died 1st April, 1527,⁴ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Timperley.

¹ I.P.M., 24 Edw. III. 106.

² Pat. Rolls, 10 Rich. II. pt. i. 47.

³ I.P.M., 8 Hen. VII. 809.

⁴ I.P.M., 21 Hen. VIII. 15.

The manor in the inquisition p.m last referred to is stated to have been held of the Manor of Combs by service unknown, and was valued at £10, and on the death of Thomas Timperley in 1593 vested in his son and heir, Nicholas Timperley. Nicholas¹ died in 1624, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Timperley, and on his death 29th April, 1651, went to his son and heir, Michael Timperley.

Amongst the State Papers in 1652 is a petition from Nicholas Timperley, uncle of Michael, for Thomas, Michael's son and heir, that Michael, being only tenant for life, may be stayed from felling all the timber and pulling down the houses on the estate, as he threatened to do, and the following year Michael begs that some other lands may be set out for his third of his estate sequestered for recusancy, the lands in Hadleigh, valued at £80 a year, set out for him, being recovered by law from his tenant.² Michael Timperley in 1653 also prays an order on his trustees, Sir Henry and Henry Bedingfield, and his uncle Nicholas Timperley, to bring in the deeds whereby his father and he conveyed their lands to them, Nicholas Timperley having thereby recovered Hadleigh from petitioner.³ From this time to 1705 the manor passed in the same course as that of Hintlesham, in Samford Hundred. Thomas Timperley held his first court in 1661, and on his death the manor vested in Sir Philip Parker, Bart., John Hodges, and John Jermy, no doubt as trustees, and they held their first court in 1680.

In 1699 the manor was vested in Susannah Timperley, widow, as mother and guardian of Henry Timperley, then a minor, and in this year she held her first court. In 1705 a first court was held for Henry Timperley by his guardian.

The manor then seems to have been acquired by Sir Richard Lloyd, Baron of the Exchequer, who purchased also the Manor of Hintlesham, and died in 1761; and from this time to the present the manor has passed in the same course as that of Hintlesham, in Samford Hundred, and is now vested in Lieut.-Col. Robert Hamilton Lloyd Anstruther, of Hintlesham Hall.

The manor was offered for sale by public auction, 16th June, 1908, and the free rents were then stated to amount to 1s. 2d. only, and the quit rents to 16s. 9d.

COSFORD HALL.

In 1370 the manor appears to have been vested in Bernard Donate and Cecilia his wife, and against them this year a fine was levied by John de Freton, parson of Great Snoriny Church, in Norfolk, William Reed, clerk, and Thomas de Milford.⁴

In 1398 the manor was vested in John Hermesthorp, Master of the College of St. Katherine, London, Roger Wolverston, and others, for this year they enfeoffed Edward Leget and Joan his wife, daughter of John Jernegan, of Somerleyton, and amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is an appointment of attorneys to deliver seisin accordingly.⁵ It is dated 6th May, 21 Rich. II. From Edward Leget the manor passed to his son and heir, Edward Leget, against whom a fine was levied of the manor, and also of the advowson of Whatfield Church, in 1423, by William Clopton, Robert Cavendysh, Thomas Martell, Augustus Denten, Thomas Benet, John Holt, and Robert Clopton.⁶ Five years later we meet with

¹ For the alliances of the Timperleys, see Hintlesham Manor in Samford Hundred.

² S.P., Cal. of Comp. 2133.

³ S.P. 1653; Cal. of Comp. 2134.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 44 Edw. III. 18.

⁵ Add. Ch. 10571.

⁶ Feet of Fines, 1 Hen. VI. 3.

another fine of the manor levied by Robert Clopton, of London, against Thomas, son of Elminger Leget, described as late of Essex.¹

This manor belonged to Edward D'Oyly, who died seised of it 25th Jan. 1534,² when it passed to his son, Sir Henry D'Oyly, against whom a fine was levied in 1544 by John Freman.³ Sir Henry D'Oyly, however, died seised of the manor in 1564. From this time to 1821, when it was vested in Louisa, Countess of Dysart, it went with Pond Hall Manor, the devolution of which has been already given.

About 1860 the manor vested in the Rev. Richard Daniel, who sold to John Frederick Robinson, of Hadleigh Hall, and it was sold by his mortgagees in 1880.

Court Rolls for the manor held 26th Oct. 1648; 16th Oct. 1651; 16th Oct. 1652; 26th April, 1653; 27th Sept. 1655; and 17th April, 1657, are still preserved in private hands.

The following is a copy of a rental of this manor in 1726.

Hadleigh Cosford Hall Manor.

Recd. for 1 year to Michaelmas, 1726.							£	s.	d.
Mr. Tweed	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	0	
Mr. Green	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	
Mr. Jennings	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Mr. Parsons	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	
Jno. Cook	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	
Wm. Cousins by a year's tax 2s. and in money	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0	
Mrs. Ann Lodge	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	4
Mr. Edmd. Stubbin	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	0	
Jo. Glanfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	
Mr. Robert Martin	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	
Mr. Mayhew	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	
Wm. Cobbold	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	
Mr. Livermore	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	
Mr. Burkit	..	..	..	..	..	..		4	
Mr. Snelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	
Wid. Jacob	..	..	..	..	..	..		4	
Wid. Keeble	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	
Total of ye abovesd							6	17	2

The following is an account of quit rents of the manor of *Pond Hall*, *Toppesfield Hall*, and *Cosford*, when in the hands of *Richard Berney* in 1725:—

An account of what Sums of Money and what Persons I. J. Miller have Recd. Quit Rents, the Manors of Pond Hall, Topsfield Hall, and Cosford, forming part of the Estate of Richard Berney Esq.

		£ s. d.		
Aug. 2.	Recd. of Mdme. Dawson for 6 years Quit Rent of her dwellinghouse due at Michls. last..	00	8	00
Oct. 1.	Recd. of Mr. Isaacks for Mr. Mayhews fine of Sr. Jo. Colemans..	1	5	00
	Also 7 years Quit Rent of ye same Estate at 5s. 3d. p. annum..	1	16	9
	Of Mr. Robert Reason for a Quit Rent	10	6	

¹ Feet of Fines, 6 Hen. VI. 35.

² I.P.M., 26 Hen. VIII. 103.

³ Fine, Easter, 36 Hen. VIII.

			£	s.	d.
		Of Mr. Jon. Dove for his own messuages ..	4	3	
		Of Mr. Jn. Dove for the Poor of Hadleigh ..	5	3	
		Of Mr. Everet for Mr. Partridge's estate ..	13	4	
		Of Mr. Jno. Bunn for the Rowe of houses in Churchyard Wide	6	0	
		Of Mdme. Dawson	1	4	
		Of Hen. White	0	8	
		Of Isaac Peck	2	0	
		Of Wm. Rand	4	0	
		Of John Lulpeal	1	0	
		Of Mr. Ed. Buckenham	—		
		Of Jos. Dowman	—		
		Of Jon. Golsborough	—		
Oct.	2.	Of Mr. Robt. Martin for 2 years Rent ..	1	0	0
		Of ye Widd. Jacobs for 2 years ..	—		
		Of Robt. Morrington for Lt. Hudsons now Mr. Tho. Green	2	0	
	1.	Recd. of Mr. Winde for 8 years Rent of Rushfield, i.e. Ed. Bonds.. .. .	1	3	1
	4.	Of James Reason	1	0	
		Of Wm. Cobbold of Whatfield	1	0	
	18.	Of Mr. Edmd. Stubbin for 11 years ..	4	8	0
	25.	Of James Amrid for 7 years	1	2	
		Of Mr. Johnson for 2 years	1	4	
2nd page					
	26.	Recd. of Thos. Secker for 2 years	5	4	
		Of Mr. Elisa Buckenham 1 year	1	0	
	28.	Of Mr. J. Newman for Mr Clarke meadow 1 year	7	2	
	29.	Of Jon. Golding for 9 years of Mr. Whiting's land	2	17	9
	30.	Of Dr. Wallace for 8 years Qt. Rent.. .. .	1	3	4
Dec.	2.	Of Mr. Tho. Martin one year	1	6	
	9.	Of Wm. Baker of ye Ivey Tree 1 year ..	2	0	
	11.	Of Jo. Clanfield a year and $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	13.	Of Jon. Cook 1 year	13	4	
		Of Robt. Archer 2 years	4	0	
		Of Tho. Cutbert for Mr. Jennings 1 year ..	1	1	2
	19.	Of Mr. James Martin for Mrs. Lodger estate..	2	0	8
	20.	Of Wm. Cozens 2 years in money 3s. 6d. in Taxes 2s. for 40s.	1	16	0
		Of J. Bragg 7 years of a Tenement at 11d. per ann. and 2 years of the rest	19	5	
	21.	Of Jon. Turner for 2 years of the market Rent 17s. 9d., and for 2 years of Mr. Quintons 4s. 4d. and two years of his own in Dools use.. .. .	1	12	8
		Of Mr. Deekes for 10 years of a piece of land Lt. Thos. Hunlakes where stood 2 Tenemts and 1 year of his own	1	7	2
	22.	Of Mr. Cutbert for 7 years of ye school house and 6 years of the meadow.. .. .	10	0	

			£	s.	d.
Dec.	27.	Of Mr. Tonyson for Mr. Mayhews 1 year ..	1	0	
		Of Thos. Glanfield for Mrs. Burketts 16 years	5	4	
		Of Jo. Bragg for the Meeting house 2 yr. ..	1	0	
		Of Robt. Blois for Mr. Parsons 1 year ..	18	3	
Jan.	4.	Of Mr. Campton 9 years for his messuage ..	8	9	
	12.	Of Mr. Quintrill for Mr. Beaumonds 7 years..	8	2	
	13.	Of Wm. Clover for 8 years	12	8	
	15.	Of Dr. Wilkins for 2 years	1	4	
Sum of ye abovesd.			18	0	1½
Brought over			14	3	11
Part of the next succeeding Page ..			7	07	11
Pd. at Thetford			39	11	11½
[Succeeding Page.]					
1725-6.					
Feb.	15.	Received of Mr. Jno. Parsons for 8 years Quit Rent	3	5	4
	21.	Of Mr. Ward for 6 years of Lt. Howes 19.00 and for 16 years of Hauches Lt. Wid. } Wilkinsons 17.4	1	16	4
		Of Abm. Abbott for 16 yrs of J. Smiths Lt. W. Scot.	16	00	
Mar.	11.	Of Mrs. Snelling 10 years	16	8	
		Of Mr. Norriss 6 years		6	
		Of Ben. Coleman 1 year		11	
	12.	Of Mr. Gaell 9 years	1	6	
	13.	Of Mr. Buddle for his Lt. Father's estate due at Michaelmas 1724, and a Relief in all 8 years	10	8	
Carried to ye foregoing side			7	07	11

HITCHAM.



HERE were several holdings here belonging to the Abbot of Ely. One formerly consisted of eleven carucates of land, 30 villeins, 18 bordars, 8 serfs, 4 ploughteams in demesne, 20 ploughteams belonging to the men, and 16 acres of meadow. Also wood sufficient to support 20 hogs, 11 rouncies, 30 beasts, 175 sheep, 60 hogs, 42 goats, and 2 hives of bees. Also a church with 2 acres, the value of the whole being £20. At the time of the Survey the details were altered. The villeins had increased to 36, the bordars to 26, and the ploughteams in demesne were reduced to 2. The value had doubled.

It was a league and 4 quarentenes long and a league broad, and paid in a gelt 15*d*. In the time of the Confessor it was held by the Abbot of Ely, and others had holdings here.

The second holding was that of Roger Bigot, who held of the Abbot of Ely 60 acres, 2½ ploughteams (which became 1 at the time of the Survey), and 3 acres of meadow, valued at 10*s*., formerly held by 5 socmen.

In the same township were 123 acres of demesne land, 3 bordars, 1 ploughteam, and 1½ acres of meadow, valued at 10*s*. Also 40 acres valued at 5*s*. held at the time of the Survey by Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, of the Abbot of Ely, and formerly by 1 socman.¹

Among the lands of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, at the time of the Survey were some holdings here. One was held of him by Ailward, son of Bell, and consisted of 1 carucate of land, 4 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams (which at the time of the Survey had become 1), and 4 acres of meadow, valued at 20*s*. This had formerly been held by 2 freemen.

The second holding was of 60 acres, 2 ploughteams (becoming 1 at the time of the Survey), and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 10*s*., formerly held by 14 freemen.²

There is an entry under Babergh Hundred in the Domesday Survey which probably belongs to Cosford-Loos. This was a hamlet of Hitcham. It will be found amongst the entries of the lands of Ranulf Peverell, and consisted of a carucate and a half of land which Leustan held under the Confessor. It was "God's carucate" in the soc of Holy Trinity, in Canterbury.

There were in Saxon times 6 bordars, 2 slaves, 2 ploughteams in demesne and none belonging to the men, 10 beasts, 30 hogs, and 74 sheep, valued at 40*s*. By the time of the Survey though the value remained the same, the slaves had gone, and the horses, the beasts, the hogs, and the sheep had all disappeared. The length was half a league and the breadth 4 quarentenes, and it paid in a gelt 1*d*.³

MANOR OF HITCHAM.

The lordship of the place belonged in the time of Edward the Confessor to the Abbot of Ely, and later vested in the bishop of that See.

An interesting action will be found in the Abbreviation of Pleas in the first year of King John. It is brought by Abbot Sampson against Sir Osbert de Wachesham for having unlawfully raised gallows and hung a man in Hitcham against the liberties of Bury St. Edmunds. The Bishop

¹ Dom. ii. 384*b*, 385.

² Dom. ii. 391, 397*b*.

³ Dom. ii. 416*b*.

of Ely having vouched to warrantry justifies under liberties granted by King Edgar to the church of St. Etheldreda.¹

The advowson was appendant to the manor, and the bishop presented until 1561, when Queen Elizabeth took the manor into her own hands in exchange for some impropriation in Cambridgeshire, and then first presented, and the patronage has since remained in the Crown.

In 1597 a lease was granted of the site of the manor to Margaret Grey, widow, and her sons, Wingfield and Anthony, for their three lives at the rent of £14. 14s. 4d., fine £14. 14s. 4d.;² and in 1599 a survey was made of Her Majesty's woods in Hitcham Manor,³ and again in 1604.⁴

The Queen had the manor in dower in 1603,⁵ and the same year it was leased to Sir Robert Hitcham for life.

Ministers' Accounts of the bishop's temporalities in Hitcham in 14 Edw. I. and 26 to 28 Edw. I. will be found in the Public Record Office.⁶ And an inquisition of lands of the Bishop of Ely here in the 30 Edw. III. will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.⁷ There is amongst the State Papers in 1611 a letter to Sir Geo. Waldegrave to preserve the King's pheasants at Hitcham Manor.⁸ A lease was in 1619 granted of the manor to Sir Robert Houghton,⁹ but he seems to have obtained the reversion. Sir Robert, who was a serjeant-at-law, died seised of the manor in 1623, when it passed to his son and heir, Francis Houghton, who died in 1629, when it went to his son and heir, Robert Houghton, who was living in 1644. In 1648 Giles Andrews had a grant of the manor, and amongst the State Papers in 1656-7 will be found amounts for procuring timber from him out of woods in Hitcham.¹⁰

Giles Andrews died unmarried and intestate, and was buried 26th May, 1670, when the manor passed to his brother, John Andrews, who died without issue, but made a settlement of his Hitcham property upon Ambrose Andrews, of Wendon, co. Essex, son of Giles Andrews, and as to two-thirds to his (Ambrose's) son John. John Andrews, the settlor, seems to have died before 1682, when the manor passed to his widow and executrix Mary, and subject to her interest went under the limitations of the settlement, and Ambrose Andrews was lord in 1688, and his son John in 1708, when an Act of Parliament (13 Anne) was obtained for sale of the estates.

Before 1728 the manor passed to Thomas Buck, for this year he held his first court for the manor. In 1762 it was vested in Ebenezer Maurice. He died in 1787, and devised the manor to his great-nephew by marriage, Robert Mapletoft, infant son of Robert Mapletoft, son of Robert, who had married his (Maurice's) sister, and it vested in the Rev. Edmund Mapletoft, clerk, and Margaret his wife, late widow of Robert Mapletoft the elder, as guardians of the infant. Robert Mapletoft the younger resided at Stanstead, and 31st Oct. 1808 married Lucia, 2nd daughter of William Henry Haggard, of Spring Hall, near Long Melford, but by 1811 the manor had passed to Robert Clarke, according to the Davy MSS. Page, however, writing in 1847, states that the manor was still vested in Robert Mapletoft, of Spring Hall, in Stanstead, who was also the owner of Hitcham Hall, and a large commodious farm house, and of Plains Farm and 102 acres of wood.

¹ Abb. of Pl., 1 John, Mich. 7.

² State Paper, 1597, p. 461.

³ Exch. Spec. Com. 41 Eliz., D.K.R.
38 App. p. 61.

⁴ *Ib.* 74.

⁵ Grant 1 Jac. I, Add. 6693.

⁶ Bundle 1132, No. 9. 10.

⁷ Add. 6165.

⁸ S.P. 1611, p. 95.

⁹ S.P. 1619, p. 58. See Brettenham Hall Manor, in this Hundred, and Lifey Hall, Buxhall, in Stow Hundred.

¹⁰ S.P. 1656, p. 518.

The manor was offered for sale in 1843, when the average amount of fines for the previous 40 years were stated to have exceeded £160 per annum and the quit rents were £49 per annum, subject to a fee farm rent payable to the Marquis Camden of £61. 10s. 7d. With the manor were offered: The Hitcham Hall farm, 220a. 2r. 22p.; the Plains farm, 155a. or. 35p.; and Hitcham Wood, 102a. 1r. 16p.¹

The manor is now vested in Mr. Charles James Grimwade, of Hadleigh.

Amongst the State Papers in 1603 will be found a letter of Edmund Poley, steward of Hitcham Manor, which office was claimed by Robert Hitcham.² And an action as to the manor, customs, survey, &c., by Margaret Gage, widow of William Burwicke, and others is to be found amongst the Exchequer Depositions (taken at Hitcham in 1607-8) in the Public Record Office.

MANOR OF WITHERTON *al.* WITHERTON'S (BARRARDS AND MANTONS.)

This probably was the name only after the Manor of Manton came into the same hands as the Manor of Witherton, for Manton was certainly from the Conquest to the opening of the 17th century held as a distinct lordship.

The first lord we find notice of was a Richard Witherton, and later the manor vested in Sir John Clere, who held in 1542, when it was acquired from him and others by Edmund Rous.³ It is stated that Sir Edmund Rous sold the manor to George Waldegrave, an attorney of the Common Pleas, the 2nd son of George Waldegrave and of Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Drury, of Hawstead. This, however, seems doubtful, for the manor appears to have been acquired by George Waldegrave's widow, Mary Francis, daughter of Sir Richard Corbett, in 1557,⁴ six years after the death of her husband, who died 1st August, 1551. She died 21st Nov. 1561, and is buried with her husband in Hitcham Church, with an inscription stating that they left behind them 5 sons—William, Richard, George, Edward, and Edmond, "which Mary Francis (the widow) caused this stone to be made by her executor."

The manor passed on the death of Mary Francis Waldegrave in 1561 to her eldest son, William Waldegrave, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Poley, of Moorhouse, in Boxted. On his death in 1581 the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir George Waldegrave.

He married 1st Mary, 2nd daughter and coheir of John Moore, portman, of Ipswich, and had but two children, Amy, who died an infant, and Elizabeth, who, 9th Feb. 1607, married Arthur Coke, to whom the manor passed on the death of Sir George Waldegrave, 15th Jan. 1636-7, in his 68th year. Arthur Coke had but four daughters—Elizabeth, Mary, Winifred, and Theophild. Sir George Waldegrave's 2nd wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Jermy, of Metfield, K.B. She survived her husband, and lived to place upon his grave a tombstone, or, as she styles it, "small monument," a statement that she

"Styal laments her losse
And bids these lynes declare
His Piety, His Bounty to the Poore
The Bench and County speaks his Publique care
Employ'd and tryd for fourty years and more
Late faithful mate, now blissfull soul (quoth shee)
Tho weeping for myself, to joy for thee."⁵

¹ *Ipswich Journal*, 20th May, 1843.

² S.P. 1603, p. 52.

³ Fine, Trin. 34 Hen. VIII.

⁴ Fine, Easter, 4 Mary I.

⁵ Martin MSS.

MANOR OF MANTON OF MANTON'S.

This was the lordship of the Abbot of St. Edmunds in Saxon times, and so continued until the Dissolution. The manor is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as a separate place, and it is stated that here and in Kettlebaston, the Abbot of St. Edmunds had 4 freemen holding 2 carucates of land, 6 acres of meadow, 8 bordars, and 3 serfs. They always ploughed with 3 teams, and could give and sell their land. The soc and commendation and all customs belonged to the abbot. The value was 60s.¹

Under the Domesday entries in Babergh Hundred we find "Manetuna," specified in the lands of Ranulf Peverell, and this probably is an entry which should have come under the adjoining Hundred of Cosford. There was one freeman with 50 acres, and among them (that is, joining certain freemen in Acton, Waldingfield, and Honilega) they had 7 bordars. In Saxon times and later there had been 5 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey 4. The freemen were formerly valued at £4, but at the time of the Survey at 60s. Of them all, eleven could and four could not sell their lands, but of all of them Ranulf's predecessor in title had commendation² and soc, except one, which was in the soc of the Abbot of St. Edmunds. Ranulf received them all as a land holding.³

On the Dissolution of the religious houses the manor passed to the Crown, and was granted in 1543 to Edward Elrington and Hunsdon Metcalfe.⁴ They had licence to alien in 1544 to Thomas Poley, and he in 1548 to Ralph Chamberleyne, and he in 1561 to Robert Thorpe, and he in 1562 to Edmund Jermyn, and he in 1566 to William Honyng, who this year was called upon to show by what title he held this manor.⁵ This William Honyng in 1569 levied a fine of the manor against Robert Thorpe and others.⁶

From William Honyng⁷ the manor passed on his death in 1569 to his son and heir, Edward Honyng, who in 1576 sold the same to Edmund Withepole,⁸ of Ipswich, and a claim for forfeiture was made upon him by the Crown the following year.⁹ He was lord of the Manor of Christchurch, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hyne, of London. He died in 1582, his will being dated 1st May and proved 26th May of that year, when the manor passed to his grandson and heir, Paul Withepole, eldest son of Paule Withepole, who had died in 1579 (and was buried in St. Margaret's Church, Ipswich, 9th Dec. that year), by Dorothy his wife, daughter of Thomas, Lord Wentworth, of Nettlestead, who afterwards remarried Sir Martin Frobisher. Paul Withepole died in 1585 without issue, his will being dated 3rd April, 27th Eliz., proved 14th April, 1585. The manor passed to his brother, Sir Edmond Withepole, of Ipswich, Knt., High Sheriff of Suffolk about 1601.

He married Frances, eldest daughter of Sir William Cornwallis,¹⁰ and by his will dated 11th Nov. 1619, proved 3rd Oct. 1621, devised the manor to his eldest son and heir, Sir William Withepole, of Rendlesham, Knt.,

¹ Dom. ii. 369.

² Only ten freemen seem to have been enumerated.

³ Dom. ii. 416.

⁴ Particulars of the farm of the manor for grant to Edward Elrington will be found in the Public Record Office. D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 206.

⁵ Memoranda Rolls, 8 Eliz., Mich. Rec. Rot. 87.

⁶ Fine, Easter, 11 Eliz.

⁷ See Manor of Carlton, in Hoxne Hundred.

⁸ Fine, Mich. 18-19 Eliz.

⁹ Memoranda Rolls, 19 Eliz., Pas. Rec. Rot. 18.

¹⁰ A copy of her will is given in the E.A.N. and Q. x. 87. It bears date June, 1625, and was proved in the P.C.C. 6th May, 1626.

who married Jane, daughter and heir of Sir Michael Stanhope, of Orford, and widow of Henry Radcliffe, Lord Fitzwater, eldest son of the Earl of Sussex. Sir William Withepole and others had licence to alien the manor to George Waldegrave. It should be mentioned that as early as 1595 a fine had been levied of the manor by George Waldegrave against Sir Edmond Withepole and others,¹ and one would always have thought that under this George Waldegrave had acquired the estate. George Waldegrave died in 1637, seised, when it went to his daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to Arthur Coke.

A Bill was introduced into the House of Lords in 1660 [12 Car. II.] for confirming the sale of "Hitcham Manor" by Sir John Clarke and wife.²

LOOSE HALL OR LOES MANOR.

Of this manor Davy supplies no lords, and little is known respecting it. It appears to have become extinct over 300 years since. In 1538 it was the lordship of Sir Thomas Wyatt, who this year disposed of it to Sir Ralph Warren.³ In 1545 we meet with a fine of the manor levied by John Harwyn and others against Robert Spryng and others,⁴ after which it appears to have passed to Sir John Crofte,⁵ and on his death, 15th January, 1557-8, passed to his son and heir, Edward Crofte.⁶ Edward Crofte survived his father less than a month, and died 14th Feb. 1557-8, leaving Thomas Crofte, his son and heir, then aged 18 years.⁷

Shortly afterwards, the manor appears to have gone to the Spring family; for in 1580 we meet with a fine of the manor levied by Robert Springe and others against Nicholas Springe and others.⁸ The estate known as "The Loose Hall Farm" was for many years in the possession of John Long, and 20th June, 1899, was offered for sale by his executors. It consisted of 394a. 1r. 13p. in the parishes of Hitcham and Wattisham, and with this estate was purported to be sold "The Manor of, or reputed Manor of Loose Hall, with its rights, royalties, and appurtenances."

¹ Fine, Mich. 37-38 Eliz.

² House of Lords Journal, xi. 215, 219-222, 236.

³ Fine, Mich. 30 Hen. VIII.

⁴ Fine, Hil. 37 Hen. VIII.

⁵ See Manor of West Stow, in Blackbourn Hundred.

⁶ I.P.M., 4 and 5 Ph. and M. 54.

⁷ I.P.M., 4 and 5 Ph. and M. 21.

⁸ Fine, Hil. 22 Eliz.

KERSEY.



AMONG the lands of the abbey at Chateris was a holding in this place, consisting of $3\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land, 6 villeins, 18 bordars, 1 serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 4 ploughteams belonging to the men, and 4 acres of meadow; also wood sufficient for the support of 60 hogs, and a mill, a rouncy, 10 beasts, 36 hogs, 140 sheep, and 3 hives of bees; also a church with 3 acres. There was a socman with 2 acres, a freeman with 20 acres, a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow. This manor was formerly valued at £4, but at the time of the Survey at 100s., and the freeman at 4s. less 4d. It was 4 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ ¹

The only other holding here was that of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, and consisted of 5 acres valued at 10d., formerly held by a freeman. The predecessor of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, had the soc and commendation.²

MANOR OF KERSEY.

This was in the time of Hen. III. the lordship of Hubert de Roylli. He gave the manor to the King to secure his goodwill in a certain trespass he had committed against the King's peace, who in 1243 granted it to Philip Basset, of Wycombe, in Bucks. The grant is still in existence, and is dated Bordeaux, 20th April, 27 Hen. III.³ The manor was held of the king by the service of one pair of gilt spurs, price 6d. yearly, and the payment of £10 yearly to the Prioress of Chateris, and of 8d. to the Prior of Canterbury.

Philip Basset had a grant of a market here in 1253,⁴ and died in 1272,⁵ when Ela, his widow, claimed a third as dower, which she released to Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, and Aliva his wife, who was the daughter and heir of the said Philip Basset.

Aliva, after Roger Bigot's death, remarried Hugh le Despencer. He was one of the barons to whom, after the Battle of Lewes, the custody of the captive monarch was entrusted, and to him was also given the guardianship of the castles of Orford, of Devises in Wilts, and Bernard Castle in the bishopric of Durham. He lost his life at the Battle of Evesham, and his estates were forfeited, but his widow, Aliva, for her father's sake, found favour with the King, and was allowed to retain a considerable portion of her husband's property, including this manor, which, on her death in 1281 devolved, on the payment of a fine of five hundred marks, upon her son Hugh le Despencer the elder, so called to distinguish him from his son, who bore the same designation, both so well known in history as the favourites of Edw. II.

Hugh le Despencer paid a fine of 2,000 marks to the King in 1287 for marrying without licence Isabel, daughter of William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and widow of Peter Cheworth. On the Patent Rolls in 1299 we find a commission issued to inquire touching the persons who entered the manor of Hugh le Despencer at Kersey, fished in his stews, and carried away fish.⁶

¹ Dom. ii. 389.

² Dom. ii. 397b.

³ Cott. xi. 33 A. 3260.

⁴ Chart. Rolls, 37 Hen. III. 9.

⁵ Extent, I.P.M., 56 Hen. III. 31, or File 41 (20).

⁶ Pat. Rolls, 27 Edw. I. 26d, 23d.

In 1310 we find on the Close Rolls an order not to intermeddle with the manor, it having come into the King's hands by seizure of lands of Hugh le Despencer the younger, and to restore same to Hugh le Despencer the elder.¹

There is on the Close Rolls in 1321 an order to deliver the manor to Gilbert de Eboraco, whom the King appointed to take into his hands the lands of Hugh le Despencer the younger.²

The fate of Hugh le Despencer the elder and the younger is well known, and on their execution in Oct. 1326 the manor was forfeited to the Crown.

In the following year the manor was vested in Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, 3rd son of Edw. I., who married about 1327 Margaret, daughter of John Wake, 1st Lord Wake, sister and heir of Thomas, 2nd Lord Wake, of Lidell, widow of John Comyn, of Badenoch, and was beheaded 19th March, 1329-30, when the manor seems to have reverted to the Crown, who in 1331 granted it, with the advowson, to Thomas de Weston for life³ but the following year it was assigned in dower to Margaret, Countess Dowager of Kent,⁴ and was subsequently held by Edmund Plantagenet, 2nd Earl of Kent, son and heir of the last, who died unmarried in 1333, aged 5 years, when the manor passed to his brother and heir, John Plantagenet, 3rd Earl of Kent. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Marquis of Juliers, and on his death without issue 27th Dec. 1352,⁵ it vested in his sister and heir, Joan, for her extraordinary beauty called "the fair maid of Kent," married to Sir Thomas de Holand, K.G., 2nd son of Robert de Holand, 1st Lord Holand. He was summoned to Parliament as a baron 15th July, 1353, to 15th Feb. 1356-7, and as Earl of Kent 20th Nov. 1360.⁶ He died Dec. 28th 1360,⁷ and his widow Joan survived and married⁸ Edward, the Black Prince, and was mother of King Richard II. She died 8th July, 1385,⁹ when the manor went to her son and heir, Thomas de Holand, 2nd Earl of Kent, who distinguished himself greatly at the Battle of Castill, and upon the accession of his half-brother, King Rich. II. obtained a grant of £200 per annum out of the Exchequer, and was constituted general warden of all the forests south of Trent. The grant was subsequently increased to £1,000 a year. He was afterwards (1380-5), made Marshal of England, but discharged of that office on its being confirmed on Thos. Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham. He married in 1366 Alice Fitz-Alan, eldest daughter of Richard, 5th Earl of Arundel, and dying 25th April, 1397,¹⁰ the manor passed to his widow, Alice, in dower, who retained it until her death about 1416,¹¹ when it went to their son and heir, Thomas, 3rd Earl of Kent, who, on the attainder of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, had a grant in special tail of the castle, manor, and lordship of Warwick, and other estates, and was created Duke of Surrey 29th Sept. 1397, and Marshal of England 1398-99.

He was also installed a Knight of the Garter this same year. Engaging in a conspiracy to subvert the government after the accession of the Duke

¹ Close Rolls, 3 Edw. II. 10.

² Close Rolls, 15 Edw. II. 16.

³ O. 4 Edw. III. 6.

⁴ R.P. 1331, ii. 445.

⁵ I.P.M., 26 Edw. III. 54.

⁶ Joan had been divorced from her first husband, William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

⁷ I.P.M., 35 Edw. III. 104.

⁸ The marriage was under Papal dispensation 10th Oct. 1361, for she was first cousin to the King, her intended husband's father.

⁹ I.P.M., with advowson of priory, Extent, 9 Rich. II. 54.

¹⁰ Will proved 10th May, 1397; I.P.M., 20 Rich. II. 30.

¹¹ Admin. at Lambeth, 30th May, 1416; I.P.M. 4 Hen. V. 51.

of Lancaster as Hen. IV., he was taken prisoner and beheaded, with the Earl of Salisbury, by the populace, at Cirencester, 6th Jan. 1399-1400.

Parliament passed an act of attainder by which his honours and lands became forfeited. He married Joan Stafford, daughter of Hugh, 2nd Earl of Stafford, but had no issue. His brother, Edmund Holand, appears to have succeeded to the Earldom of Kent, and had subsequently a special livery of certain castles, manors, and lands which had devolved upon him by virtue of an old entail made of them by his ancestors, but apparently this manor was not amongst them. However, he seems to have held this manor, and probably died seised, but without issue, 18th Sept. 1408, when the Earldom of Kent became extinct, and this manor passed to Edmund Mortimer, 5th Earl of March, eldest surviving son of Roger Mortimer, 4th Earl of March, who had married Alianore, daughter of Thomas Holand, 2nd Earl of Kent, and sister of Thomas, Duke of Surrey, and sister and coheir of Edmund, 4th Earl of Kent (both brothers having died without issue), the said Roger Mortimer having been slain in battle in Ireland in 1398. (He did not therefore die, as Page states, seised of the manor, in the third year of Hen. VI.)

Edmund Mortimer, 5th Earl of March, was but 6 years of age at the time of his father's decease, and was committed by King Hen. IV. to Henry, Prince of Wales, his son, out of whose custody he was shortly afterwards stolen by Lady de Spencer, but being discovered and recovered he was more strictly guarded for the future.

He engaged in the wars of France in the time of Hen. V., and in 1492 was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He married Anne, daughter of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, but died without issue in 1424,¹ when the manor passed, or at least a third in dower, to his widow Anne, and she retained the same until her death in 1433.

Subject to the life interest of the widow the manor passed in moieties to Joan and Joyce, the two daughters and coheirs of Edward Charlton, Lord Powis, and Alianore, his wife (this Alianore having had as her first husband Roger Mortimer, 4th Earl of March), sister and coheir of Thomas and Edmund, respectively 3rd and 4th Earls of Kent.

Joan, the elder daughter, married Sir John de Grey and died in 1426,² seised of a third of the manor, when the interest passed to her son, Sir Henry Grey, Lord Powis, Earl of Tankerville, on whose death in 1449³ the manor passed to his eldest son by Antigone his wife, natural daughter of Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, namely, Richard Grey, Lord Powis and Earl of Tankerville.

On the Memoranda Rolls in 1452 is a statement as to the account of the issues of "Kersley" Manor, which Sir Henry Grey held at his death, the holding of the King by knight's service.⁴ There is a note that his son Richard was then under age and the King's ward.

This Richard Grey, Earl of Tankerville, adhering to the house of York, was, with divers others, attainted in 1460. We find him with the Earl of Warwick at the siege of Alnwick Castle in 1461. He married Margaret, daughter of James, Lord Audley, and dying in 1466,⁵ the manor passed to his son and heir, John Grey, who was summoned to Parliament as a baron under the designation of "Johanni Grey de Powes," 15th Nov. 1482.

¹ I.P.M., 3 Hen. VI. 32.

² I.P.M., 4 Hen. VI. 36.

³ I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 30.

⁴ M., 30 Hen. VI., Trin. Status et Visus, Rot. 1 and 4.

⁵ I.P.M., 6 Edw. IV. 35.

He married Lady Anne Herbert, daughter of William, Earl of Pembroke, and dying 10th Nov. 1494, the manor passed to his son, John Grey, 2nd Baron Grey of Powis, but never summoned to Parliament, then aged 13.

In the inquisition of Sir John Grey, the father, who died in 1494, it is stated that this manor was worth £11, and the Manor of Leyham (one-third part of) worth £10, and held of Cecily, Duchess of York, as of the Honor of Clare, by fealty and 5s. rent; and that Sir John being seised vested the manors in trustees in trust to pay his debts.¹

John Grey, 2nd Baron Grey of Powis, married Margaret, daughter of Edward, Lord Dudley, and dying in 1504, the manor went to his son and heir, Sir Edward Grey, 3rd Baron Grey of Powis. His lordship accompanied the Duke of Suffolk in the expedition into France in 1500, and was present at the taking of Bray and other places. In 1536 a fine was levied of the manor by Robert Wyngfeld against the said Sir Edward Grey.² He married Lady Anne Brandon, daughter and coheir of Charles, Duke of Suffolk, but died in 1552 without issue.

The manor next appears to have been vested in Sir Giles Capel, son of Sir William Capel, which Giles died in 1556. In 1596 Robert Wingfield appears as lord, and in 1609 the manor was vested in Clipsey Gaudy and Mary his wife, who in 1614 obtained licence to alien it to Robert Rolfe, from whom the manor passed to his son, Robert Rolfe.

In the 43rd of the Deputy-Keeper's Reports will be seen under the head Chancery, note of the livery of a third part of lands, parcel of "Kersey Manor" to Robert Rolfe, son of Robert in 1631.³ A fine however levied the following year appears to be of a moiety of the manor.⁴

Later we find the manor in one Hodges, who sold it to D'Oyly.

In 1764 Peregrine D'Oyly was lord, and the manor was offered for sale in 1778, when the quit rents were stated to amount to £18. 3s. 11d. per annum. It was offered with a small farm of 14 acres.⁵ Eleven years later another attempt was made to sell at the George Inn, Hadleigh, 4th May, 1789. With the manor were offered demesne lands, 32 acres, let to a tenant, and 15a. 2r. in hand. The timber was valued at £500, and the fines were stated to be arbitrary, the copyhold lands 340 acres, and about 30 tenements.⁶ It does not appear whether a sale was then effected, but in 1804 Abraham Reeve was lord, and later the Rev. Thos. Reeve, A.M.

In 1845 the manor was again offered for sale, the fines being stated to have yielded on an average of 15 years ending 1844 £59. 10s. per annum and the quit rents being stated to amount to upwards of £19.⁷ The sale took place at the White Horse, Ipswich, 5th Aug. 1845, and the purchaser was James Bentley, of Cheshunt, co. Herts, at the price of £2,220.⁸ The manor is now vested in Mr. Charles James Grimwade, of Hadleigh.

MANOR OF SAMPSON'S HALL.

The Sampsons had long been settled at Kersey. As early as 1382 we meet on the Patent Rolls with a pardon to Thomas Sampson, of Kersey, imprisoned in Ipswich Gaol and under sentence of death for felony.⁹

Simon Sampson, of Kersey, son of Robert, married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Hobart, Knt., and was lord of this manor at the opening of

¹ I.P.M., 11 Hen. VII. 1168.

² Fine, Hil. 28 Hen. VIII.

³ App. p. 183.

⁴ Fine, 7 Chas. II. pt. i. 44.

⁵ *Ipswich Journal*, 21st Feb., 1778.

⁶ *Ipswich Journal*, 28th Mar. 1789.

⁷ *Ipswich Journal*, 19th July, 1845.

⁸ *Ipswich Journal*, 9th August, 1845.

⁹ Pat. Rolls, 6 Rich. II. pt. ii. 16.

the 16th century. On his death he was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas Sampson, who died in 1508, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Simon or Symond Sampson. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John (Robert) Southwell, of Burham Hall, and dying in 1563, the manor went to his eldest son, Robert Sampson, though his youngest son, George, is described as of Sampson Hall.

Robert Sampson married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Wingfield, of Upton, co. Northampton, and dying in 1591 the manor passed to his son and heir, John Sampson, who married Bridget, daughter of William Clopton, of Groton. Amongst the Duchy of Lancaster Calendar to Pleadings 43 Eliz. 15 [1601] will be seen a suit as to ingress fine for this manor and "Layton" against John Sampson, claiming to hold the Manor of Sampson's Hall, of the Manor of Kersey. On John Sampson's death the manor passed to his son and heir, John Sampson.

The manor was shortly afterwards acquired by John Thorrowgood, of Sampson Hall, who died in 1734, when it passed to his son and heir, John Thorrowgood, on whose death it went to his son and heir, Thomas Thorrowgood, High Sheriff for the County in 1760, and upon his death in Jan. 1794, devolved upon his only child, Katherine, who died unmarried in 1802, and devised this manor and her other estates to Elizabeth D'Oyly, niece of Sir Thomas Thorrowgood and granddaughter of John, the father of Sir Thomas Thorrowgood, married to the Rev. Christopher Tennant, perpetual curate of Higham. Elizabeth Tennant died in 1803, and her husband at Sampson's Hall, 5th Oct. 1807, aged 67, when the manor passed to their son and heir, Christopher Tennant, who died unmarried in 1816, when it devolved on his sister and heir, Marianne, married to the Rev. Thomas Jones, of Enfield, in Middlesex.

The manor subsequently passed to Dr. T. W. Jones, and under the name of "The Manor of Lillesley with Sampson's Hall in Kersey," was offered for sale by the trustees of his will, in London, 16th June, 1908. There were 11 copyhold and free tenants, holding about 140 acres, at rents amounting in the aggregate to £11. 1s. 9d. The customary fines to which the lord was entitled were stated to be on death two years' annual value of the copyhold, and on admission if the tenant on the Court Rolls were living, one and a half year's annual value. The lands held of the manor extended into Semer, Whatfield, Lindsey, Boxford, and Groton.

In 1580 Robert Nightingale gave, by will, a tenement in Kersey, for one or more persons to dwell in; and he also gave a piece of copyhold land, the rent to be distributed among the poor yearly, on Good Friday, and he charged his copyhold land, holden of the Manor of Sampson's Hall, with 40s. a year, for instructing poor children in learning. The cottage has been rebuilt at the expense of the parish, and is inhabited by three poor families. The copyhold land, which contains 2a. 2r. lets at £5. 10s. a year, which is distributed on Good Friday, as the donor directed. The annuity of 40s. is paid to a schoolmistress for teaching six poor children to read.¹

A fine of the Manor of Kersey (probably this manor) was in 1591 levied by John Martyn against Robert Wyngfeld.²

Sampson Hall was pulled down in 1824.

¹ Page, Hist. of Suff. p. 1006.

² Fine, Easter, 33 Eliz.

THE PRIORY MANOR.

There seems to have been a manor attached to the priory of Kersey. This was a priory of Augustines, or Black Canons, founded by the Cokefield family as early as 1184, the "*Parvum Monasterium de Kersey*," being then accounted as half a leet to the Hundred of Cosford. In 1190 Sir Nigel de Riffley occurs as a benefactor.

Thomas de Burgh is said to have founded a hospital or free chapel of St. Mary and St. Anthony here previous to the year 1218, Geoffrey de Burgh, his brother, archdeacon of Norwich, being witness to the grants which were confirmed by Pope Honorius in the following year. This Thomas married Nesta de Cokefield.

It would seem that this hospital, some few years afterwards, was converted into the priory of canons we have mentioned, the denomination being "the Church and Canons of our Lady and St. Anthony of Kersey." Nesta, after the death of her husband, Thomas de Burgh, became the wife of John de Beauchamp, and in 1240 increased her gifts to the priory, bestowing among other hereditaments the mother church of Kersey.¹ John de Beauchamp shortly afterwards, and Nesta, in her widowhood, confirmed these donations.

Nesta took a third husband, Matthew de Leyham, whose family were seated at Leyham, in this Hundred, and a last donation, with the consent of Matthew de Leyham, was made by Nesta to these canons, she giving them, with her body to be buried in their church, certain lands and services in Lindsey and Kersey. She died without issue about 1248.

The grant of Nesta de Cokefield specifies the messuage, late the hospital, and 30 acres of land adjoining, and the tithes of the mills of Cockfield, Semer, Lindsey, and Kersey, to sustain the lights in the Church of St. Anthony. Amongst the Ancient Deeds in the Exchequer and Treasury of the Receipt preserved in the Public Record Office is a grant by Nesta de "Kokefeld" to the canons of St. Mary and St. Anthony, Kersey, of pasture for 6 cows in her park of Kersey in frankalmoin.² The priory of Kersey had in 1325 a grant of free warren here.³ Henry de Grey, Lord Powis, was empowered in 1444 to grant the manor to the College of St. Mary and Nicholas, Cambridge,⁴ and in 1448 he granted the manor, with all its revenues and lands, to King's College, in Cambridge, and the provost and fellows of that college are now patrons of this parish church, and owners of the manor and priory estate.

Amongst the State Papers in 1603 we find a lease of the priory to William Kellett,⁵ and in the following year a request for a lease to Sir John Ramsey.⁶

Of the buildings of the priory there remain the south aisle of the choir, widened to permit the building to be converted into a private chapel, contiguous fragments of tower, choir, and transept, the west wall of the nave, and the kitchen, which has undergone many alterations in recent years.⁷

¹ See Manor of Pepers, Cockfield, in Babergh Hundred.

² A. 3749.

³ Chart. Rolls, 19 Edw. II. 23.

⁴ R.P. v. 94.

⁵ S.P. 1603, p. 530.

⁶ S.P. 1604, addenda, p. 442.

⁷ Suff. Institute, vol. xi. 217.

MANOR OF KETTLEBASTON.



THE only entry in the Domesday Survey of land in this place is together with Manetuna or Manton, a manor in Hitcham, which see. In the 12th century we find that Godwin de Kettlebarston enfeoffed Robert Peche, to whom succeeded his son and heir, Richard Peche, to whom Anslem, abbot of St. Edmunds confirmed his land. Nicholas Peche next held, and in 1207 Hawise, his widow, claimed a moiety of the town of Kettlebaston as dower. Subject to her interest, the lordship vested in Richard Peche, the brother or son of Nicholas, and to him succeeded his son and heir, Sir Nicholas Peche, whose daughter and heir, Matilda, married Walter de Rydware. She was living in 1283, and the following year we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Ralph de Augemere, chaplain, against Matilda Peche.¹

She granted the lordship to her 2nd son, Sir Roger de Rydware, who about 1312 was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Thos. de Rydware, for this year he had a grant of free warren.² He was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Walter de Rydware, who was dead in 1358, when his son and heir, Sir Walter de Rydware, held. On the death of the last Sir Walter the manor passed to his daughter and heir, Agnes, married to William Cotton in 1379.

The manor seems to have gone in the time of Hen. IV. to Henry, Lord Scrope, of Masham, who was attainted and beheaded in 1415. Of course his estates were forfeited, and this manor was granted by the Crown to Sir John Phelip and Alice his wife the same year. Sir John Phelip died without issue before the close of the year,³ and his widow Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Chaucer, and granddaughter of Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, remarried Sir William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk, from which time to the decapitation of Edmund de la Pole, 3rd Duke of Suffolk, in 1513, the manor passed in the same course as that of Gyffords and Hallymote, in Blackbourn Hundred. A compotus of the manor in 1471-2 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.⁴

The manor was subsequently granted by the Crown to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who by deed in 1538 granted it to the King in exchange.⁵ In 1545 the manor was granted to Walter Clerke and Stephen Clerke, his son. Particulars of the manor for this grant will be found in the Record Office,⁶ and the grant itself on the Originalia Rolls for 1545.⁷ Walter Clerke was a clothier of Hadleigh, and his son Stephen seems to have died in the father's lifetime, for on his, Walter Clerke's, death in 1554,⁸ Edward Clerke, his son, was found to be his heir. He married Editha, daughter of Lionel Talmash and had licence to alien to his own use, and to the use of Editha his wife and her heirs. He died in 1590 without issue, when the manor passed to Henry Appleton (son and heir of Sir Roger Appleton) and Agnes his wife, sister and heir of Edward Clerke, and they, with others, had licence to alien the manor in 1598 to Francis Moore and others to the use of William Appleton, the brother of Henry.⁹ William Appleton had licence in 1623 to alien to John Ettell and others.

William Appleton married Elizabeth, daughter of William Waldegrave, of Hitcham, and in 1625 his son and heir, William, was lord, but the manor

¹ Feet of Fines, 12 Edw. I. 17.

² Chart. Rolls, 6 Edw. II. 60.

³ I.P.M., 3 Hen. V. 42.

⁴ Add. Ch. 16167. See, too, Rolls of Parl. vl. 400.

⁵ S.P. 30 Hen. VII. p. 1182 (118a).

⁶ 37 Hen. VII., D.K.R. 9 App. ii, p. 191.

⁷ O., 37 Hen. VII., Par. Rot. 7.

⁸ I.P.M., 1 and 2 Ph. and M. 72.

⁹ Fine, Mich. 40-41 Eliz.

shortly afterwards passed to Sir Robert Naunton, for he died seised of it in 1635, and from this time to the death of Robert Naunton in 1719 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Letheringham, in Loes Hundred.

On the last Robert Naunton's death, the manor passed to his sister Theophila, widow of John Leman,¹ of Charsfield, who had died in 1688, and later vested in her 2nd son William Leman, of Charsfield, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Starling, and on his death vested in his eldest son, William Leman, of Beccles, who married Sarah, sister of his kinsman, Robert Leman, of Brampton, High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1744. William Leman was buried at Brampton, leaving three daughters only. By 1764 the manor had passed to the Beachcrofts.²

In 1820 the manor was vested in Matthew Beachcroft, who died in 1823. The 9th July of the following year the manor was offered for sale by public auction by the executors of Col. Beachcroft. With the manor was included the Manor of Preston or Church Hall, and 931 acres divided into five farms, viz. Preston Hall, Chapel House, Waggars, High House, and Kettlebaston Hall farms, let at rents amounting to £877 per annum.³ The sale was effected in lots and this manor with quit rents of £7. 12s. 7d., and Kettlebaston Hall Farm of 234a. 26 p. subject to fee farm and quit rents to Swifts Manor and Monks Eleigh Manor of £4. 6s. 2d., sold for £9,740 to Mr. Turner. Whether the sale was ever carried into effect we cannot say, or perhaps Mr. Turner bought in for the family, but in 1844 and 1855 Mrs. Beachcroft was stated to be lady of the manor, in 1885 Thomas Beachcroft lord, and it is now vested in Francis Beachcroft.

A Court Roll for the manor 1 Edw. VI. is mentioned in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries.⁴ And a fine appears to have been levied of this manor with the Manor of Acton in 1317 by Robert de Bures and Hillaria, his wife, against James de Bures and John de Bures.⁵

Arms of CLERKE : Arg. a chevron betw. 3 tigers' heads erased, Sa. on a chief of the last 3 martlets of the field.

¹ As to this family see Brampton Manor, in Blything Hundred; and for pedigree, Suckling's Hist. of Suff. vol. ii. 184.

² See Manor of Preston, in Babergh Hundred.

³ *Ipswich Journal*, 19th June, 1824.

⁴ 2nd Ser., vol. i. 99; vol. ii. 79.

⁵ Feet of Fines, 11 Edw. II, 17.

LAYHAM.



IN the time of the Confessor there were 2 manors in this place. One was that of Alfnod, held of Harold, and consisted of 3 carucates of land, 4 villeins, 7 bordars, 5 serfs (6 at the time of the Survey), 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, and 11 acres of meadow. The live stock included a rouncy, 15 beasts, 15 hogs, 100 sheep, and 19 goats. The value was 70s., increased to 100s. at the time of the Survey, when the tenant in chief was Hugh de Grentemesnil. The manor was half a league long, and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt $4\frac{1}{2}d.$, the soc belonging to the Abbot of Bury.¹

The second manor had for a Domesday tenant Eudo the steward. It consisted of 4 carucates of land, 15 villeins, 3 bordars, 1 serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 6 belonging to the men (which at the time of the Survey were reduced to half), 12 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 10 hogs, and 1 mill. Also a church with 40 acres, 1 acre of meadow, and 1 ploughteam. The live stock included a rouncy, 20 beasts, 36 hogs, 180 sheep, and 23 goats, the value of the manor being £6. It was held in the time of the Confessor by Aluric Campa, and was 8 quarentenes long and 6 broad, paying in a gelt $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ ²

MANOR OF LEYHAM HALL OR NETHERBURY HALL.

This was the lordship of Hugh le Despenser in the time of King Edw. I. Amongst the Ancient Deeds in the Exchequer and Treasury of the Receipts is a release by John de Merk, of Leyham, to his lord, Sir Hugh le Despenser, of a piece of pasture which he held from Sir Hugh in Leyham, near Deuscelle.³

We find on the Close Rolls in 1321 an order to deliver the manor to Gilbert de Eboraco, whom the King appointed to take into his hands the lands of Hugh le Despenser the younger.⁴ The manor was in 1326 absolutely forfeited and passed to the Crown, and was granted the following year to Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, son of Edw. I. He had been constituted governor of Tunbridge Castle in 1321, and was Sheriff of Rutland 1322 to 1326.

On the breaking out of the insurrection under Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, he was commissioned by the King to pursue the rebellious prince, and to lay siege to the Castle of Pontefract. On the prince being taken prisoner at Boroughbridge, he was one of those who condemned him to death, and occupied a distinguished position both in cabinet and field. He was sent as chief ambassador to France in 1324, which year he was also appointed Lieutenant of Aquitaine. After the accession of his nephew, King Edward III., he was arrested and sentenced to death for having conspired with other nobles to deliver his brother, the deposed Edw. II., out of prison. Whereupon by the management of Queen Isabel and her paramour, Mortimer, he was beheaded at Winchester, 19th March, 1330, after having waited all day on the scaffold before a person could be found to act as executioner. The manor was granted immediately after the execution

¹ Dom. ii. 432.

² Dom. ii. 403b.

³ A. 7163.

⁴ Close Rolls, 15 Edw. II. 26.

of Edmund of Woodstock, to Robert de Ufford for life,¹ but the grant never seems to have taken effect, for in 1331 we find the manor assigned to his widow Margaret Countess Dowager of Kent.² From the Close Rolls in 1337 we find some further light thrown on the subject. There the manor is mentioned as claimed by Queen Isabel as her right, and as having come to the King's hands by the forfeiture of Hugh le Despenser the younger, being afterwards granted in dower to Margaret, his wife, after the Earl's death, and that the King had granted that £31. 10s. 0½d. at which it was extended yearly, should be allowed to the Queen.³

Edmund and John Plantagenet, the sons of the unfortunate Edmund of Woodstock, were successively Earls of Kent, but died, the former in 1333, and the latter 27th Dec. 1352,⁴ without issue, as did also their sister, Margaret, the wife of Amaneus, eldest son of Bernard, Lord de la Brette, leaving Joane, "the Fair Maid of Kent," the only other child of Edmund of Woodstock, surviving. She married Thomas de Holand, Earl of Kent, and he held his first court for the manor 27th Edw. III., and the Court Roll is still in existence in private hands. He and his wife Joan levied a fine of the manor against Sir Thomas de la Sale in 1355.⁵ He died seised of the manor in right of his wife, 28th Dec. 1360,⁶ when it went to his wife, surviving.

The manor then descended in the same course as the Manor of Kersey, in this Hundred, till the time of Sir Edward Grey, 3rd Baron Grey of Powis, who married Lady Anne Brandon, daughter and coheir of Charles, Duke of Suffolk, but died in 1552 without issue.

A third of the manor is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of William, Duke of Suffolk, in 1450,⁷ in that of Richard, Duke of York, father of the King,⁸ and in 1497 in that of Cecily, Duchess of York.⁹

The second daughter and coheir of Edward Charlton, Lord Powis, namely, Joyce, married Sir John de Tiptoft. Sir John was summoned to Parliament as a baron (Lord Tiptoft) from 7th Jan. 1425-6 to 3rd Dec. 1441.

He died 27th Jan. 1442-3, when his interest in the manor, stated in his inquisition p.m. to be one-third, held as of the Duchy of Lancaster,¹⁰ went, on the death of his widow, 22nd Sept. 1446, to his son and heir, John de Tiptoft, 2nd Baron, created Earl of Worcester 16th July, 1449. He was Constable of the Tower in 1461, and Chancellor of Ireland in 1464, Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1467-68. He had been educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and was a man of exceptional learning for his time.

He travelled extensively, and on a visit to Rome is said to have delivered an eloquent address to Pope Pius II., which drew tears from the Pontiff's eyes. His lordship translated into English *Publius Cornelius* and *Caius Flaminius*, and wrote several treatises which are mentioned by Bale. He was a staunch Yorkist, and during the temporary restoration of Hen. VI. was seised, condemned to death, and beheaded on Tower Hill, 18th October, 1470,¹¹ when all his honours and estates were forfeited. He married 1st Cecily, 2nd daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and widow of Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, but had no issue. His 2nd wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Greyndour, by whom he had a son, John, who died in infancy. He espoused 3rdly, Elizabeth, daughter of

¹ Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. III. pt. i. 25;
Originalia, 4 Edw. III. 9.

² R. of Parl. ii. 445.

³ Close Rolls, 11 Edw. III. pt. i. 9.

⁴ I.P.M., 26 Edw. III. 54.

⁵ Feet of Fines, 29 Edw. III. 9.

⁶ I.P.M., 35 Edw. III. 104.

⁷ I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.

⁸ I.P.M., 3 Edw. IV. 14.

⁹ I.P.M., 12 Hen. VII. 154.

¹⁰ I.P.M., 21 Hen. VI. 45.

¹¹ I.P.M., 9-10 Edw. IV. 53.

Thomas Hopton, and widow of Sir Roger Corbet, of Morton Corbet, in Salop, by whom he had an only son, Edward de Tiptoft, who was restored in blood and honours by King Edw. IV. when he regained the Crown, but dying under age and unmarried 12th Aug. 1485, the Earldom of Worcester became extinct, the barony fell into abeyance, and his interest in the manor passed in thirds to his three coheirs, who were his paternal aunts, Philippa Roos, widow of Thomas, Lord Ros, then aged 62, one of the sisters and heirs of John Tiptoft, 1st Earl of Worcester; Joan Ingoldsthorpe, then aged 60, another sister and heir, married to Sir Edmund Ingoldsthorpe; and Edward Dudley, Lord Dudley, then aged 26, son of Sir Edmund (son and heir of John, Lord Dudley), and Joyce, his wife, another sister and heir of the said Earl;¹ and they in 1487 acknowledged that they held of the King in chief a third part of the manor, and one hundred and eighty acres of land and a half, four acres of pasture, &c., rendering one capon, and the third part of one capon, and the third part of one pound of pepper, and by the service of the one-fortieth part of one knight's fee. The third of the manor was stated to be held of the King by one-sixth of a knight's fee, and to be worth 100s.

Joan Ingoldsthorpe died seised of her ninth share in the manor 21st June, 1494, and John Stonor, aged 10, and Elizabeth, wife of Sir Henry Wentworth, late wife of Thomas, Lord de Scroppe, Margaret, wife of Sir John Mortymer, Lucy, wife of Sir Thomas FitzWilliam, and Isabel, wife of William Hodelston, all over 23, were found to be her cousins and heirs, namely, John Stonor, as son of Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of Isabel, Marchioness Montague, daughter and heir of the said Joan, and the said Elizabeth, Margaret, Lucy, and Isabel, as the other daughters and heirs of the said Marchioness.²

It is said that the manor subsequently vested in Sir Robert Peyton, and from him passed to his widow in jointure; but there is a Court Roll still in existence of a court held for this manor, in 1508 by Thomas "Hobartt," and stated to be his first court for the manor.³

In 1532 Sir Edm. Capel, son and heir of Sir William, acknowledged that he held a third.

There is an inquisition p.m. in 1524 of Sir Thomas Lovell, who died 25th May this year, in which the Manor of Leyham is included, and Ursula Husey, wife of William Husey, Margaret Gurney, wife of Anthony Gurney, Elizabeth Ballisby, wife of John Ballisby, are found to be next heirs, namely, daughters of Sir Robert Lovell, brother of the said Sir Thomas Lovell.⁴ A fine of a third part of the manor was levied in 1536 by Robert Wyngfeld against Sir Edward Grey, Lord Powis.⁵

There is also a grant of Leyham Manor for life to Lady Anne of Cleves, in consideration of her marriage with the King in 1540, amongst the State Papers,⁶ and in the Exchequer Records we meet with a fourth part of the manor, "late of the possessions of Jane, Queen of England," the lessee being William Austen.⁷

In 1544 the manor was granted by the Crown to John Clarke, or Clerke,⁸ and particulars for the grant are still preserved in the Record Office.⁹ John

¹ I.P.M., 1 Hen. VII. 21.

² I.P.M., 9 Hen. VII. 1088.

³ Thomas Hobart is stated to have died seised 26th March, 1560.

⁴ I.P.M., 16 Hen. VIII. 35.

⁵ Fine, Hil. 28 Hen. VIII.

⁶ State Papers, 1540, p. 144 (2)

⁷ 35 Hen. VIII. Exch. Records, D.K.R. 25 App. p. 4.

⁸ O. 36 Hen. VIII. 5 Pars. Rot. 4.

⁹ D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 191.

Clarke held courts for the manor (the rolls of which are in existence in private hands), as follows: 29th May, 1 Edw. VI.; 22nd May, 2 Edw. VI.; 11th June, 3 Edw. IV.; 27th May, 4 Edw. VI.; 12th Aug. 4th Edw. VI.; 29th May, 5 Edw. VI.; 7 Edw. VI.; 1 Mary.

John Clarke died 16th March, 1555,¹ without issue, and the manor passed to his nephew and heir, Edward Clarke, then aged 38 years, and in 1568 a claim was made by the Crown on this Edward Clarke for forfeiture of a third part of the manor.² An action, too, will be seen amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth by Robert Wyngfeld against this Edward Clarke touching a third part of the manor.³ In 1568 we meet with a fine levied of a third of the manor by the said Edward Clarke against Robert Wyngfeld.⁴ It would appear therefore that the grant to John Clarke from the Crown in 1555 was not of more than a third share in the manor, but it is certain that the courts of the manor from 1561 to 1585 were held by this Edward Clarke in his own name, and the rolls are still in existence in private hands.

The courts of Edward Clarke were held as follows: First court 4th Aug. 3 and 4 P. & M.; 8th June (*sic*), 3 and 4 P. & M.; 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 14 Eliz.; 8th Oct. 14 Eliz. (no name of lord), 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

The manor passed from Edward Clarke about 1588 to his brother-in-law, Henry Apleton,⁵ for in 1591 we find him lord and holding courts for the manor as follows: 23rd Sept. 33 Eliz.; 9th Nov. 33 Eliz.; 26th Sept. 34 Eliz.; 25th Sept. 1593; 9th Oct. 35 Eliz.; Oct. 3 Eliz.; 1st Oct. 39 Eliz.; 26th Sept. 40 Eliz.; 30th Sept. 42 Eliz.; — Oct. 43 Eliz.

The record of these courts of Henry Apleton is on 22 skins. The court 4th Oct. 2 Jac. I. [1603] is held by Henry Apleton and others. The manor passed the following year to Roger Apleton, who held his first court 29th March, 1605, and also held courts for the manor as follows: 24th April, 4 Jac. I.; 14th Apl. 5 Jac. I.; 10th Oct. 5 Jac. I.; 11th Apl. 1606; 25th Oct. 1608; 18th April, 1610; 21st April, 1612.

The manor then passed to Henry Apleton, who held courts for the manor as follows: 8th Oct. 11 Jac. I.; 6th April, 1614; 19th April, 1615; 12th Nov. 1616; 19th June, 15 Jac. I.; 24th Oct. 15 Jac. I. From this date the rolls are headed "Henry Apleton Knt. and Bart.," and are: 3rd June, 1618; 2nd Dec. 16 Jac. I.; 17th July, 18 Jac. I.; 6th Oct. 18 Jac. I.; 8th Aug. 19 Jac. I. [1621].

The manor must then have been sold to John Hodges, for the next court on the 6th Aug. 1622, is held by him, as are also courts 28th Aug. 1622; 20th Nov. 1623; and 28th Sept. 1624. He also held courts 29th Apl. 1634; 20th Oct. 1636; 11th Oct. 1638; and 25th Apl. 1639 (though no names are fixed to the rolls for the last two courts. From John Hodges the manor passed to the D'Oyly family, and it is possible the last two courts referred to were held by a member of this family. Courts for the manor were held 29th May, 1640; 4th May, 1641; 20th Oct. 1642; 19th Oct. 1643; 17th Oct. 1644; 12th Apl. 1645; 8th Oct. 1646; 22nd April, 1647; 21st Oct. 1647; 24th May, 1649; 4th Oct. 1649; and 19th Oct. 1650.

In 1764 the manor was vested in Peregrine D'Oyly, and in 1814 Charles D'Oyly was lord. Later it passed to A. C. Reeve, and then to Henry Offord, of Hadleigh.

¹ I.P.M., 3 and 4 Phil. and M. 92.

² Memoranda Rolls, 10 Eliz., Pas. Rec. Rot. 66.

³ C.P. ser. ii, B. cxvii. 10.

⁴ Fine, Hil. 10 Eliz.

⁵ See Manor of Kettlebaston, in this Hundred.

In 1855 the manor was vested with that of Overbury in the Rev. Richard Daniel, of Combs, and in 1885 in J. Musgrove Musgrove.

Court rolls of "Netherbury Hall," 25 to 26 Hen. VIII., will be found in the Public Record Office.¹

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth, we find two actions touching copyholds of this manor, therein called "Netherbury Hall Manor." One was by John Warde and Alice his wife against Ralph Warde, and the other action was by Thomas Wyngge and Rose his wife against Edward Clarke.²

Court rolls of the Manor of Netherbury, which do not specify the name of the lord, are in existence and in private hands, as follows: On 113 skins, 2 Edw. I. to 1 Edw. IV.; 11 Edw. III., 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 (? 41), 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49 Edw. III. 2 to 22 Rich. II.; Hen. V.; Hen. VI.; 3, 5, 6, 8, and 10 Edw. IV.

The rolls of courts held in the 17th century were 22nd March, 1748, handed over by Griggly to Peregrine D'Oyly, having been left in his hands by his father, Peregrine D'Oyly, of Chattris, on payment of £23. 4s. 6d., certain costs in an action.

MANOR OF OVERBURY HALL.

This lordship was held by the Leyham family, who resided here, and had considerable estates both in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Sir Peter de Leyham, who lived in King John's time was a benefactor to Langley Abbey, in Norfolk, and paid his portion in certain fees towards the aid for the marriage of the daughter of King Hen. III. From the Testa de Nevill we learn that a Matthew de Leyham held a knight's fee here of the Honor of "Angria,"³ and another entry states three knights' fees.⁴

Rober de Leyham succeeded his father Peter, and was followed by Reginald, his (Robert's) son and heir, who died in 1244, leaving John de Leyham, his son and heir, a minor. This John was found to hold Overbury Hall, in Leyham, of the Earl Marshal, at one knight's fee,⁵ and he had free warren here,⁶ as had also Joan de Leyham, with assize of bread and beer.⁷ John de Leyham died seised in 1289,⁸ leaving the manor to his son John, then two years of age, who died in 1298,⁹ without issue, and Sir Richard de Brampton was found to be his cousin and heir, who in 1305 settled the same upon Thomas, his son and heir. Thomas de Brampton sold the manor to Robert de Reydon, of Reydon, who had a grant of free warren in this manor in 1310.¹⁰

Robert de Reydon in 1314 had licence to settle the manor on John de Reydon and his wife, Hawise,¹¹ and a fine was levied of the manor between Roger de Reydon and Ralph de Reydon against Robert de Reydon this year, in connection with the same.¹² Robert de Reydon died in 1322.¹³ Alicia,

¹ Portfolio, 203, 98.

² C.P. ser. ii. B. cxcv. 90; *Ib.* ser. iii. B. clxxxv. 26.

³ T. de N. 292.

⁴ *Ib.* 286.

⁵ H.R. ii. 151.

⁶ H.R. ii. 153.

⁷ *Ib.* 199.

⁸ Extent, I.P.M., 18 Edw. I. 31.

⁹ Extent, I.P.M., 27 Edw. I. 29.

¹⁰ Chart. Rolls, 4 Edw. II. 18. A Robert de Reydon had had a grant of free warren here as early as 1258. Chart. Rolls, 42 Hen. III. 1.

¹¹ I.Q.D., 7 Edw. II., File 100, 6.

¹² Feet of Fines, 8 Edw. II. 13.

¹³ I.P.M., 16 Edw. II. 63. See Raydon Hall Manor and Wherstead Manor, in Samford Hundred.

daughter of Sir John de Reydon, married 1st Sir Andrew de Bures,¹ and he had a grant of free warren here in 1335.²

Amongst the Ancient Deeds in the Court of Chancery preserved in the Public Record Office is a grant in 1336 by Sir Andrew de Bures and Alicia his wife to William le Schepherd, of Leyham, and Sarah his wife, and the heirs of the body of the said William, of a piece of land called "le Greneslond," in Leyham, by the way leading from Leyham Church towards "le Mochelewood." The deed is dated at Aketon (Acton), the Sunday after St. Martin the Bishop, 11 Edw. III.³

Amongst the Deeds in 1346 is a grant and demise in fee farm by Sir Andrew de Bures to William Shepherds, Alan Donne, of Shelleye, and Cristina, his wife, and the heirs of the bodies of the said Alan and Cristina, of lands, which the grantor purchased of Sir John de la Dale in Leyham. The deed is dated at Aketon, 10th March, 21 Edw. III.⁴ A third deed is a grant by Emma, relict of John Prichet, of Hadleigh, to Sir Andrew de Bures and Alice his wife, of all her goods and chattels in all the lands which they had of her gift in Leyham. This deed is dated the Monday after St. John ante portam Latinam 23 Edw. III.⁵

Sir Andrew de Bures was still living in 1357, for this year⁶ he held a court for this manor, the roll of which is still extant in private hands. He died however, 3 years later, in 1360,⁷ and Alicia, his widow, married 2ndly Sir John, son and heir of Sir John de Sutton, and in 1362 we find amongst the Ancient Deeds in Chancery a grant by Sir John de Sutton the younger and Alice his wife to Thomas Pertrych, of Hadleigh, Juliana his wife, and John, their son, for their lives, of a messuage, 3 crofts, and pasture in the town of Leyham, adjoining land of Sir Edward, Prince of Wales, in Leyham;⁸ and in 1362 Sir John de Sutton and Alicia his wife conveyed Overbury Hall Manor to Sir Richard de Sutton, his brother, and others. The fine by which the transfer was effected is levied by Sir Richard de Sutton, John de Cavendissh, Roger de Wolferton, Walter Berdefeld, parson of Parva Elyngham Church, and Hugh Skeryere, parson of Reydon Church, against John, son of Sir John de Sutton and Alicia his wife.⁹

Sir Richard de Sutton left an only daughter and heir, Joan, who married 1st Sir Robert, son and heir of Sir Andrew de Bures, of Acton, and afterwards Sir Richard de Waldegrave.

From the death of Sir Robert de Bures in 1361 to the death of James Butler, Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, in 1457, without issue, the devolution of the manor is identical with that of Acton, in Babergh Hundred. This manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Alice, wife of Guy Bryan, who died in 1435;¹⁰ of Humphrey, son and heir of John, Earl of Arundell, who died in 1438;¹¹ of Annie, wife of James Butler, Earl of Wiltshire,¹² who died in 1457; and of the Earl himself, beheaded in 1461.¹³

In 1462 we find a grant of this manor on the Patent Rolls to Sir John Howard, afterwards Duke of Suffolk, and the heir male of his body,

¹ See Manor of Acton, in Babergh Hundred, and Gaynes Manor, Wickhambrook, in Risbridge Hundred.

² Chart. Rolls, 9 Edw. III. 37.

³ C. 774.

⁴ C. 584.

⁵ C. 2293.

⁶ 31 Edw. III.

⁷ I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 60.

⁸ 36 Edw. III. C. 2205.

⁹ Feet of Fines, 37 Edw. III. 21.

¹⁰ I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 34.

¹¹ Extent, I.P.M., 16 Hen. VI. 50.

¹² I.P.M., 35 Hen. VI. 16.

¹³ I.P.M., 1 Edw. IV. 29.

provided he answers at the Exchequer for any surplus above £110 yearly,¹ and three years later an absolute grant in fee.²

Nothing, however, seems to have come of these grants, for in 1466 we find the manor granted to Sir William Bouchier, son and heir of Henry, Earl of Essex, Anne his wife, and the heirs of their bodies. The grant is on the Patent Rolls, and includes not only this manor, but the Manor of Bures, with Netherhall and Overhall, and a tenement called Ropers in Seynt Mary-bures, with knights' fees, "late of James, late Earl of Wilts, and in the King's hands."

The grantee is to hold by services of as many knights' fees and other rents and services as the estates were held by before 1 Edw. IV. without fine or fee beyond 20s. 4d.³

The manor was shortly afterwards acquired by Thomas Hobart, son of William Hobart, of Leyham, and Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Philip Tilney, of Shelley, and of Frances Framlingham, of Crow's Hall, Debenham. Thomas, the purchaser, was nephew of Sir James Hobart, of Hales Hall, in Norfolk, the Attorney-General in 1487. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Forthe, of Hadleigh, and died 27th Aug. 1515, leaving two daughters, Alicia and Dorothy.⁴

Alicia died without issue, and Dorothy married Thomas Bendish, of Toppesfield Hall, Hadleigh, and had a daughter, Elizabeth. To this daughter Elizabeth, Thomas Hobart devised the manor.

Elizabeth Bendish married Thomas D'Oyly, and died 2nd Aug. 1553,⁵ when the manor passed to their son and heir, Henry D'Oyly.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action touching the manor between this Henry D'Oyly and John Grene and Joan his wife.⁶ By a deed dated 20th March, 20 Eliz. [1577], which is still in existence and in private hands, Henry D'Oyly settled the manor, then described as of the yearly value of £14, consisting of 4 messuages, 2 mills, 267 acres of pasture, arable, and meadow, to the use of himself in tail male, remainder to the use of Edward D'Oyly in tail male, remainder to John D'Oyly in tail male, remainder to the use of Thomas D'Oyly the younger, in tail male, remainder to Francis D'Oyly in tail male, remainder to Charles D'Oyly, "cousin" in tail male, remainder to the next heirs of the said Henry D'Oyly for ever. On Henry D'Oyly's death without issue before 1588, the manor passed to his brother, Edward D'Oyly, and a fine was levied in 1589 by John Stanghowe and others against the said Edward D'Oyly.⁷ Edward D'Oyly married Audrey, 2nd daughter and coheir of John Stanhope, of Amringhall, co. Norfolk, and died about 1624, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas D'Oyly. He married Mary, only daughter of Sir Andrew Pascall, Knt., of Springfield Hall, co. Essex, and died 20th Aug. 1636, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Peregrine D'Oyly, who died 10th Jan. 1667.

Another Peregrine D'Oyly was lord in 1725, and lived at Chattris, in the Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. He was lord both of Overbury and Netherbury Manors, and for the main manor held courts 28th Aug. 1728; 1st Sept. 1729; 31st Dec. 1729; 19th Jan. 1730; 9th Nov. 1731; 25th Feb. 1731.

¹ Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. IV. pt. i. 3.

² Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 29.

³ Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. IV. pt. i. 3.

⁴ I.P.M., 7 Hen. VIII. 46.

⁵ I.P.M., 2 and 3 P. and M. 72.

⁶ C.P. ser. ii. B. lvii.

⁷ Fine, Hil. 31 Eliz.

Courts were held by John Webb in right of his wife Elizabeth, 20th Oct. 1735, and 5th Oct. 1737. In 1764 the manor was vested in another Peregrine D'Oyly, in 1804 in another Peregrine D'Oyly, and in 1814 in Charles D'Oyly. In 1829 it was vested in H. C. Reeve, in 1855 in the Rev. Richard Daniel, of Combs, in 1885 in J. Musgrove Musgrove of Raworth, Leyham. Court Rolls of the Manor of Overbury, which do not specify the name of the lord, are in existence and in private hands as follows : 3 Hen. VII. ; 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 Hen. VII. ; 26th Jan. 2 to 5 Edw. VI. (last on three skins). Overbury Hall is an ancient half-timbered house restored and modernised in 1871, and now the property and seat of James Fairlie Thomas Dipnall, J.P.

LINDSEY.



AMONG the lands of the Abbot of St. Edmunds were $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land, 16 bordars, and 2 serfs. They always ploughed with 5 teams, and in the time of the Confessor could give or sell their land, but always the abbot had the soc, commendation, and all customs. The value was formerly 20s., increased to 30s. at the time of the Survey. "It" was 6 quarentenes long and 5 broad, paying in a gelt 6*d.* whoever was the tenant. There was also a church with 10 acres. In the time of the Confessor the abbot held 20 freemen here.¹

A small holding here was 1 carucate of land, 6 bordars, 2 ploughteams, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 20s., belonging to Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, and formerly held by 6 freemen.²

MANOR OF LILLESEY OR LINDSEY OR LINDSEY HALL.

The lordship of the parish seems originally to have belonged to the Cokefield family.³ This family terminated in Nesta de Cokefield, whose heirs were Barth. de Creke, Ralph de Berners, and William de Bellomonte or Beaumont; and in 1259 Bartholomew de Creke, the eldest coheir of this lady, levied a fine of one-third part of the manor and advowson.

Ralph Berners, the second coheir of Nesta, and Ralph, his son, held another third part in 1290, and in 1297 it is stated that John de Bellomonte was seised of two third parts of this manor, the share of Ralph Berners having been added to his own by purchase.⁴ This hardly seems consistent with the entry on the Originalia Rolls afterwards cited.

The manor became vested in William de Montchensy⁵ on his marrying Beatrix, daughter of William de Bello Campo, or Beauchamp, and widow of Thomas Fitz-Oates. From his death in 1302 to the marriage of Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas de Montchensy to Sir Richard Waldegrave, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Edwardstone, in Babergh Hundred. We learn from the Originalia Rolls that the King in 1291 committed to Robert Tibitot this manor, then in the King's hand, by reason of the trespass of William de "Monte Canise," of Edwardstone, to hold while in the hands of the King, rendering £8. 15*s.* 1*d.* per annum.⁶ The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of this William de Montchensy,⁷ and in that of William, his son, who died about 1319.⁸

Sir Richard Waldegrave died in 1434,⁹ and from this time to the time of Sir William Waldegrave, who died in 1613, the devolution of the manor is identical with that of Smallbridge, in Bures, in Babergh Hundred. The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Sir William Waldegrave, who died 30th Jan. 1527,¹⁰ of Sir George Waldegrave, who died 8th July, 1528,¹¹ and of Sir William Waldegrave, who died 7th Nov. 1554.¹²

Sir William Waldegrave seems to have parted with the manor in his lifetime, for in 1609 we find it vested in Edward Chaplin, jun., and in 1632

¹ Dom. ii. 369.

² Dom. ii. 397*b.*

³ See Priory Manor, Kersey, Cosford.

⁴ Abbr. of Pl., 25 Edw. I. Hil. 29.

⁵ On the Patent Rolls in 1281 is notice of an action by Hamo Peche against this William de Montchensy of Edwardstone and others, touching a tenement in Lindsey. Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. I. 18.

⁶ O. 19 Edw. I.; 13 Pat. Rolls, 19 Edw. I. 14.

⁷ I.P.M., 30 Edw. I. 38.

⁸ I.P.M., 15 Edw. II. 36.

⁹ I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 27.

¹⁰ I.P.M., 19 Hen. VIII. 44.

¹¹ I.P.M., 20 Hen. VIII. 18.

¹² I.P.M., 1 and 2 P. and M. 92.

we meet with notice of an ousterlemain of the manor in favour of Edmund "Chaplayne," son of Edmund (? Edward).¹

In 1626 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Edmund "Chaplayne late of Edward his father."²

In 1805 it was vested in the Rev. John Gee Smyth, somewhat later in the Rev. W. T. Spurdens, in 1847 in James Cuddon, of Norwich, in 1855 in the Rev. Rich. Daniel, of Combs, in 1885 in the Rev. Thomas Jones, and the manor was stated to have been vested in Richard Henry Wood, of Belmont, Sidmouth, in 1906, and if so would now be in the trustees of his will; but in view of the manor having been in 1885 vested in the Rev. Thomas Jones, and what we have stated in the account of the Manor of Sampson's Hall, in Kersey, the statement is at least open to question.

MANOR OF BEAUMONDS HALL OR BEAUMONTS.

This was the lordship of Godfrey de Bellomonte in the time of Edw. I., and he had a grant of free warren here in 1292.³ He does not, however, seem to have held more than a third of the manor. The manor is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Cecilia de Ferrariis, sometime wife of Godfrey de Bellomonte in 1293.⁴

The manor was given about 1474 to the College of Denston by Sir John Howard and John Broughton jun., and there it remained until the Dissolution, when it vested in the Crown. A manor of this name is comprised in the inquisition p.m. of John Broughton, who died 24th Jan. 1517, leaving John, his son and heir.⁵

In 1548 Simon Sampson seems to have held a third part, but this year the manor was granted to Thomas Smith and John Smith. Thomas purchased the share of John. Amongst the Proceedings in Chancery is an action by Thomas Smith against Margaret Smith for an account of the rents of a moiety of this manor.⁶ Thomas Smith in 1564 had licence to alien to Thomas Laurence, who in 1567 had licence to alien to Anthony Cage, but possibly the last two licences affected a moiety only, for we find that the manor passed to Anthony Cage in moieties, one under a fine levied by him in 1567 against Thomas Laurence, and others,⁷ the other under a fine levied by him against Thomas Smith and others the following year.⁸ This latter year Anthony Cage had a claim made upon him by the Crown for the forfeiture of a moiety of the manor.⁹

In 1591 John Sampson son of Robert, is said to have had livery, and we do meet with a fine of "Lillesley Manor" levied in 1594 by Thomas Fastolfe against one John Sampson,¹⁰ but in 1609 we find the manor in William Cage.

In 1836-7 the manor was vested in Timothy Richard Holmes, John Jackson, and James Sparke, solicitors, of Bury St. Edmunds, by purchase from the representatives of the Hanmer family. In 1885 the manor was vested in James Sparke, of Bury St. Edmunds, alone, and it now belongs to Mr. George Frederick Beaumont, of The Lawn, Coggeshall, Essex.

¹ Chancery D.K.R. 48 App. p. 467.

² 2 Chas. I. pt. i. 58.

³ Chart. Rolls, 20 Edw. I. 33.

⁴ I.P.M., 21 Edw. I. 49.

⁵ I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 148.

⁶ C.P. iii. 21.

⁷ Fine, Mich. 9 Eliz.

⁸ Fine, Trin. 10 Eliz.

⁹ Memoranda Rolls, 10 Eliz. Pas. Rec. Rot. 45; 11 Eliz. Hil. Rec. Rot. 38.

¹⁰ Fine, Mich. 36-37 Eliz.

MANOR OF NAUGHTON.



HIS place is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey. The author of "Magna Britannica" makes this lordship to have been anciently vested in Thomas de Okefield, but no doubt this is a mistake for Thomas de Cokefield, who certainly held in 1316. It was for nearly two hundred years the inheritance of the Chamberlayne family. Ralph Chamberlayne was seised of it in 1383, and from him it passed to his son and heir, Sir Roger Chamberlayne, who was sheriff in 1441, and from this time to the time of Sir Ralph Chamberlayne in 1562 the manor passed in the same course as that of Gedding, in Thedwestry Hundred. This year Sir Ralph Chamberlain is said to have sold to Edmund Jermyn. Davy, however, states that — Chamberlayne sold the manor to — Waller, not very lucid information. It would appear that Ralph Chamberlayne, nephew and heir of Sir Ralph Chamberlayne, had licence in 1561 to alien to Robert Thorp, and he in 1562 to alien to Edmund Jermyn. However this devolution may be, the manor ultimately vested in Waller, for he conveyed it in 1609 to Thomas Kemp, who in 1614 conveyed it to Josias Fannther, who had married Elizabeth, daughter of the said Thomas Kemp.

In 1762 the manor was vested in William Dawtrey or D'Autreys. In 1822 it was vested in Alexander Adair, from which time the manor has devolved in the same course as the manor of Cratfield le Ros, in Blything Hundred, and is now vested in Captain Sir Frederick Edward Shafto Adair, 4th Bart., of Flixton Hall.

A rental of parcel of this manor in the Exchequer is referred to in the first Report on the Public Records in 1800, p. 181.

NEDGING.



HERE was no manor in this place in Saxon times. The only holding mentioned in the Survey was that of the Abbot of Ely, also his in the time of the Confessor. It consisted of 3 carucates of land, 8 villeins, 6 bordars, 3 serfs, 3 plough-teams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men (reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey), 8 acres of meadow, wood to support 6 hogs, and 1 mill. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies, 14 beasts, 100 sheep, and 20 hogs, also a church with 7 acres, and 2 socmen with 14 acres and 1 ploughteam, which at the time of the Survey had come down to 2 oxen. At this time also some of the details were altered, for though the bordar tenants had increased to 9, the villeins were reduced to 6, and the serfs had come down to 1. The value was formerly £4, but at the time of the Survey was double. This holding was a league long and 3 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 2½d.¹

MANOR OF NEDGING.

This lordship, with the advowson, was held by the Abbot of Ely in the time of the Confessor and the Conqueror. It was in 1210 held of the Bishop of Ely by Robert de Insula, who had here one knight's fee,² and in 1264 he

¹ Dom. ii. 385.

² 1210-12, Red Book of the Exchequer, 140d.

had a grant of free warren here.¹ Robert was succeeded by another Robert de Insula (who in the Hundred Rolls was stated to have held two fees here of the Bishop of Ely and he of the King)², and this 2nd Robert de Insula was succeeded by Sir Warin de Insula, who died in 1298,³ though Davy inserts a lord between the last two, viz., William de Ludam. The lordship does not seem, however, to have left the Insula family, for we find that though the author of the "Magna Britannica" makes Hervey de Staunton to be lord in 1281 and Davy mentions him as lord in 1302, yet in 1323 Sir Robert de Insula, who was the son of Sir Warin, presented to the living, and in 1340 a Robert, son of Robert de Insula, and Thomas, his brother, levied a fine of the manor against Sir Robert de Insula.⁴ The error of the author of the "Magna Britannica" and Davy is explained by an entry on the Close Rolls in 1310. Hervey de Staunton was merely a lessee. The entry referred to is of the enrolment of a deed of Hervey de Staunton, who held two parts of the Manor of Nedging, "the inheritance of Robert, son and heir of Sir Warin de Insula for life," by demise from Sir Warin, and by grant of the said Robert granting an annuity of £100 a year to the said Robert.⁵ The grant by Robert de Insula to Hervey de Staunton is also on the Close Rolls.⁶ There is besides on the same Rolls the enrolment of a deed by the above Robert granting an extension of the term to Hervey,⁷ who held one-third of the manor by demise from Sir Robert Fitz Wautier and Lady Alice his wife, mother of the said Robert de Insula as of her dower;⁸ so that Sir Warin's widow had evidently remarried Sir Robert Fitz Wautier, and in 1349 John de Insula, his son, presented to the living. The last John de Insula died in 1376. A presentation of the living was made in his lifetime—in 1362—by Sir Robert de Lysle, son of John.

The next parties presenting were :—

- 1374 Simon de Salle.
- 1399 Sir Richard Waldegrave and others.
- 1403 John Preston and others.
- 1411 Richard Norton and others.

The manor seems to have been vested in Henry, Lord Scrope of Masham, who was attainted and beheaded in 1415, and was granted by the Crown to Sir John Phelip and Alice his wife, and the heirs male of their bodies. Sir John Phelip died without issue this same year,⁹ and his widow Alice remarried William de la Pole, Marquis of Suffolk, when they had a grant or confirmation of the manor. He died in 1450,¹⁰ and the manor continued with his widow Alice until her death in 1475 (in fact there was an express grant from the King of it and Kettlebaston Manor in 1467 to her),¹¹ when it passed to her son and heir, John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and in 1492 passed to his son and heir, Edmund de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, who was attainted, and the manor forfeited to the Crown.¹² A grant of the

¹ Chart. Rolls, 48 Hen. III. 2.

² H.R. ii. 151.

³ Extent I.P.M., 26 Edw. I. 29.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 14 Edw. III. 7.

⁵ Close Rolls, 4 Edw. II. 26d.

⁶ *Ib.* 25.

⁷ There is an order for the retention of the manor by Hervey de Staunton, clerk, on grant of other land in 1326. I.Q.D. 20 Edw. II., File 190, 7.

⁸ *Ib.* 25.

⁹ I.P.M., 3 Hen. V. 42.

¹⁰ I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.

¹¹ Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. IV. pt. iii. 6.

¹² See as to manor, Rolls of Parl. v. 470, 24b.; vi. 474b.

manor was made in 1509 to Edward Nevill to hold during the pleasure of the Sovereign.¹

The manor is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, in 1513, and is there said to have been held of the King by fealty, and of the value of £9 per annum.² In 1514 it was assigned to Margaret de la Pole, the widow of Edmund, for life.³

Amongst the State Papers is the notice of a commission touching this grant, it being alleged that the manor had not been forfeited on the attainder of the Earl.⁴

Margaret de la Pole died two years later, when the manor reverted to the Crown. It was granted later to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who in 1538 exchanged it by deed with the Crown for other property.⁵ In 1554 the manor was granted to Sir Clement Higham, of Barrow, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the time of Queen Mary,⁶ in recognition of his services in supporting her right to the throne. In his will, dated 10th Nov. 1570, he refers to the manor thus: "And as for my mannor of Nedging that shall wholly remayne according as y^e was given vnto me by the letters pattente thereof y^e doth and may^e playnely appere." He died 9th May, 1570-1, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Heigham. By the inquisition taken on the death of Sir Clement it was found that he died seised of the Manor of Neddyng and lands, &c., in Chelsworth, Bildeston, and Whatfield, holden of the Crown in capite by the 40th part of a knight's fee. The manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Heigham.

In 1613 we learn from the Exchequer Special Commissions that the manor was supposed to be escheat on account of defective title.⁷

On Sir John Heigham's death 2nd May, 1626, the manor vested in his son and heir, Sir Clement Heigham, who died 26th May, 1634. A little later we find the manor vested in Jaspar Despotin, M.D., an Italian physican, of Bury, who died seised in 1650, having devised it to his widow and Catherine Despotin, his daughter and coheir. Despotin had settled at Bury about the year 1611, having been introduced into practice there by his friend, Bishop Bedell, whom he accompanied to England on his return from the chaplaincy of the embassy at Venice. He was probably a convert made by the distinguished prelate, for it is stated in the life of Bedell that, "being disgusted with the corruptions of Romish worship, he came over to breathe a freer air." Of his professional skill, or rather, "unskillful and unfortunate advice," see Autobiography of Sir Symonds D'Ewes.⁸

By his will, which is dated 13th Dec. 1648, he leaves rings of gold, amongst others, to the surviving feoffees of his Manor of Nedging and their wives, John Brand, of Edwardston and his wife, and John Bruninge, of Semer, clerk, and his wife. He also gives a legacy of £5 to Mr. William "Bedle," of Rattlesden, clerk, who was the eldest son of the testator's old friend, the celebrated Bishop of Kilmore. As to the Manor of Nedging, he says: "And whereas the said John Brand and John Bruninge, by virtue of a feoffment made to them and others since deceased, are lawfully seized to them and their heirs in fee simple, of and in all that the Manor

¹ Originalia, 1 Hen. VIII. 35.

² I.P.M., 5 Hen. VIII. 1.

³ S.P. 5 Hen. VIII. 4205.

⁴ S.P. 5 Hen. VIII. 4254.

⁵ S.P. 30 Hen. VIII. ii. 1182 (18a).

⁶ See Manor of Barrow in Thingoe Hundred. Originalia, 1 and 2 P. and M. 5 Pars. Rot. 83; Letters Patent P. and M.; M. 1 Eliz. Pas. Rec. Rot. 25.

⁷ 38 D.K.R. App. p. 94.

⁸ ii. 123, 143.

of Nedging, and the advousion, donation, and free disposition of the church and rectory of Nedging aforesaid, and diverse mesuages, lands, tenem^{ts}, and hereditaments in Nedging aforesaid in trust, neūthelesse in confidence, and to such intents and purposes as by the deed of feoffment thereof made are expressed and declared, or should at any time after, by any wryting by me signed and sealed in the p̄sence of foure credible wittnesses, or by my last will and testam^t in writeinge be expressed or declared. Now I doe hereby, in pursuance of my sayd power, and for further declaracōn of the said trust, will, devise, and appoint, and doe desire the said John Brand and John Bruninge, my sayd feoffees, upon reasonable request on that behalfe to be made soe soone after my death as conveniently maybe, to convey and assure unto Susan Despotin my wellbeloved wife, and to Catherine Despotin and Anne Despotin my onely daughters, and heire apparent, and theire heires, all that the said manor of Nedging, advousion, and all other the said messuages, lands tenem^{ts} and hereditaments in Nedging aforesaid, with all and singuler their appurtenances, to the uses, intents, and purposes, and under the provisoes, condixions, and limitacōns in and by this my p̄sent last will and testament hereafter limited, declared, devised, or appointed ; that is to say, for and touching the demesnes of the said manno^r of Nedginge, and all other the sayd mesuages, lands, tenem^{ts} and hereditaments in Nedging aforesaid, with thapptnce, to the use of my sayd wellbeloved wife, for and dureing the term of her n̄rall life. And from and after her decease, then for and touching all that the manno^r house, or mancōn house, or capitall mesuage in Nedging aforesayd, now or late in the occupaōn of Stephen Chaplayn or his assignes, and all other the mesuages, lands, tenem^{ts}, and hereditaments in Nedging aforesaid, now or late alsoe in the occupaōn of the said Stephen Chaplayn or his assignes, with the appt^{nce}, to the use of the said Catherine Despotin, my daughter, and her heires for ev̄ ; to the intent and purpose neūthelesse that it shall and maybe lawfull to and for the sayd Anne Despotin, my daughter, and her heires, to have, take and receive out of the same one annuity or yearly rent of thirtie pounds per annū of lawfull money of England, payable at the two usuall feasts of S^t. Michaell th'archangell and Th'annunciacōn of the blessed Virgine Mary, by even and equall porcōns ; the first payment thereof to beginne at such of the s^d feasts as shall next and imediately happen after the decease of my said wife, with power to distreine for the same in case it shall happen to be behind and unpaid by the space of eight and twentie dayes next after any of the s^d feasts ; with provisoe neūthelesse and condicōn in the sayd conveyance to be conteyned, that in case the said Katherine Despotin, her heires or assignes, shall at any of the said feasts, or within one moneth after any of the said feasts, accompting eight and twentie dayes to the moneth, pay or cause to be paid to the sayd Anne Despotin, her heires or assignes, the full sūme of five hundred pounds of lawfull money of England, at or in the then mancōn house or place of habitacōn of the said Anne Despotin, that then and from thenceforth the sayd annuity or yearly rent of thirty pounds per aⁿum shall cease and be determined. And for and concninge that mesuage or tenem^t in Nedging aforesayd, called or knowne by the name of Smythlands, and all other mesuages, lands, tenem^{ts}, and hereditaments in Nedging aforesayd, now or late in the occupaōn of Robert Rose or his assignes, from and after the decease of the sayd Susan Despotin, my wife, to the use of the sayd Anne Despotin my daughter, and her heires forev̄. And for and concninge the royallties, services, quitt-rents, courts, and perquisitts of the said manno^r of Nedginge, and the advousion of the church

of Nedginge, to the use of the sayd Catherine Despotin my daughter, her heires, and assignes forev, as shalbe reasonably devised or advised and required; and untill such conveyance and assurance shall be made by my sayd feoffees as aforesayd, I doe hereby devise limitt and appoint the said manno^r of Nedginge, and advouson, and all other the said mesuages, lands, tenem^{ts}, hereditam^{ts}, and pmisses in Nedginge aforesayd, to my sayd wife and daughters respectively, for such estate and estates, and to such use and uses, and to the intents and purposes, and under the provisoe and condicon hereby before limited and declared; and that the sayd John Brand and John Bruninge shall from and after my decease stand and be seised thereof in trust, for the use of my said wife, and daughters respectively for such estate and estates, and to such intents and purposes, and under such provisoe and condicon as aforesayd."¹

The will was proved 22nd July, 1650.²

We lose sight of the manor here, but find the following persons presented to the living :—

1672 John Poley, of Boxstead.

1726 and 1729 Richard Philips.

1763 Samuel Bolton, of Codderham, merchant.

In 1812 Elizabeth Colman, wife of the Rev. John Edge, clerk, was lady of the manor.

1822 Rev. William Edge. This last certainly was lord of the manor in 1844. From him it passed to the Rev. Charles Fane Edge, and in 1885 was vested in his executors.

The manor is now vested in the trustees or devisee of the late Richard Henry Wood, of Belmont, Sidmouth, Devon.

¹ Tymms's "Wills of Bury," p. 202.

² Bury Lib. Ashton pars. ii., p. 339.

MANOR OF SEMER.



HERE was one manor in this place, inconsistently stated in the Survey to be "always valued at 10s." It was held in the time of the Confessor and also at the time of the Survey by the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and consisted of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, 11 acres of meadow, 6 villeins, 13 bordars, 1 serf, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, 1 mill, 16 beasts, 24 hogs, and 97 sheep. In Saxon times it was valued at £5, and increased to £6 at the time of the Survey. Also a church with 30 acres of land. The lordship was appropriated to the use of the celerer of the abbey.

In the time of Rich. I. Sampson, Abbot of St. Edmunds, settled the manor on Adam, son of Robert de Cockfield, for life, but it seems to have been transmitted by Robert to his daughter and heir, Nesta de Cockfield, married to Matthew de Leyham. She died without issue, leaving her aunts, one married to Barth. de Creke, another, Beatrice, married to Ralph de Berners, and another, Alice, married to William de Bellomonte or Beaumont, her heirs.

In 1285 Godfrey de Bellomonte, John de Crek, and Ralph Berners, representing the three aunts of Nesta de Cockfield, brought a writ of right against the Abbot of St. Edmunds for this and other manors, on which a duel was fought and the abbot's champion worsted.

In 1290 the Abbot of St. Edmunds held 2 parts, a fine being levied this year between Brother John, abbot of the church of St. Edmunds, and Ralph de Berners.¹ On the Patent Rolls for 1290 will be found the licence for the abbey of St. Edmunds to retain in mortmain 2 parts of both this manor and the Manor of Groton, which two parts are identified thus: "which Ralph de Berners and John de Creyk deraigned against the said abbey by wager of battle, and afterwards released in perpetuity."²

Godfrey de Bellomonte³ had a grant of free warren here in 1292,⁴ and died seised of the remaining third of the manor without issue in 1293, when Cecilia de Ferrariis, his widow, is returned as entitled to a moiety—not necessarily a half, as some assert.⁵

The abbey ultimately obtained the remaining third, which on Godfrey de Bellomonte's death without issue had, subject to the interest of his widow, passed to his brother and heir, Sir John de Bellomonte. The evidence is found on the Patent Rolls for 1297, where there is a licence for the abbey to retain in mortmain a third part of both this and Groton Manors, which Godfrey de Bello Monte late deraigned by wager of duel against the Abbot of Bury, and which John de Bello Monte, brother and heir of the said Godfrey, afterwards granted to the abbey and their successors by charter.⁶

Alice, the widow of Sir John, however, sued the Abbot of St. Edmunds for a moiety of a third of this manor as dower.

In 1329 the manor or a part seems to have been vested in Henry de Percy, styled "King's kinsman," for on the Patent Rolls for this year we find a licence for him to grant in frankalmoin a messuage and land in Semer, said to be parcel of the Manor of Semer, held of the King in chief

¹ Feet of Fines, 18 Edw. I. 11.

² Pat. Rolls, 19 Edw. I. 22.

³ See Bowfield Manor, Trimley St. Mary, Colneis Hundred.

⁴ Chart. Rolls, 20 Edw. I. 33.

⁵ Extent, I.P.M., 21 Edw. I. 49.

⁶ Pat. Rolls, 25 Edw. I. pt. i. 19.

by service of a thirteenth of a knight's fee, to two chaplains to celebrate in the church of St. Mary for the souls of Eleanor, his mother, and his ancestors.¹

The manor finally rested with the abbey, and it retained the same until the dissolution of the religious houses, when the manor passed to the Crown, and was in 1542 granted to Sir Clement Heigham, of Barrow,² Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Queen Mary's reign. John Morines, who was in the service of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, was resident at Semer Hall in the time of Hen. VIII., and his daughter married Sir Clement Heigham; possibly this inclined Sir Clement to look favourably on Semer Manor.

Particulars of the manor for the grant to Sir Clement Heigham will be found in the Public Record Office.³ By his will, dated 10th Nov. 1570, he gives this manor to his eldest son, John, in the following terms: "Item, I give and bequeathe vnto John Heigham, my eldest sonne, my mannor of Seud (Semer) with thadvowson of the Church there, with all and singuler thappent'anc' whatsoever To have and to hold unto the saide John Heigham, and to the heires males of his bodie lawfully begotten, and for defalte of soche yssue male of his bodie lawfully begotten, I will the saide manor of Seude with all and singuler thaapp'teunce holy remayne vnto Thomas Heigham, my seconde sonne, and to the heires males of his bodie lawfully begotten, and for defalte of soche yssue male of his bodie lawfully begotten then I will the saide manor of Seude with all and singuler thapp'tenance holy remayne vnto William Heigham my youngest sonne and to the heires males of his bodie lawfully begotten, and for defalte of soche yssue male of the bodie of the saide William Heigham, lawfully begotten I will the saide manor of Seud holy remayne vnto the heires males of me the said Clement Heigham lawfully begotten and for defalte of soche yssue then I will the saide manor of Seud and all other thapp'teunces holy remayne unto the right heires of me the saide Clement Heigh'm for eu'." The will was proved 30th June, 1571.

Sir Clement Heigham died 9th March, 1570-1, and the manor passed to his son, Sir John Heigham, who, with others, had licence to alienate it to John Bronde or Brand, senior, and Benjamin Brand, his son.

From the time of John Brand to the time of Jacob Brand, who succeeded his father in the lordship in 1705, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Polstead, in Babergh Hundred. On Jacob Brand's death in 1756 this manor appears to have passed not to his son and heir, William Beale Brand, of Bildeston, but to his only other surviving child, Jane, married to the Rev. Thomas Cook, rector of Semer, for he appears as lord in 1764.

Thomas Cook died in 1804, when the manor went to his widow, Jane, and on her death in 1804 to their son and heir, the Rev. Thomas Cook, rector of Bildeston, and on his death to his only son and heir, Thomas William Cooke, of Polstead, who died in 1825 without issue. The manor passed to his widow, Mary Anne, who remarried Charles Tyrell, of Haughley. On her death in 1849 the manor passed to her first husband's uncle and heir the Rev. Charles Cooke, rector of Semer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Young, of Clare, and on his death in 1838 the manor passed to his son, the Rev. James Young Cooke, rector of Semer, who was lord in 1855.

¹ Pat. Rolls, 3 Edw. III. pt. i. 22.

² See Manor of Barrow Hall, in Thingoe Hundred.

³ 35 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 221.

He married 1st Eleanor Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Fairfax Franklin, rector of Attleboro', who died without issue in 1830, and 2ndly Frances Judith, 2nd daughter of the Rev. John Briggs, rector of Creeting. James Young Cooke died in 1875, and the manor passed to his son by his 2nd marriage, the Rev. Charles Russell Cooke. He married Alice, daughter of Richard Newman, of Hadleigh, solicitor, and died without issue in 1892, aged 54, when the manor passed to his trustees, and was in 1896 acquired by the Rev. Francis J. Eld, rector of Polstead, in whom the same is now vested.

The Court Rolls from 1385 to 1399, and from 1486 to the present time, are fortunately extant, and in the possession of the owner of the lordship.

THORPE MORIEUX.



TWO manors were held here by Roger de Poictou. The first consisted of 4 carucates of land, 7 villeins, 1 bordar, 2 serfs, 3 ploughteams, 1 ploughteam belonging to the men, 7 acres of meadow, 2 horses, 7 beasts, 60 hogs, and 140 sheep, valued at £6. It was formerly held by a freeman. The appurtenances of the manor had altered at the time of the Survey. The villeins were reduced to 3, and the ploughteams to 2, the ploughteam belonging to the men had become 2 oxen, the horses had disappeared, the beasts and hogs were reduced to 7 and 9 respectively, and the value had decreased to £4. To the manor Norman, son of Tancred, added 7 freemen, with 25 acres (of which the Abbot of Bury had the soc and commendation), 1 ploughteam (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey), valued at 3s. Also a church with 50 acres and 2 acres of meadow, 1 ploughteam (which was reduced to 2 oxen at the time of the Survey), and 2 villeins, valued at 6s. The place was a league long and 8 quarentenes broad and paid in a gelt 5*d*.

The second manor consisted of 1½ carucates of land, 6 villeins, 2 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and 1 belonging to the men, 5 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for the support of 4 hogs, 2 beasts, 26 hogs, 30 sheep and 13 goats, valued at 60s.

At the time of the Survey the villeins had become 7, the serfs were reduced to 1, the ploughteams in demesne were reduced to 1, and those belonging to the men to only half a team, the hogs were 14, and the sheep 13, the value being but 40s. This manor had formerly been held by a freeman. Wisgar, Richard's predecessor, had the commendation and soc. The six forfeitures belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmunds.¹

The abbot also held 20 acres and 1 freeman, valued at 3s. 4*d*. He also had commendation and soc.²

MANOR OF THORPE MORIEUX.

This was the lordship of Roger de Poictou in the time of William the Conqueror. In 1200 we find that Roger de Muryeus held a fee here, which fee 73 years later was held by Hugh de Morieus. It seems from the Hundred Rolls that he held this fee of Thomas de Ardern, and of the heirs of Nicholas Kiriel, and the said heirs of the King as of the Honor of Lancaster.³

Hugh de Morieus also held another fee in Thorpe Morieux of William de Hastings, who held of Nicholas de Hastings, who held of the King, also of the Honor of Lancaster.⁴ In 1327 both these 2 fees are mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Thos. Earl of Lancaster, as held by Thomas "Merious."⁵

Hugh de Morieus had a grant of free warren in 1287, and about 1313 he was succeeded by his son and heir, John de Morieux, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Thomas Morieux, who was High Sheriff for Suffolk in 1355. He was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas Morieux, who was Constable of the Forces, &c. He married Blanch, natural daughter of John of Gaunt, by Catherine Turneford, and died without issue before 1388, when the lordship passed to his sister and heir, Mary, married to Richard Walkfare. Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is a lease dated 2nd Mar. 11 Rich. II. [1388], from Richard

¹ Dom. ii. 348*b*.

² Dom. ii. 369, 369*b*.

³ H.R. ii. 151.

⁴ *Ib*.

⁵ I.P.M., 1 Edw. III. 88.

Waldegrave, Walter atte Lee, and Henry Grene, to Robert Hethe, Thomas Hethe, and Abel Bernan of this manor, and that of Felsham, "all lands and tenements late belonging to Sir Thomas Morieux in Suffolk, a hostel in Bury, and the advowson of Thorp and Felsham" for 6 years.¹ Sir Richard's daughter and coheir Alianora or Eleanor married Sir John L'Estrange, of Hunstanton, about 1384.

Sir John L'Estrange was M.P. for Norfolk in 1388 and 1389, and died seised in 1418, and his widow in 1420, when the manor passed to their son and heir, John L'Estrange, who married Alice, daughter and heir of Nicholas Beaumont, of Pakenham, and his wife Eleanor, daughter and heir of John Pyke by his wife, the daughter and heir of John Rushbrooke. John L'Estrange died in 1436, for his will was proved this year.

By an inquisition taken the same year this John L'Estrange was found to have died seised of the manor and advowson of Thorpe Moreiux, with the Manors of Brook Hall and Maydenhall, in Felsham.² John L'Estrange was succeeded by his son and heir, Roger L'Estrange, of Hunstanton and Pakenham, who married Joane Beke. On his death he was succeeded by his second son (John L'Estrange, his eldest son having died without issue about 1467),³ Sir Henry L'Estrange. He married Katherine, daughter of Roger Drury, of Hawstead, and his will is dated 29th Nov. 1483. By it he desires to be buried in the chancel of the Church of Hunstanton in Norfolk, north wall, and appoints Katherine his wife, and Roger Drury, of Hawstead, his full executors.

He directs masses to be celebrated for the souls of Sir Hugh and Sir Thomas Morieux, knights. Sir Henry L'Estrange died seised of this manor and the Manors of Pakenham and Stowlangtoft, 25th Nov. 1485, and was buried, according to his desire, in the chancel of the Church of Hunstanton. By the inquisition taken on his death he was found to have died seised of the Manor of Thorpe, with lands called "Virdones" and Astone's in Thorpe Felsham, and Hecham, and 20s. rent, and that Roger "Strange," aged 17, was his son and heir.⁴

Katherine, Sir Henry's widow, remarried Sir Robert Ratcliffe, of Attleburgh, in Norfolk, and died in 1496. Sir Roger L'Estrange, the eldest son of Sir Henry, was esquire of the body to King Hen. VII., was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1486, and created a Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Prince Arthur, 17th Nov. 1501.

Sir Roger L'Estrange married Anna, daughter of Sir Henry Heydon, Knight, High Sheriff 1495, and died 23rd Oct. 1505. The inquisition found that John was his son and heir, and then aged 4 years.⁵

John L'Estrange died 25th May, 1514, an infant, leaving his first cousin, Sir Thomas, son of Sir Robert L'Estrange, his uncle, his next heir.⁶ Sir Robert L'Estrange, the father of Thomas, had married Anna, daughter and coheir of Thomas L'Estrange, of Walton D'Eivile, in Warwickshire, and had died in 1511.

Sir Thomas L'Estrange, who was High Sheriff of Norfolk 1532, married Anne, daughter of Nicholas, Lord Vaulx, and his will is dated 1544. He died 16th Jan. 1544-5, when the manor went to his son and heir, Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, who married 1st Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam, of Milton, and 2ndly Katharine, daughter of John Hide. This manor, and the manor of Felsham, had been settled on Sir Thomas L'Estrange and

¹ Add. Ch. 18671.

² I.P.M., 15 Hen. VI. 52.

³ I.P.M., 7 Edw. IV. 34.

⁴ I.P.M., 1 Hen. VII. 52.

⁵ I.P.M., 21 Hen. VII. 107.

⁶ I.P.M., 6 Hen. VIII. 125.

his heirs by the executors of his uncle, Sir Roger, in performance of his last will. Sir Nicholas L'Estrange was knighted in Ireland the year of his father's decease; was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1547, and Knight of the Shire for the former county in 1547-1552. In 1550 this Sir Nicholas L'Estrange sold the manor to William Rysby or Risbie,¹ who died seised 23rd Sept. 1552,² and was succeeded by his son and heir, Robert Risbie.

He married Margery, daughter of Edward Rosse, of Nayland, and died 3rd May,³ 1557, being succeeded by his son and heir, William Risbie. This William "Rysbye" held a court for the manor 1st Sept. 17 Elizabeth [1575], and the roll of the same is in private hands. He married Katherine, daughter of George Smith, coheir to her mother, a daughter of Castleton, and died in 1596, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Risbie, who had livery of the same this year. He married Bridget, daughter of Sir John Higham, of Barrow, being married at Barrow 21st March, 1592. He died 7th June, 1625,⁴ when he was succeeded by his son and heir, John Risby, who married at Kettlebaston, 2nd Oct. 1638, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Jenny, of Brightwell, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, John Risby. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Francis Cornwallis,⁵ and held a court for the manor 25th April, 14 Car. II. [1662], the roll of which court is in private hands.

On John Risby's death 1st May, 1687, in his 49th year, he was succeeded by his son and heir, John Risby, who died 21st Jan. 1727, at the age of 64, and was succeeded by Catherine Risby, spinster, who died in 1747, also at the age of 64 years. In 1764 John Risby was lord.

The manor subsequently went to James Goodeve Sparrow, descended from the Risbys. He married 1st, 1799, Anne, youngest daughter and coheir of James Crowe, of Lakenham, Norwich, and 2ndly, 18th Dec. 1817, Dorothy, daughter of Rev. Basil Bury Berridge, of Algarkirk, co. Lincoln, and died 3rd Oct. 1838, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Henry Weare Sparrow, who assumed the name of Berridge by royal licence 31st May, 1882, on inheriting Algarkirk from his uncle, and dying without issue in 1895 the manor passed to his trustees and then to his nephew, Basil James Harold Sparrow, son of Basil Sparrow (by Julia, daughter of James Scratton, of Prittlewell Priory), who had died 21st Sept. 1880. Basil James Harold, M.A., of Gosfield Place, Halstead, Essex, assumed by royal licence in 1895 the name and arms of Berridge in lieu of Sparrow. He married in 1882 Margaret Louisa, daughter of Henry Capel Elliot.

Arms of MORIEUX: Gu., a bend Arg. billetée Sa. Of L'ESTRANGE: Gu., two lions passant Arg. Of RISBY: Gu. on a bend Arg., 3 cross-crosslets Sa.⁶ Of BERRIDGE: Arg., a saltier nebuly between two bears' heads erased in pale, and as many escallops in fesse Sable.

MANOR OF GORGET'S OR GORGES.

This manor seems to have gone with the main manor, so far as we can gather, until 1609, when the site of the manor was held by John Brond, after which we do not find any information touching it.

¹ Fine, Easter, 4 Edw. VI.

² I.P.M., 6 Edw. VI. 65.

³ I.P.M., 3 and 4 P. and M. 137.

⁴ I.P.M., 1 Car. I. 1, 102.

⁵ She died 13th Jan. 1705.

⁶ Davy, in his pedigree of the family of Risby assigned it a different coat.

Mention is made in the inquisition p.m. of John L'Straunge and Alice his wife, in 1437, of the tenement called "Gorges in Thorpe Morieux,"¹ and in the inquisition p.m. of William Risbie, who died 23rd Sept. 1552, leaving Robert, his son and heir,² and of Robert Risbie, who died 3rd May, 1557, leaving William, his son and heir.³

The property was described in 1789 as consisting of two freehold farms in Thorpe Morieux. "The homestall, a great farm, is a manor farm with its free rents, quit rents, and manorial rights and privileges, and consists of 203a. 3r. 24p., and is called or known by the name of the Manor of Gorgetts.⁴ In 1818 the manor farm of Gorgets was stated to consist of 290 acres, while in 1828 the description runs, "The Manor and Manor Farm of Gorgets, containing 212 acres."⁵

MANOR OF THROGTON *al.* THRUTON *al.* CASTELL'S.

In 1289 Bartholomew de Castello appears to have acquired this manor under a fine levied this year against Robert de Burgate and Juliana his wife.⁶ He was living in 1325, for we find from the Close Rolls of this year that he acknowledged owing John de Shirbourn £50, to be levied in default of payment on his lands in Suffolk.⁷

Bartholomew de Castello by Alienora his wife, had a son John living in 1351, for he then paid 50s. for half a fee held here of the Earl of Oxford, who held of the Earl of Clare.

This manor subsequently passed to Ralph Chamberlain,⁸ and from him passed in the reign of Hen. VI. to his son and heir, Sir Roger Chamberlain. From his death in 1464 to about 1580 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Gedding, in Thedwestry Hundred.

A fine was in 1580 levied of "Casteleyn's Manor," which may possibly relate to this manor. It was levied by John Godsalf against John Havell and others, and included lands in Kersey, Hadleigh, Lindsey, Semer, and Whatfield.⁹

By 1597 the manor had been acquired by John Brond, who was then lord, and the descent of the manor is given in the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian.¹⁰ In 1602 we find amongst the Duchy of Lancaster Records, Cal. to Pleadings, a suit as to relief for this manor, and suit and service to Court, *Layton v. Bronde*.¹¹

In 1414 we meet with a fine of a moiety of the Manor of Thorpe Morieux and that of Felsham and the advowson between William Clopton, William Rokewood, Thomas Hethe of Mildenhall, Edmund Wynter, Thos. Hethe of Saxham, Giles de Perye and Walter, against Richard Hethe and Elizabeth his wife. It affected lands in Thorpe Morieux, Felsham, Gedding, Bradfield St. Clare, Preston, Kettlebaston, Brettenham, Hitcham, Bildeston, and Rattlesden.¹²

¹ I.P.M., 15 Hen. VI. 52.

² I.P.M., 6 Edw. VI. 65.

³ I.P.M., 3 and 4 Phil. and M. 137.

⁴ *Ipswich Journal*, 27th June, 1789.

⁵ *Ipswich Journal*, 12th July, 1828.

⁶ Feet of Fines, 15 Edw. I. 51.

⁷ Close Rolls, 3 Edw. III. 114.

⁸ See Manors of Chamberleyns, in Stoke by Nayland, in Babergh Hundred, and Gedding Manor, in Thedwestry Hundred.

⁹ Fine, Easter, 22 Eliz.

¹⁰ Rawl. B. 319.

¹¹ [44] Eliz. 8.

¹² Feet of Fines, 2 Hen. V. 10.

WATTISHAM.



AMONG the lands of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, was a holding consisting of 80 acres, 3 bordars, 1 serf, 1 ploughteam in demesne and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow. The live stock consisted of 3 rouncies, 8 beasts, 3 hogs, and 80 sheep, and the latter were considerably altered at the time of the Survey, the rouncies having increased to 5, the beasts to 11, and the hogs to 25, while the sheep had disappeared. The value was 25s. The soc belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmunds. This holding formerly belonged to Uluric, a freeman, and at the time of the Survey belonged to Phin's fee.¹

In the same township were 15 acres, valued at 2s. 6d., formerly held by a freeman. The soc belonged to Wisgar, and the six forfeitures to the Abbot of Bury.

Eudo, son of Spirwic, had a holding in this place, consisting of 1 carucate of land, 3 bordars, 1 ploughteam, and 3 acres of meadow, valued at 20s. The six forfeitures belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmunds. It was held at the time of the Survey by Jarnac, and at the time of the Confessor by a freeman over whom the Abbot of Ely had the commendation and soc.²

MANOR OF WATTISHAM HALL.

This was the holding of Uluric, a freeman, in Saxon times, and of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert de Clare, in the time of the Survey. The ancient family of Wachesham, which derives its name from hence, became very early seated in this place, and held this manor by the serjeanty of the peculiar character under which the Manor of Hemington, in Claydon Hundred, was held. Giles de Wachesham is mentioned in the Testa de Nevill as holding 30 acres here.³

In the early part of the 13th century the manor was vested in Osbert de Wachesham, son of Gerard. The Red Book of the Exchequer assigned to him a knight's fee of the Bishop of Ely here.⁴ But at the same time Beatrice, widow, was holding 3 knights' fees of the bishop.⁵ Osbert died seised in 1227, and Isabel de Wachesham, his widow, in 1234 resided here. The manor passed to Osbert's son and heir, Sir Giles de Wachesham,⁶ who had a grant of free warren here 1248.⁷ He held part of this manor of Sir Peter de Taleword in chief, by the service of one knight's fee, and the residue of the Bishop of Ely in chief by a like service.

He died in 1267,⁸ and the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Giles de Wachesham, on whose death in 1272,⁹ it went to his son and heir, Sir Gerard de Wachesham.¹⁰ From the Patent Rolls for 1299 we learn that a commission was issued on the complaint of John de Bocland that this Gerard de Wachesham, and others had entered his manor at Wattisham and carried away his goods.¹¹ Possibly this was the Manor of Loose, which apparently was formerly a Manor of Wattisham. On Sir Gerard de Wachesham's death¹²

¹ Dom. ii. 391.

² Dom. ii. 435.

³ T. de N. 286.

⁴ 1210-12, Red Book of the Exchequer, 140d.

⁵ *Ib.*

⁶ He gave to Castleacre Priory, in Norfolk, two parts of the tithes of this parish.

⁷ Chart. Rolls, 32 Hen. III. pt. i. 6.

⁸ I.P.M., 52 Hen. III. 14, or File 35 (10).

⁹ I.P.M., 1 Edw. I. 9; 3 Edw. I. 28.

¹⁰ H.R. ii. 151. See Stanstead Manor, in Babergh Hundred.

¹¹ Pat. Rolls, 27 Edw. I. 21; 28 Edw. I. 33d., 19d.

¹² See Stanstead Manor, in Babergh Hundred, and Manor of Wortham Hall, in Hartismere Hundred.

in 1294, the manor passed to his son, Sir Gerard or Sir Giles, and on his death to his son and heir, Sir Giles de Wachesham, who was Sheriff of Norfolk, and M.P. in 1326 and 1333. The manor shortly afterwards vested in Sir Robert de Wachesham. He was a cousin of the last-mentioned Sir Giles, being the great-great-grandson of John, the brother of Sir Giles de Wachesham, great-grandfather of Sir Giles, the last holder of the manor. We meet with a fine levied of the manor in 1340 by this Robert de Wachesham and Joan his wife against William de Hedersete, parson of Attleburgh Church, and Walter Laurenz, parson of Nauelton Church.¹

Sir Robert de Wachesham married Joan, daughter and heir of Simon Hetherset, justice, 1314, and died in 1366, when the manor passed to his daughter and coheir, Winesia, or by some called Jane, married to Sir Oliver Wythe. From them it passed to Sir John Wythe, who, dying in 1387, it went to his daughter and coheir Agnes, married to Sir William Calthorpe.

There seems to have been another daughter, married first to Sir Henry Inglose and secondly to Sir William Besset.

In 1471 Roger Townshend and William Calthorpe held a moiety. Sir William Calthorpe, son and heir of Sir William, was lord, and in 1494 Sir Philip Calthorpe, grandson and heir. From an inquisition taken in 1495 we learn that the manor was worth 20 marks, and was held of the Bishop of Ely, that William Palmer being seised, enfeoffed trustees to use of Sir William Calthorpe's will. Sir William Calthorpe died 15th Nov. 1494,² and Philip Calthorpe, aged 30, his grandson, was his heir, being the son of John, his son.³ Sir Philip Calthorpe died in 1535, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Philip Calthorpe. He died 7th April, 1549, when the manor passed to his daughter, Elizabeth, widow of Sir Henry Parker.⁴ Elizabeth seems to have married 2ndly Sir William Wodehouse of Waxham, and 3rdly Drue Drury.

At the opening of the 17th century we find the manor vested in Thomas Dandy, and amongst the Duchy of Lancaster Records will be found a suit in 1602, as to relief for this manor, and suit and service to Court. The suit is *Layton v. Dandy*.⁵ Thomas Dandy died in 1607, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Edmund Dandy.

A little later we find Hugh Lancaster, of Lidgate, seised, from whom the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Lancaster, and subsequently we find Simon Blomeville or Blomfield, of Coddendam, lord. He died seised in 1633, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Blomeville, of Bildeston, and from him, on his death in 1672, to his son and heir, John Blomeville,⁶ who married Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Whiting, of Ipswich, and died in 1696.

Mr. Porter, of Ipswich, held the manor by purchase about 1825. The manor was advertised for sale at the White Horse, Ipswich, 27th Aug. 1829, when it was stated that there was held with the manor the principal part of the capital mansion house, 27 messuages, and other buildings, and 420 acres. The amount of quit and free rents was stated to be £20. 12s. 10½d. per annum, the average of fines for the eight years previous to be £70⁷. See

¹ Feet of Fines, 14 Edw. III. 4.

² See Manor of Brome Hall, in Hartismere Hundred, and Lound Manor, in Lothingland Hundred.

³ Inquis., 11 Hen. VII. 975.

⁴ I.P.M., 3 Edw. VI. 148.

⁵ Duchy of Lanc., Cal. to Pleadings, [44] Eliz. 7.

⁶ For Blomeville family see Bridge Place Manor, Coddendam, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

⁷ Ipswich Journal, 1st Aug. 1829.

also another sale advertised to take place in London in 1838.¹ The manor was about 1834 sold to Richard Wilson, of Bildeston.

He was the son of George Wilson, of Hepscot, co. Northumberland, and had been elected M.P. for Ipswich in 1806, with the Hon. Capt. Stopford. He practised as a solicitor in Gray's Inn, and acted for several years as steward to Lord Chedworth, during which time he succeeded in recovering for that nobleman upwards of £60,000, which his predecessor had fraudulently put out in his name. On his patron's death in 1804, he was left by will (the validity of which was unsuccessfully attacked) the sum of £40,000. His wife was Hannah Selby, who had previously carried on business as a milliner at Ipswich.

Richard Wilson died June, 1834, aged 74, and was buried in a vault near the centre of the Church of Bildeston. The manor passed to his son and heir, Richard Percy Wilson, who died unmarried in 1837 at the early age of 39, leaving his two sisters, Sarah and Elizabeth, his coheirs. Sarah married the Rev. John Heywood Randolph, 2nd son of the Bishop of London; and Elizabeth married the Rev. Montagu Oxenden, son of Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart., of Wingham, co. Kent. The manor was advertised for sale at the Golden Lion, Ipswich, 17th May, 1842, when it was stated that about 200 acres were held of it, and that the free and quit rents then amounted to £11. 3s. 3½d. per annum.²

In 1847 the manor was held by Messrs. Last, Wallace, & Last, solicitors, of Hadleigh. In 1855 the Rev. Richard Daniel, of Combs, was lord. In 1885 the executors of J. F. Robinson held the manor, and it recently belonged to the late Richard Henry Wood, of Belmont, Sidmouth. The hall, occupied as a farmhouse, is still surrounded, or partly so, by a moat.

Arms of WACHESHAM : Arg. a fesse and a chief 2 crescents Gu.

¹ *Ipswich Journal*, 14th April, 1838.

² *Ipswich Journal*, 7th May, 1842.

WHATFIELD.



TWO holdings in this place were those of Robert Blunt. The first consisted of 60 acres and 2 ploughteams (which had become 1 at the time of the Survey). It was valued at 6s., and at the time of the Survey at 20s. The estate had formerly been held by 5 freemen. Over one the Abbot of St. Edmunds had commendation, and over all the soc. Robert Blunt's predecessor had neither commendation nor soc.

The second holding consisted of 63 acres and 2 ploughteams (which had become half a team at the time of the Survey), valued at 10s. 8d. This estate had formerly been held by 4 freemen.¹

Among the lands of Robert, Earl of Mortaign, were 15 acres, valued at 40d., formerly held by a freeman. The soc belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmunds.²

Among the lands of Roger Bigot was an estate of 15 acres, valued at 2s. 6d., which he held from Hosdenc. In the time of the Confessor it had been held by a freeman, over whom the Abbot of St. Edmunds had commendation and soc complete.³ The Abbot of St. Edmunds had a holding in this place of 18 freemen, having 2½ carucates of land, 7 acres of meadow, 6 bordars, and 4 ploughteams, valued at 40s. (which at the time of the Survey had increased to 50s.). Of this land Berard held 1 carucate, 3 freemen, and 1 ploughteam, valued at 20s., out of the said value. The soc and sac and commendation belonged to the abbot. It was 6 quarentenes long and 5 broad, and paid in a gelt 5d. Others had holdings here.⁴ Another holding mentioned was that of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, and consisted of 60 acres, 3 bordars, 1½ ploughteams (which at the time of the Survey were 2 teams), valued at 10s. It had formerly been held by 3 freemen. Over these Richard, son of Earl Gislebert's predecessor, had commendation and soc and sac in the time of the Confessor, the Abbot of St. Edmunds having the six forfeitures.⁵

Roger de Oburville had an estate in this place, consisting of 60 acres, 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam (which was reduced to half a team at the time of the Survey), and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 10s. The commendation and soc belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmunds. The estate had formerly been held by a freeman.⁶

Another holding was that of Ranulf Peverell, consisting of 20 acres, valued at 20d., formerly belonging to Lestan, of which the soc belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmunds.⁷

The last estate was that of a socman of the abbey, consisting of 100 acres and 1 ploughteam (which had gradually disappeared at the time of the Survey), valued at 10s., held by Berard, the abbot's man, of the abbot Robert, son of Corbuzzo, being the Domesday tenant in chief.⁸

MANOR OF WHATFIELD HALL.

This was the lordship of Thomas de Cokefeld in 1314, and in 1428 was still in the same family in the person of Richard de Cokefield. A fine was levied of the Manor of Whatfield in 1357-8 by Giles de Pateshull against Sir William de Pateshull,⁹ and another in 1367 by Roger de Bello Campo,

¹ Dom. ii. 440.

² Dom. ii. 292.

³ Dom. ii. 330b.

⁴ Dom. ii. 369.

⁵ Dom. ii. 397b.

⁶ Dom. ii. 405.

⁷ Dom. ii. 417b.

⁸ Dom. ii. 426.

⁹ Feet of Fines, 31-32 Edw. III. 19.

sen., and Sibilla his wife, against Thos. Wake, of Blysworth, and Alice his wife, but it relates only to a fourth part of the manor.¹ There is also a third fine levied of the manor and advowson, or rather of a moiety of these, in 1379, between William Berard and John Crispyngg and Joan his wife.² A fourth part is mentioned in the inquisition p.m., of Thomas Faucombrige, in 1382,³ and a half in that of Roger de Bello Campo the following year.⁴

In the beginning of the 16th century the manor was acquired by Sir James Hobart, and from him descended to Henry Hobart, who died in 1561, in the same course as the Manor of Trimley St. Mary, in Colneis Hundred. Henry Hobart, with others, levied a fine of the manor in 1531 against Nicholas Rokewode and others,⁵ and in 1546 sold the manor to Sir John Spring.⁶ The fine included the Manor of Milding, and also the advowson of Milding Church. Sir John Spring died 7th Feb. 1547, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir William Spring, who died in 1599, when it vested in John Spring, who in 1601 just before his death sold the manor to Nicholas Strutt.⁷

In 1602 we meet with a suit as to relief for the manor and lands and tenements in an action between Layton and Strutt amongst the Duchy of Lancaster Records.⁸ From Nicholas Strutt the manor passed to John Strutt about 1609. It later vested in William Vesey, who died in 1699, and afterwards passed to William Mayhew, of Colchester, who held in 1764. Later we find the manor vested in Mr. Cooke, and in 1847 it was held by Mary Anne Tyrrell, of Polstead. In 1855 the manor was vested in Charles Tyrrell, and in 1885 in Miss Cooke.

Leases of this manor in 1388 and 1497 are amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.⁹

MANOR OF BERRARD'S HALL.

This was vested in the early part of the 16th century in Thomas Spring, who died 29th June, 1523,¹⁰ when it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Spring. A fine was levied of the manor in 1536 by Sir Thomas Jermyn against Edmund Lee.¹¹ It is, of course, possible that this fine related to a manor of the same name in Old Newton. Sir John Spring¹² died 12th Aug. 1547,¹³ when the manor passed under his will dated 8th June, 1544,¹⁴ after a devise to his executors for eleven years, to his son and heir, Sir William Spring, then aged 18.

A fine of the manor was in 1570 levied against him by John Higham and others.¹⁵ Sir William Spring died 3rd Feb. 1599. He seems, however, to have sold during his lifetime, for in 1588 we find the manor vested in Bridget Rolfe, widow, and from her it passed in 1624 to her son and heir, William Rolfe, of Hadleigh.

In 1637 Sir George Waldegrave, of Hitcham, died seised, and the manor passed to his daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to Arthur Cooke.

¹ Feet of Fines, 41 Edw. III.

² Feet of Fines, 3 Rich. 20.

³ I.P.M., 6 Rich. II. 180.

⁴ I.P.M., 7 Rich. II. 22.

⁵ Fine, Hil. 23 Hen. VIII.

⁶ Fine, Mich. 38 Hen. VIII.

⁷ Fine, Easter, 43 Eliz.

⁸ Cal. to Pleadings, [44] Eliz. 9.

⁹ Add. Ch. 18672, 18673, 9132.

¹⁰ I.P.M., 15 Hen. VIII. 17.

¹¹ Fine, Hil. 28 Hen. VIII.

¹² See Manors of Netherhall, Little Waldingfield, Babergh Hundred, and Manors of Woodhall, in Rattlesden and Pakenham, in Thedwestry Hundred.

¹³ I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI. 65.

¹⁴ Proved 21st May, 1549.

¹⁵ Fine, Mich. 12 Eliz.

Later the manor vested in Thomas Martin, and subsequently vested in Robert Bower, and later in George Henry Bower, of Rossington, and John William Bower, of Barmston, both in Yorkshire, who each held jointly one fourth part.

In 1885 this manor was vested in W. H. Nunn, and it is now vested in Mr. Charles James Grimwade, of Hadleigh.

MANOR OF PEYTON'S OR MANNOR'S.

Of this lordship William Timperley died seised in 1528, and from this time to the death of Nicholas Timperley, in 1624 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Hintlesham, in Samford Hundred, shortly after this date becoming extinguished.

MANOR OF HORNHAM.

We learn little of this lordship save that it belonged to Robert Barwell, and later to Sir Robert Pocklington, of Chelsworth, Knt.

MANOR OF FURNEAUX.

This was the estate of Robert de Furneaux, from whose family it derived its name in the opening of the 14th century. Robert Furneaux died seised in 1313 of a messuage and 200 acres of land, 5 acres 1 rood of meadow, 5 acres of wood, and 13s. 7d. rent, and 40 acres of the Manor of "Neddings," 20 acres land and pasture.¹ On the Close Rolls of the following year we find a demise by Hervey de Staunton and Thomas de Essex for the use of Sir William de Vallibus and Burgia his wife of the custody of the lands in Whatfield, that Sir Robert de Furneaux held of Hervey in chief of the Manor of Nedging during the minority of John, son and heir of the said Robert.²

Sir John Furneaux died in 1349. In 1318 he had levied a fine of the manor with his wife Maria against William Visedelieu and Saier Suyllard, parson of Rendlesham Church.³ He was succeeded by his son John.

In 1388 we find the manor vested in Thomas Hethe, 3rd son of John Hethe, for in that year he, with Ralph Hemenhal, Reginald de Nanton, John Wryghte of Hecham, John Cokebred of Hecham, Thomas Turnour of Combs, and Thomas Cainer, granted a lease of it for 7 years. The lease is dated the Monday after Michaelmas, 12 Rich. III., and has affixed 6 seals.⁴ On the death of Thomas Hethe in 1440,⁵ the manor passed to his son, George Hethe, of Mildenhall. He, prior to 1451, granted the manor to Laurence Cheyne, Philip Bottilere, John Cheyne, Robert Borle, and John Wryght, of Mildenhall, as trustees, who by deed dated 1st May, 1451, granted the same to the said George Hethe and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of their bodies.⁶

Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is a lease of the manor, granted by George Hethe, 7th August, 36 Hen. VI. [1458], for seven years to Augustus Parker of Nedyng, Henry Parker of Semere, and John Parker, of Aldeham. The lease is dated at "Blydeston," and has three seals.⁷ On the death of George Hethe, the manor passed to his son and heir, Francis Hethe,⁸ who died in 1480,⁹ when the manor passed to his

¹ I.P.M., 7 Edw. II. 12.

² Close Rolls, 8 Edw. II. 33d.

³ Feet of Fines, 12 Edw. II. 40.

⁴ Add. Ch. 18672.

⁵ Will 1st March, 1440.

⁶ Add. Ch. 9129.

⁷ Add. Ch. 18756.

⁸ See Timworth Manor, in Thedwestry Hundred.

⁹ I.P.M., 20 Edw. IV. 24.

daughters and coheirs, Margaret and Agnes.¹ Margaret married George Bokenham, of Snetherton, in Norfolk, and amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is a deed indented dated the 1st March, 12 Hen. VII. [1497], by which the said George Bokenham and Margaret his wife assure to Humphrey Catesby and Grace his wife, formerly wife of Francis "Heyth"² and mother of the said Margaret, this manor for the term of the life of the said Grace, rendering annually 1 sol.³

No doubt the Bokenhams acquired the whole manor, for on the death of George Bokenham, 21st Sept. 1525, it passed to his widow, Margaret. Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum we find a lease of the manor from this Margaret, described as "Margaret Bokynham of Snyterton, co. Norfolk, widow of George Bokynham," to Robert Snellynge, of Elmeset, John Snellyngs of the same, and Robert Laundeswan, of Martysham, yeoman for 20 years. The lease is dated 24th Sept. 27th Hen. VIII. [1535].⁴ Subject to the widow Margaret's interest, the manor passed to her son and heir, Thomas Bokenham, and from this time to the time of Sir John Carryll, his grandson, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Thelnetham, in Blackbourn Hundred. It is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of John Bokenham, who died 1st Aug. 1551.⁵

Sir John Caryll by a deed dated 26th July, 25 Eliz. [1583], in which he is described as of Warneham, in the county of Suffolk, sold and conveyed the manor to Thomas Robertes and Alicia his wife. This deed of conveyance is still in existence, and in private hands.⁶

Amongst the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster is a suit as to ingress fine, and suit and service to Court for this manor, which Thomas Robertes had purchased from Sir John Carrill, and claimed to hold of Sir John Higham as of the Manor of Nedging. The suit is "*Layton v. Roberts*," and was brought in the 44th year of Queen Elizabeth.⁷

We also find amongst the Chancery Proceedings an action by John Greenwood against this Thomas Robertes to obtain admittance to copyholds held of this manor, "late the estate of Thomas Greenwood, pltf's father"⁸ Thomas Robertes died seised in 1636, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Robertes, who died in 1680. This manor was in 1855 vested in Lady Austen, and is now vested in Mr. Charles James Grimwade, of Hadleigh.

There are leases of this manor in 1451-1458 and 1535, amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.⁹

There seems to have been a manor called Tudenham's, of which Robert de Tudenham died seised,¹⁰ of a fourth part, Sir Thomas Tudenham¹¹ and Margaret Bedingfield.¹²

It is said by Kirby that there is another Manor, called Cosford, which formerly belonged to Sir Henry D'Oyly, and later to the Countess of Dysart, but Cosford Manor is in Hadleigh.

Arms of FURNEAUX : Gu. a bend betw. 6 cross-crosslets, Arg.

¹ There seems to have been another daughter, Elizabeth, married to Osbert Mundeford.

² She was a daughter of Thomas Saye, of Laver-de-la-Hay, Essex.

³ Add. Ch. 9132.

⁴ Add. Ch. 18819.

⁵ I.P.M., 6 Edw. VI. 86.

⁶ See, too, Fine, Mich. 25-26 Eliz.

⁷ Cal. to Pleadings, 44 Eliz. 24.

⁸ C.P. i. 385.

⁹ Add. Ch. 9129, 18756, 18819.

¹⁰ I.Q.D., 5 Hen. V. 2; I.P.M., 5 Hen. V. 42.

¹¹ I.P.M., 5 Edw. IV. 34.

¹² I.P.M., 15 Edw. IV. 38.

HARTISMERE HUNDRED.

SAXTON,
1576.



SPEED,
1610.



BOWEN,
1777.



HARTISMERE HUNDRED.

HARTESMERE, HARTSMERE, HERTESMERE, HERTISMERE.



HIS Hundred is bounded on the east by that of Hoxne, on the west by that of Blackbourn ; on the north by the River Waveney, which divides it from Norfolk, and on the south by the Hundreds of Bosmere and Claydon and Stow. It forms a Union under the Poor Law, and a Deanery which was formerly in the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, but was added to the Archdeaconry of Suffolk in 1837, and is still in the diocese of Norwich. It is a fertile district averaging about 10 miles in length and breadth, and has generally a strong loamy soil, with a substratum of impervious blue clay lying at the depth of from 1 to 2 feet. It is one of the Geldable Hundreds of Suffolk, and the fee of it was granted in tail male by Edward III. to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk in 1337. In 1369 on Robert's death,¹ his son William inherited, and it reverted on his death² to the Crown, who granted the same to the De la Poles. It later vested in Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who granted it to the Crown in exchange in 1538.³ In 1844 it was vested in John Henry Heigham of Hunston Hall.

Hartismere contains 50,088 acres, divided into 32 parishes, and 81 manors.

Parishes.	Manors.	Parishes.	Manors.
Aspall	Aspall.	Eye	Eye or Eye Sode-
Bacton ..	Bacton.		mere Netherhall.
Braiseworth	Boys or Horingers.		Flemworth Hall.
	Old Hall.		Cranley <i>al.</i> Cranley
	New Hall.	Finningham	Hall.
Brockford ..	Bowell's Hall or		Eye Hall <i>al.</i> Eye
	Boville's.		Priory.
	Barnies or Rooky's.		Finningham Hall or
Brome	Brockford Hall, now		Coniers.
	with Wetheringset	Gislingham ..	Necton Hall or Nor-
Burgate	Stoneham's.		ton Hall.
	Brome Hall or Da-		Swatshall Hall.
Cotton	villers, Ling Hall.		Rushies now with
	Monk's Brome.		Jennies.
Cotton	Burgate.		Jennies.
	Higham.		Gislingham, Golding-
	Cotton Briseworth.		ham, or Golding-
	Cotton Hempnall or		ham Hall.
	Caldecott.		Lawford and Colles-
	Campine's or Cham-		ford.
	pain's.		Gislingham and
	Gipswich.		Heighams.

¹ I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. ii. 38.

² I.P.M., 5 Rich. II. 57.

³ S.P. ii. 1182, 18a.

Parishes.	Manors.	Parishes.	Manors.
Mellis	Mellis. St. John. Lancaster <i>al.</i> Werts or Pountneys. Heigham Hall, called Barrington's. Mendlesham. Winchesters. Cordeboef's or Free Tent. Corbornes. Bussches or Buces <i>al.</i> Busses. Flede Hall or Fledd's Hall.	Thorndon All Saints Thornham Magna Thornham Parva	Godrich's Thorpe <i>al.</i> Claxton Hall <i>al.</i> Colston Hall <i>al.</i> Lampets. Hesteley Hall. Thorndon Parva. Thornham Hall <i>al.</i> Briseworth's. Thornham. Hemenhall, or Hemenhales. Woodhouse.
Mendlesham	Oakley or Hoo Hall Beauchamps in Oak- ley (? Woodhall). Occold or Occold Hall. Bedingham or Ben- ningham.	Thrandeston	Thrandeston-Wood- hall. Welholme's. Maveson's. Gossold's or Gos- nold's or Gos- woald's. Ampner's.
Palgrave ..	Palgrave.	Thwaite	Thwaite.
Redgrave ..	Fenhouse.	Westhorpe	Westhorpe Hall.
Redlingfield	Redgrave.	Wethering- sett cum	Wetheringsett.
Rickingham Superior	Redlingfield. Facon's Hall. St. John's or Fitz John. Crowe's Hall.	Brockford	Wickham Skeith <i>al.</i> W. Spey.
Rishangles ..	Rishangles.	Wickham Skeith	Wickham called Skeith's or Skeith Hall.
Stoke Ash ..	Stoke Hall. Stoke Ash with Thorpe. Wood Hall.	Wortham	Wortham Hall. Wortham Abbot's.
Stuston	Faucon's <i>al.</i> Fakons or Falcons. Bezil- lers or Boyland's. Beauchamps. Hugh or Hoo, Mar- garet's <i>al.</i> Stuston Hall.	Wyverstone	Wyverstone. Hovells.
		Yaxley.	Yaxley. Bull's Head with Blodgates <i>al.</i> Boles.

ASPALL.



IN Saxon times there were two small manors in Aspall. One was held in the time of Edward the Confessor by Briçtmar, a freeman under commendation to Edric, with 30 acres. There were in connection with this manor a ploughteam, an acre of meadow, and 24 sheep, and the value was 10s. The King and the Earl had the soc. The manor was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Robert Malet as tenant of his mother, who held in chief.¹

The other manor was held by Siric, a freeman with 30 acres, and to it were attached 3 bordars, 1 ploughteam, 4 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 60 hogs, and 13 beasts, and the value had been 10s., but at the time of the Norman Survey the value was 15s. Stigand had the soc, and Robert Malet was the holder in chief.²

Robert Malet had also another holding in this place. One was of 3 acres, valued at 6*d.*, the King and the Earl having the soc. It had formerly been held by a freeman under commendation. At the time of the Survey it was held by William Gulafra. In the same township Robert Malet had two parts of a church.

Among the lands of the Bishop of Bayeux were two holdings in this place. One consisted of 20 acres valued at 4*s.*, held by Roger Bigot, and by Ralph de Savigni under him. It had formerly been held by Leveva under commendation to the Abbot of Ely and in his soc.

The other holding was in the same township, and consisted of 12 acres of the demesne of Debenham and 5 bordars. These were included in the same valuation.

Among the lands of Ranulf Peverell were two holdings, the first consisting of 16 acres of the demesne, and included in the valuation of Ulverston (Ulverston Hall), 4 bordars, and half a ploughteam, the second in the same township was the third part of a church, and the third part of a fair.

The last holding mentioned in Aspall is in the Domesday under the heading, "Concerning the claims in dispute between the Bishop of Bayeux and Robert Malet's mother." It consisted of 86 acres, 7 bordars, 3 plough-teams, 2 acres of meadow, valued at 40*s.* It had formerly been held by 4 freemen: Derulf, under commendation to the Abbot of Ely; Thurstan, under commendation to Sachs; Marculf, under commendation to Edric, the predecessor of Robert Malet, and Grunulf, under sub-commendation to Robert Malet's predecessor. The survey goes on to say: "Of this land William Malet was seised—so the Hundred witnesses—before the Bishop of Bayeux, and later came Hubert de Port, and adjudged the land free, and seised the Bishop of this land because the freemen used to hold it, and on the day on which Earl Ralph made forfeiture, Robert Malet's mother was seised thereof, witness the Hundred, and up to the date of the plea (held) at Odiham, now it is held, just as the King ordered, in pace Regis between the Bishop and Robert's mother."³

MANOR OF ASPALL.

In the Davy MSS. Ralph Peverell is regarded as lord at the time of the Domesday Survey, but it does not appear that he held more than 16

¹ Dom. ii. 320*b.*

² Dom. ii. 322*b.*

³ Dom. ii. 450.

acres in demesne. The manor did undoubtedly come to the Peverell family, but somewhat later.

One of the manors seems to have been the lordship of William le Botillier, or de Butler, 9 Edw. I. The other seems to have been the inheritance of Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who in 1301 levied a fine of this and Debenham and Brampton Manors, and the advowson of Brampton Church, against Adam de Hodeleston, Adam Bacon, Henry de Clysewell and Alice his wife (John de la Faleyse, of Dunwich, and Robert de Sefeld, app. clam),¹ and in 1303 granted this manor to Thomas de Grauncourt and Agnes his wife for life of Agnes, with remainder to the Bishop's heirs. From the Close Rolls of 1316 it appears that the Bishop had demised this manor with that of Debenham to Matthew de Huddescham, as well as to Thomas de Grauncourt and Agnes his wife. Matthew surrendered to the Bishop his share.² In 1328 we meet with a fine levied of Aspall and Debenham Manor between William de Hoddeshagh and Agnes, his wife.³

Alice, sister and heir of Walter de Langton, married Edmund Peverell. Edmund left a son and heir, John, and also a daughter, Margaret. On the Patent Rolls will be found the rectification of a lease and confirmation of a grant of the manor during the minority of this John.⁴ He seems to have died under age, or without issue, and the manor passed to Margaret, his sister, married to William de la Pole. These last were owners in 1352. They were succeeded by Sir John de la Pole, Knt., their son and heir, who left a daughter, Joan, who married 4 times, 1st Sir Robert Harnengdale, who left no surviving issue; 2ndly, Sir Reginald Braybroke, by whom she had one surviving daughter, Joan, Baroness Cobham, married to Sir Thomas Brooke, Knt., who became Lord Cobham in right of his wife Joan. Sir John de la Pole's daughter married 3rdly Sir Nicholas Hawberke, but by him had no surviving issue, and 4thly Sir John Oldcastle, Knt. Sir John Oldcastle was summoned to Parliament *jure uxoris* as Baron Cobham in 1409, for his wife's mother was the only daughter of John de Cobham, 2nd Baron Cobham. He is celebrated in history as the leader of the Lollards, eventually laying down his life in maintenance of his principles. He was known as the good Lord Cobham, a man of whom Walpole says "his virtues made him a reformer, whose valour made him a martyr, whose martyrdom made him an enthusiast."

Lord Cobham was taken in 1417 in Wales, within the territory of Lord Powys, and brought to trial, when he was convicted and sentenced to be drawn, hanged, and burnt on the gallows. The manor then seems to have passed to Sir Edward Brooke, son of Sir Thomas Brooke, and of Joan, his wife, only daughter of Sir Reginald Braybroke, who in 1445 was summoned to Parliament as "Edward Brooke de Cobham Chevalier." He was a zealous upholder of the House of York, participated in the victory of St. Albans in 1454, and commanded the left wing of the Yorkshiresmen at Northampton. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James, Lord Audley, and dying in 1464 without issue, was succeeded by his brother Reginald.⁵ Reginald Broke married Anne Everton and died in 1482,⁶ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Edward Brooke. He married Florence, daughter of Robert Ashfield of Stowlangtoft, and on his death in 1541 the manor

¹ Feet of Fines, 29 Edw. I. 29.

² Close Rolls, 10 Edw. II. 7d.

³ Feet of Fines, 2 Edw. III. 32.

⁴ Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. III. pt. i. 35; 10 Edw. III. pt. i. 37.

⁵ I.P.M., 4 Edw. IV. 26.

⁶ I.P.M., 22 Edw. IV. 21.

passed to his son and heir, George Brooke, who married Anne, daughter of John Carewe, son of Sir William Carewe, of Somersetshire. He died 15th Dec. 1554,¹ and was succeeded by his son and heir, George Brooke, who married 1st Alice, daughter of Sir John Tyrrel, of Gipping, Knt., and 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Withipole, of Ipswich. He died in 1557, and was succeeded by his son, John Brooke, who held the manor, and died without issue. John was succeeded by his brother and heir, George Brooke, who married Mary, daughter and heir of Edward Jobson, of Doniland, in Essex, and on his death about 1580 the manor passed to his son and heir, Edward Brooke. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Fastolf, of Pettaugh, and was succeeded by a son and heir, Edward, who married Rebecca Wiseman, who died 12th August, 1699, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Ipswich. Edward Brooke died in 1679, and was buried at Aspall, 12th Nov. 1679, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Brooke, who married Mary, daughter of George Green, of Athelington, and sold the manor to Temple Chevallier in 1702. He died 5th Dec. 1722, at the age of 47, and was succeeded by his cousin, Clement Chevallier. Amongst Sir John Cullum's MSS. is the following note respecting Clement and his family: "This family came from Jersey, and brought with them hither the Spirit of Cyder-making. About the house are several acres of apple trees. The stones of the circular trough in which the apples are bruised before they are pressed were brought from Jersey; one of them is 10 feet long. Date on it 1728. It was to this gentleman (Clement Chavallier) that Bishop Hoadley addressed a letter in 1758 concerning a forgery of one Fournier, who intended to defraud his Lordship of £8,800. This Fournier (who had been a Papist convert, and Curate in Jersey) resided for some time at Debenham in the neighbourhood, and after he had been most clearly convicted of the forgery continued to enjoy the countenance and favour of his old patron Mr. C. Mr. C's character suffered much on this account in the opinion of the world; but those who knew him best thought he was only a Dupe of his crafty and knavish countryman."

The writer has a copy of this somewhat remarkable letter to Clement Chevallier. The date is not 1758, but 1757. Fournier was clearly a desperate villain, and swore so recklessly that his perjury is apparent. This man obtained signatures of Francis Payne, Dean of Jersey, probably to some public documents, and filled in above these signatures four promissory notes for sums amounting to £1,000. Fournier began an action on these notes, and the Dean was actually arrested in May, 1741. Upon the Dean swearing that he owed Fournier nothing, and that the notes were forgeries, Fournier's attorney refused to proceed further, and the action was dropped. Fournier then tried the same process on with Hoadley, then Bishop of Winchester, this time employing a portion of an envelope which had been franked, writing a note for £8,800 over the signature of the Bishop, and erasing the word "free," which stood over the signature. Mr. Chevallier supported the impostor and perjurer long after any sensible man would have discovered his true character. Like most weak men, he was obstinate, and would not listen to anything against his countryman; and when the Bishop offered to give proof of the rascal's guilt, Mr. Chevallier replied: "I have had very little experience in any affair of importance, and therefore am very unfit to have a case stated to me of so intricate a nature that I have heard men of far better education and learning than I have, say that they were at a loss what to say about, and that it is one of the most extra-

¹ Will 24 Nov. 1554.

ordinary cases that they ever heard of." This, of course, left him justly open to the Bishop's retort, "If you had really such an opinion of your own unfitness to have the case stated to you by me, and on my part, how came you to think so well of your fitness to have the case on his (Fournier's) part stated to you ; and even to judge him to be worthy of your patronage, which you could not have done without first judging him to be an innocent, injured man ? Was your fitness just great enough to hear his side of the question only ; and too little for any one fact, or evidence of a fact, on the other ? "

Clement Chevallier died 6th May, 1762, at the age of 64, and was succeeded by his son and heir, the Rev. Temple Fiske Chevallier, who died in 1804, and was succeeded by his widow, Mary. To her succeeded her son and heir, the Rev. Temple Chevallier, who died in 1816, when the manor passed to his brother, John Chevallier, M.D., who died in 1846.¹ He was followed by his widow, and ultimately by the Rev. Charles Henry Chevallier, Rector of Aspell and Hon. Canon of Norwich, who married in 1854 Isabella Frances, only daughter of the Rev. Francis Cobbold. He died in 1885, leaving Isabella Frances, his widow, to whom the manor passed, and a son, John Barrington Trapnell Chevallier, born 1857.

Arms of Chevallier : Arg. on a cross Gu. 5 escallops Or.

¹ D.N.B. x. 215.

BACTON.



IN the time of Edward the Confessor, Lewin, a freeman under Harold held 3 carucates of land and 40 acres. There were 17 villeins, 3 bordars, 2 serfs, and in demesne 2 plough-teams, while there were 3 belonging to the men. There were 6 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 100 hogs, 9 rouncies, 8 beasts, 60 hogs, 16 sheep, and 40 goats. Also a church with 24 acres, valued at 3s. This land was then valued at £8. By Domesday time the value was placed at £9. 10s., but there seems to have been a continual falling off in other respects. The villeins from 17 had come down to 8, but it is true the bordars had increased from 5 to 12, and the serfs had gone up one, but there was a ploughteam less belonging to the men, the rouncies had come down one, the hogs had decreased by 20 and the goats by 4, while the sheep had risen from 16 to 100. Besides this land, there were 80 acres and 4 bordars held in the Confessor's time by 40 freemen under commendation to the above Lewin. They had 3 ploughteams, which in Norman time was reduced to 2, and 1 acre of meadow. The value had risen very considerably, for from 20s. it had gone up to £4. 10s. These lands were held by Walter the Deacon as the Domesday tenant in chief, but the King and the Earl had the soc.

It was a league long and 4 quarentenes broad, and in a gelt paid 6*d*.¹ The lands subsequently became divided into two manors, the manor of Bacton and the Manor of Horringers.

MANOR OF BACTON.

The lordship of the parish was in early times part of the possessions of the Bishop of Norwich, it apparently having been an escheat. In 1235 Thomas de Blumville or Blundeville, then Bishop of Norwich, gave to Hen. III. £100 to have this manor confirmed to his Bishopric. In 1239 William de Raleigh was lord, in 1245 Walter de Suffield, in 1258 Simon de Wanton, and in 1265 William de Middleton, all Bishops of Norwich, were lords. In 1281 we meet with a suit claiming that part of the manor in the barony of the Bishop of Norwich at South Elmham, and the residue in the barony of Valonii.² In 1289 Ralf de Walpole was lord, and in 1299 John de Salmon, both being Bishops of Norwich, and in 1318 we find this John had a grant of free warren here.³ The following were the lords during the time the manor was held by the Bishop of Norwich: 1335, William de Armine or Agrenynne; 1337, Anthony de Beck; 1344, William Bateman; 1356, Thomas Percy; 1370, Henry Despencer; 1407, Alexander de Tottington died 28th April, 1413; 1413, First Court of Richard Courtney, Bishop of Norwich, died 15th Sept. 1415; 1415, the King during vacancy by Henry of Winton, Bishop; 1416, Aug., John Wakeryngg, Bishop of Norwich, first court, died 9th April, 1425; 1424, the King by the Duke of Exeter; 1426, William Alnewyk, Bishop of Norwich, Aug., first court; 1438, Thomas Broune, Bishop of Norwich, Feb., first court, by Papal Bull, died 6th Dec. 1445; 1445, Walter le Herle, Bishop of Norwich, first court, by Papal Bull, Jan. 1445, died 1472; 1472, the King, by keepers of the temporalities; 1473, James Goldwell, Bishop of Norwich, first court, until 1498, by Papal Bull; 1499, Thomas Jane, Bishop of Norwich, died Feb. 1499, first court

¹ Dom. ii. 426*b*.

² Abbr. of Pl., 9-10 Edw. I. 7.

³ Chart. Rolls, 12 Edw. II. 58.

⁴ Bp. by Papal Bull, 27 Feb. 1426. Translated to Lincoln 19 Sept. 1436.

October ; 1500, the King, 18th October ; 1501, Richard Nykke or Nix, Bishop of Norwich, first court July, died Jan. 1536.

Page informs us that in the 16th of Edw. IV., Sir Edward Hungerford, John Heydon, and Humphrey Forster, released by deed to John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and Elizabeth, his wife, William Hastings, Robert Chamberlain, and others to the use of the said Duke and Duchess, the lordship of this parish, Frostenden, and Creeting St. Olave's, which the said Sir Edward, &c., stood seised of, to the use of William de la Pole, late Duke of Suffolk, and the lady Alice, his wife, deceased. And further that on the attainder of Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, in 1513 these estates became forfeited to the crown. Unfortunately, Page gives no authority for this statement. The manor would seem to have continued with the Bishops of Norwich until 1535, when Bishop Nix, having incurred a *praemunire*, the possessions of the Bishopric were forfeited to the Crown, and this manor was by Act of Parliament¹ given to the King.

The manor was granted in 1535 by the Crown to Charles, Duke of Suffolk, who held his first court 20th June, 1536. In 1539 it was again in the Crown, and Hen. VIII. held a court 29th Sept. 1539, and Edw. VI. his first court in June, 1547. Anne of Cleves was lady of the manor in 1553, holding her first court 17th May that year, and in 1557, Philip and Mary held their first court 9th Sept. after Anne of Cleves' death. In 1558 Queen Elizabeth held her first court, and by Letters Patent 15th Feb. 1560 granted the manor to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and he the same year (19th Sept.) conveyed it to Sir John Tyrrell, of Gipping, and his son, John Tyrrell, in exchange. From Sir John Tyrrell the manor, 1565, passed to Lord Wentworth and others as trustees, ultimately in 1573 vesting in Sir John's son and heir, Sir John Tyrrell,² who in 1586 sold the manor to William Pretymman (son of Thomas Pretymman, of Cotton, lord of Boys, in Bacton),³ who held his first court 28th March, 1587.⁴ William Pretymman married 1st Feb. 1562 Ann, daughter of John Howe, of Stowmarket, and 2ndly Katherine of Witchingham Magna, co. Norfolk, and died in Sept. 1594,⁵ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Pretymman, who held his first court 2nd Oct. 1595. There was an action in Chancery in the time of Elizabeth, brought by Katherine Pretymman against John Pretymman, as to the will of William Pretymman, father of the defendant, by which he devised lands in Bacton, Thornham Magna, Gissingham, Cotton, Wickham, Finningham, and Newton.⁶ The manor was in 1597 for the period of about a year, held by Sir Robert Drury, of Rougham, the father-in-law of Sir John Pretymman, his 1st wife having been Dorothy, Sir Robert's fourth daughter. Sir John's 2nd wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Wm. Bouchier, of Barnsley, co. Gloucester.

Sir John having removed to Driffeld Abbey in Gloucestershire, sold the manor by deed dated 25th Oct. 1636 to Henry Pretymman, son of Thomas Pretymman, of Bacton. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Pretymman, of Bacton, and died in Feb. 1666, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Pretymman, who married 1st Catherine, daughter of Almott Clenche, of Gt. Bealings, and 2ndly, Anne, daughter of John Brames, and died in 1678, when the manor vested in his son Henry, who married Mary, daughter of Sir John Sedley, of St. Clere, Kent, Bart., and sold the estate to

¹ 27 Hen. VIII. Feb.

² See Gipping Manor, in Stow Hundred,

³ Fine, Mich. 28-29 Eliz.

⁴ The purchase was effected by deed dated 12 Nov. 28 Eliz.

⁵ Will 13th Sep. 1594. I.P.M. 37 Eliz.

⁶ C.P. ii. 303.

George Pretymán, of the elder branch of the family, 30th April, 1703. George Pretymán held his first court this year. He married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Edward Garneys, of Redisham Hall, and died 3rd Sept. 1727,¹ when the manor passed to his son and heir, George Pretymán. He married Jane, daughter and coheir of Rev. John Pistor, Rector of Cleydon. He rebuilt Bacton manor house on its present site, and died 15th Feb. 1732² (the inscription on his tomb says 15th March), when the manor went to his widow Jane, who this year held her first court. She survived until 6th Aug. 1738, but in 1736 the manor appears to have been vested in Baron Pretymán, son and heir of the last-mentioned George Pretymán. He was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1741 and apparently dissipated the family fortune. He married Arabella, only child of Maurice Shelton, of Barningham, widow of Thomas Taylor, of Westhorpe, and died 15th Feb. 1758,³ without issue, when the manor passed to his cousin and heir at law, George Pretymán, son and heir of Peter, brother of George Pretymán who had died in 1732. He married Susan, daughter of John Hubbard, of Finningham. He was Alderman and Chief Magistrate of Bury in 1773. Amongst the Cullum MSS. is the following curious note respecting this George Pretymán: "Being in company 11th Jan. 1805, with George Pretymán Esq., he told me that being a weakly child and when three years old he was so extremely ill that one day he was supposed to be dead, and the tolling bell was passed for him in the Parish of St. Michael, Basinghall Street, London. The nurse, in going backward and forwards through the room where he was laid out, observed that the child moved one of his arms; upon this warm flannels and other means were used, and the young one recovered, and has lived to be the father of a Bishop, and is at this time in his 84th year of his age in good health and spirits. F. G. C." George Pretymán lived five years after this note was made, and was buried at Finningham, 14th Dec. 1810, when the manor devolved in his son and heir, George Pretymán, Bishop of Lincoln, who held his first court in 1810. The Bishop was born at Bury St. Edmunds in 1750, and received his education at the Grammar School of that town. He occupied the position of tutor to Mr. Pitt, at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and when Mr. Pitt became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1782 George Pretymán, as he then was, resided constantly with him until the former's marriage two years later, not, as sometimes asserted, as private secretary, but as a confidential friend. It is well known that when the See of Canterbury became vacant in 1805, Mr. Pitt recommended the Bishop of Lincoln to the King for that important station, but his Majesty had predetermined to appoint Dr. Manners Sutton, Bishop of Norwich and Dean of Windsor, to the Primacy. The Bishop of Lincoln married, 3rd Sept. 1784, Elizabeth, elder daughter and co-heir of Thomas Maltby, of Germaines, co. Buckingham. The Bishop in 1803 assumed the additional surname of Tomline, in compliance with the testamentary injunctions of Marmaduke Tomline of Riby Grove, co. Lincoln, who without any alliance whatever bequeathed to the Bishop a large landed property. The Bishop is styled "Sir George Pretymán-Tomline, Bart.," the title having been assumed in 1823 in consequence of a decision of a jury at Haddington, which found the Bishop "heir male in general of Sir Thomas Pretymán, Baronet of Greenes Farme, Linc., who died about the middle of the 18th century, and his lordship also established his right to the ancient baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred

¹ Will 12 Aug. 1727, proved 25 Jan. 1728.

³ Will 8 Mar. 1757.

² Will 2 Jan. 1732, proved 5 May, 1733.

by Charles the First on Sir John Pretyman of Loddington, the male ancestor of Sir Thomas."¹ He died 14th Nov. 1827,² and was succeeded by his son and heir, William Edward Tomline, F.R.S., M.P. for Truro, who held his first court in 1827, and married 18th April, 1811, Frances, daughter and heir of John Amler, of Ford Hall, co. Salop. He died 28th May, 1836, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Col. George Tomline, R.A., of Orwell Park and Riby Hall, High Sheriff for Suffolk in 1832, for Lincolnshire in 1852, M.P. for Sudbury 1840 to 1841, for Shrewsbury from 1841 to 1847 and 1852 to 1868, and for Great Grimsby from 1868 to 1874. On his death unmarried, 25th Aug. 1889, the manor passed under his will, May, 1889, to his cousin, Captain Ernest George Pretyman, R.A., of Orwell Park and Riby Grove, M.P. for Woodbridge (son of the Rev. Frederick Pretyman, Canon of Lincoln, and Georgina Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Edward Knight, of Chawton House, Hants, and Godmersham Park, Kent, D.L., which Frederick was son of the Rev. George Thomas Pretyman, Chancellor and Canon Resid. of Lincoln, and Amelia, his wife, daughter of Christopher Tower, of Weald Hall, Co. Essex, which George Thomas was the brother of William Edward Tomline, father of George Tomline who died in 1889), who is the present lord. He married, 28th June, 1894, Lady Beatrice Adine, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. George Cecil Orlando Bridgeman, 4th Earl of Bradford, and with other issue has a son, George Marcus Tomline Pretyman, born 23rd April, 1895.

The Custom of this manor is to the youngest son, or Borough English, that is, all copyhold land owned by his father at his death intestate and not otherwise determined by surrender during his lifetime goes to the youngest son, whilst on the other hand all free lands held by "free socage," passes as of right to the eldest son. The Leet Fine was at the disposal of the lord. The tenement of any copyholder at each death was (in early days) heriotable by the best beast, and the heir took his inheritance by fine, and "held it by the rod at the will of the lord." An heir was of full age at 15 years, and was fined if he did not attend courts. The widow of the copyholder during the minority of the heir was his guardian by custom. The lord has right of gallows and stocks, view of frankpledge, Leet and Baron Courts, right to all waifs and strays, and had assize of bread and beer, freedom of entry of King's officers within the bounds of the Manor; also a Coroner and Prison. By an arrangement made in 1566 between the lord and the copyholders, the latter were empowered to cut down timber of every kind growing in the tenant's copyhold without the licence of the lord being necessary. The quit rent on succession or on new ownership was then fixed at 2½, and copyhold tenure fixed in its ownership.

The Bacton Court Rolls still in existence are in 384 membrances. Up to the death of King Charles I. they are as follows: 20 membrances *t.* Hen. V., 74 *t.* Hen. VI., 28 *t.* Edw. IV., 35 Hen. VII., 35 Hen. VIII. (1 Edw. VI.), 5 Philip and Mary, 68 *t.* Eliz., 51 *t.* James I., 36 *t.* of Charles I. A Bacton Roll of the 9th Hen. VIII. was known to exist in the Suffolk bags amongst the Miscellanea at the Chapter House.

BOYS OR HORINGER'S MANOR.

It is mentioned in the Great Survey as 80 acres of land held time of Edward the Confessor by Lewin, a freeman of Harold's, and was no doubt a

¹ *Gent. Mag.* 1828, i, 202; Notes and Queries, 3rd series, xii. 421, E.A.N. & Q. (N.S.) vol. i, 209.

² Will pr. Nov. 1827.

parcel of the main manor of Bacton. The manor was held in the early part of the 13th century by the family of de Bois *al.* Bosco or Boys or Du Bois. Sir Robert de Bois, son of Sir William de Bois of Fersfield, Norfolk, was the first of the family apparently owning land in Bacton. A certain Sir Robert de Du Bois held the manor in 1256 from his niece Joan and her husband, William de Bovile. The Manor continued in the family until its extinction in the person of Alice, heiress of Sir Robert de Bois (who died in 1311), in 1371, though a Roger de Boys is mentioned from 1371 to 1383, as also a John Bous. A few years later, towards the close of the 14th century, we find the manor vested in John Honningsherth or Hornyngeshierth, of Bacton, who is mentioned in the Patent Rolls of the 19th year of Edw. III.¹ A subsequent John Honingsherth held the manor and died in 1456,² when he is said to have left it to his brother, Thomas "Horningserth," who, dying in 1464, left it to Richard Dryver, who sold it to Sir James Hobart, Chief Steward of Bacton Manor (who left it in 1473 to his son and heir, Robert Hobart). Sir James Hobbart (another Chief Steward of Bacton Manor) died 24th Feb. 1516,³ leaving this manor to his son and heir, Sir Walter Hobart. He settled this manor on his son and heir, Henry Hobart. Sir Walter died 27th Nov. 1538,⁴ and was succeeded by the said Henry Hobart, accordingly.

He was lord in 1550, and sold the manor to Thomas Pretymán of Cotton and Needham, co. Norf., whose 1st wife was Alice Tyrrell, and whose 2nd was Margaret Clerk, of Needham. He died in 1563,⁵ and left the manor by his will to his eldest son, William Pretymán.⁶ The death of Thomas Pretymán is presented by the Jury at a court held at Bacton, 14th March, 7th Eliz., thus "said Thomas also held of this manor one tenement called 'Boyes' of 80 acres of wood and pasture in Bacton by Knight's Service and for the Ward of the Castle (Norwich), and that William Pretymán is his son and next heir and of full age."

In the Rental of Bacton Manor, 1565, is this entry: "*Ter lib.* William Pretymán for the tenement Boyes of 80 acres free land late of Henry Hubbards and formerly of John Horngzerths by Socage, and yearly of one pound of Cumming" (seed).

William Pretymán wrote out his own rent roll on a piece of paper some six feet long (now at Orwell Park), and in it he gives his field notes for his property of Boys, which he estimates at 85 acres, and which lay on the confines, if not in, the parish of Wetherden, and adjoined the Manor of Haughley. It was this William Pretymán who afterwards acquired the Manor of Bacton by deed dated 12th Nov. 28 Eliz., and Newhall in Braise-worth, 1586, which manors, with Boys, have remained in the Pretymán family up to the present time, and are now owned by Capt. Ernest George Pretymán, of Orwell Park.⁷

The Manor of Boys consisted of about 85 acres.

Bodesdale is a hamlet of Redgrave, and with it the lordship of Botesdale has always passed.

¹ Pat. Rolls, 19 Edw. III. pt. ii. 1d. (1345).

² His will is dated 1456, and he died shortly afterwards, and is said by some to have been succeeded in the lordship by his son William Horningsurth.

³ I.P.M., 9 Hen. VIII. 25.

⁴ See Oulton Manor, Lothingland Hundred.

⁵ Will 10 Dec. 1561, proved 1563.

⁶ P.C.C. 23 Chayre, "My manor of Boyes in Suffolk to William my son."

⁷ From notes supplied by Mr. William Pretymán, of Bournemouth, and Muskett's Manorial Families, vol. ii.

BRAISEWORTH.



ULVEVA held this manor in Saxon times, and had the soc under Stigand. It consisted of 60 acres and 1 villein, 1 ploughteam, 4 acres of meadow, and a mill. Also half a church and 17 acres, with half a ploughteam, 4 beasts, and 7 hogs. The value was 15s., and it formed part of the great possessions of Robert Malet. In the valuation above was included a freeman in Braiseworth holding 3 acres under Malet. Malet also held 140 acres and 1 bordar, with 3 ploughteams (where there had formerly been 4), 1 acre of meadow, and half a church with 15 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 30s., which had formerly belonged to 15 freemen, the soc belonging to the King and the Earl. This was 6 quarentenes long and 5 broad, and paid in a gelt 9d.

Another small manor which had been in Saxon times held by Alestan, a freeman under commendation to Ulveva, with 30 acres, also formed part of the Malet possessions. There were in it 1 ploughteam and 1 acre of meadow, and the value was 5s., the soc belonging to the King and the Earl.

Of both these manors Robert Malet was the Domesday tenant in chief, and he also had 4 other small holdings here. One was of 38 acres, formerly held by 4 freemen under commendation to Edric, when it had a ploughteam and a half, but at the time of the Survey had only one team. The value was 7s. 6d., and the King of the Earl had the soc.

A second was of 17 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 3s., formerly held by 3 freemen under Edric's commendation.

The third was of 5 acres valued at 12d., of which the King and the Earl had the soc, formerly held by 8 freemen.

The fourth was of 20 acres, valued at 5s., of which the King and the Earl had the soc, formerly held with half a ploughteam by Brichtmar Bubba, a freeman under Harold.¹ The two manors here became subsequently known as Braiseworth Old Hall, and New Hall with Barnes.

MANOR OF OLD HALL.

This was the manor of Ulveva before the Conquest, and in the time of the Conqueror was held by Geoffrey de Braiseworth, and in the time of Hen. I. by Geoffrey's son, Giles de Braiseworth, from whom it passed in the same reign to Sir Robert de Sackville, one of Malet's knights, being held of the Honor of Eye.

He was the third son of Herbrand de Salchevilla, who came over with the Conqueror, and who is ranked in old MSS. as the seventh great military officer who attended William the Conqueror in his invasion of this country. This Robert's descendants continued the male line in this county. He is called Robertus de Salkevilla in a charter to which he was first witness, granted by King Stephen, when Earl of Moretaign, by which he gave the church of Lillechurch to the monks of St. John of Colchester. This probably was the Robert de Sackville who, with another knight, called Walter according to Ordericus Vitalis, was saved by sudden indisposition which the Earl contracted after he was on board ship on his way to England, and which obliged him to return to shore attended by these two knights, from the fate which befel them who did sail, the vessel being lost and all save one on board perishing. It appears that in 1219 Sir Robert held several manors in Essex, and those of Rishangles, Witham, Mellis, Clopton, Braiseworth, Cotton, Brockford, Rudham, Fornham, "Faltham,"

¹ Dom. ii. 320b, 321, 323b.

and Wickham, in Suffolk, by the service of one knight's fee of the Honor of Eye, and was also seised of another fee in Mendham in the same county, as a plea in the 12th of Hen. III. shows. It is impossible, however, that he could be the Robert Sackville who is mentioned in an old ballad as attending Rich. I. in his expedition to the Holy Land, because this Robert appears from the book of the abbey of Colchester to have professed himself a monk in the monastery of St. John there in the time of King Stephen. He granted to these monks his Manor of Wickham by the advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London and Norwich. The witnesses to this charter are Eustace, King Stephen's son, Ingellus the Chancellor, and Jordan and Stephen, two of Sir Robert's sons. Besides the two last-mentioned sons, he had by Lettice, daughter of Sir Henry Woodville, two other sons, Nigel and Helias Sackville. Nigel is remarkable in history for having been, though a person of great consideration and incumbent of the Church of Berges, 1171, excommunicated by Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, on pretence of his having unjustly detained a manor belonging to that See, and Helias de Sackville is witness to the Earl of Clare's grant of the Church of Tunbridge to the monks of Lewes. But the case of the excommunication has been wretchedly misrepresented by most historians. William Fitz-Stephens, who lived at that time, and who wrote the life of Thomas à Becket, and therefore not likely to be mistaken as to the facts, informs us "that two of the Sackvilles were excommunicated on that occasion, Robert and Nigel; and that they were *regis sigilliferi*," an office, which, we presume, may correspond with that of the lord privy seal of later days. The same Fitz-Stephens tells us that "they died soon after in the flower of their age," and by their both being called Keepers of the Seal, it appears as if the office had been hereditary in the family or held in commission. Jordan, the eldest son of Robert de Sackville, who probably entered into possession of the manor and other estates when his father retired from the world, is called in a charter by which he confirms the grant made by his father to the monks of Colchester, and adds others of his own, "*Jordanus de Saukevil Miles, baro de Bergholt Saukevil, filius et hæres Roberti Saukevil.*" His wife brought a great accession of fortune and honour to the family. Her name was Ela or Hela, and she was daughter and coheir of Ralph de Den, lord of the Manor of Buckhurst, whose father was Robert, living in the 20th year of William the Conqueror, and then denominated Pincerna or the Butler. At the time of her marriage her father bestowed with her a hide of land in Waldene, with the advowson of the church and common of pasture in Sudpark, near Chalventure, and other lands. When this Ela became coheir to her father, she brought to the Sackvilles the manors of Buckhurst, Claverham, Briggeley, Horsey, and Ombe-ford, which were parcels of six knight's fees held by Robert Pincerna in Chalventure. Upon the death of her husband Jordan de Sackville, being a widow, she gave licence to the abbot and convent of Otteham to translate their convent to Bageham, both in Kent; and she not only confirmed all the lands which had been given them by her father and her brother Robert, but added some considerable gifts of her own, her son, Jeffery de Sackville being a witness to the grants. The church of Bageham was till the reign of Hen. II. the burying place of the Sackville family, and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

In the time of Edw. I. the manor was vested in Sir George de Thorpe, who had free warren here in the time of King Edw. II.¹

¹Chart. Rolls, 9 Edw. II, 20.

His daughter Alice married Sir Simon de Felbriggs. His grandson, Sir Simon de Felbriggs, who was standard bearer to Rich. II., left to Alanor or Helene, his second daughter, this estate. She married 1st Sir William Tyndale, of Deom, in Northamptonshire, and in 1431 was the wife of Sir Thomas de Wanton. On the death of Alanor the manor passed to her son and heir, Thomas Tendale. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Yelverton, C.J., of the King's Bench, 1471, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir William Tindale, K.B., who married Mary, daughter and heir of Egbert Montford or Mundeford, of Hockwold, and on his death in 1497 passed to his son and heir, Sir John Tindale, who married Amphrelia, daughter of Humphrey Coningsby, one of the Justices of the King's Bench in 1510. Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings we find an action as to waste done in this manor. It was brought by Will. Tindale (Tyndale), son of Thomas, son of "Alana," daughter of Sir Simon Felbrigge Knt., against Godfrey Joy, Will. Clyflond, John Trayvell, and Augustine Boys, executors of Dame Katherine, late wife of the said Sir Simon.¹

A fine of the manor was levied in 1523 by Richard Belamey and others against John Tyndale and others.²

The manor then passed to Christopher Playters, who died 11th Sept. 1547,³ when it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Playters. A little later we find the manor vested in Alexander Newton, who married Anne, the daughter of Sir Humphrey Wingfield, Knt., and died in 1569.

There is a sepulchral brass to his memory in the Church of Braiseworth,⁴ an etching of which is given in Cotman's "Suffolk Brasses."

In 1576 a fine was levied of the manor and the manors of Newhall and Barneys by Thomas Gawdye against John Rochester and others,⁵ and the following year we meet with a fine of this manor and of Newhall Manor levied by Anne Warner, widow, against Henry Ferroure, and others.⁶

In 1609 the manor was vested in William Coleman, who married Catherine, daughter of Edmund Bacon, of Hessett. William Coleman's daughter Eliza married Robert, eldest son of John Green, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, by whom he had Elizabeth, Katherine, and Susan, his coheirs. Robert Green died in 1640, and was buried in the parish church of Braise-worth, and William Coleman died in 1643. The lordship subsequently vested in Earl Cornwallis, created Marquis, who died in 1805, when it passed to his son Charles, 2nd Marquis Cornwallis, who died in 1823.

In 1825 the manor was purchased by Matthias Kerrison, of Hoxne Hall and Breckles Hall, Norfolk, and on his death in 1827 passed to his son and heir, Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart. From this time to the present the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Thelnetham, in Blackbourn Hundred, and is now vested in William Spencer, Lord Bateman, 3rd Baron, of Breckles Hall, Norfolk.

Arms of SACKVILLE: Quarterly, Or, and Gules, a bend wavy. Of TINDALE: Argent, on a fesse Gu. betw. 3 garbs, Sa., a martlet.

MANOR OF NEW HALL.

The full title of this manor seems to have been in early days "Bresuneth Nova Aula in Veteri Bacton," but in the reign of Edw. IV. "Brese-

¹ E.C.P., 5 Edw. IV.—49 Hen. VI., Bundle 31, 190.

² Fine, Mich. 15 Hen. VIII.

³ I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI. 66.

⁴ Add. 32483, 32490; I.P.M., 12 Eliz. 1, 85.

⁵ Fine, Mich. 18-19 Eliz.

⁶ Fine, Easter, 19 Eliz.

worth" only. This was the lordship of Alestan before the Conquest, and of Robert Malet at the time of the Domesday Survey. In 1268 it was vested in William le Parker, and this year we meet with a fine of the manor levied by Hubert, son of William de Bysewrth, against Robert, son of John and Matilda his wife, and the said William le Parker and Margery his wife.¹ Another William Parker held here in 1316.²

In the time of Hen. VI. the manor was vested in Thomas Tengaine or Dengaine, and later in John Dengaine, son and heir of Alice Dengaine. In 1478 it was vested in Henry Everard and Nicholas Parker, and in the time of Queen Elizabeth in Alexander Newton, who died seised 30th Aug. 1569, and on his death passed to his widow Anne, the daughter of Sir Humphrey Wingfield, who remarried Robert Warner, and they held a court 13th Elizabeth. By 1586 the manor had passed to William Pretymán,³ who held his first court 28th Sept. this year. He held other courts in 1587, 3rd April and 14th Aug.; 1589; 17th Feb.; 35 Eliz. 27th Mar. He died in Sept. 1594, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John Pretymán, who on 5th Oct. 1624, held a court.⁴ Sir John Pretymán sold the manor in 1636 to Henry Pretymán from whom it passed like the Manor of Bacton, to his son and heir, John Pretymán, and on his death in 1678 vested in his son and heir, Henry Pretymán, who sold the same to George Pretymán in 1703. On his death in 1727 the manor passed to his son and heir, George, and from him in 1732 to his son and heir, Baron Pretymán, who died unmarried 15th Feb. 1758. Subsequently the manor seems to have passed in the same course as the Manor of Old Hall, and is now vested, as is that manor, in Lord Bateman. The manor is specifically mentioned in a fine levied in 1576 by Thomas Gawdye against John Rochester and others.⁵ A fine was levied of this manor in 1587 by William Pretymán, sen., against Alexander Huggen and others.⁶

In 1653 a rental on the court rolls is headed, "Bresworth New Hall cum Horringer," and a Court Roll 8th Apl. 1686 is headed, "Horringer in Old Bacton and Bresworth Nova Aula in Old Bacton." The court last referred to was held by Mary Pretymán and Margaret Pretymán, sisters of Henry, who had given a charge over his manors to satisfy his sisters' portions. A court was held 20th Oct. 1690, by Henry Pretymán, the then lord, the title of the court on the rolls being "Bresworth Nova Aula in Bacton Veteri."

Arms of NEWTON : Arg. a lion rampant Sab. langued and armed Gu. charged on the shoulder with a cross pattée Or.

MANOR OF BOWELL'S HALL OR BOVILLE'S.

The manor passed to Humphrey Wyngfeld in 1530 under a fine levied by him and others against Sir John Wiseman and others.⁷ About this time we find the manor in Humphrey Wingfield, Edmund Beaufre, William Congsby, and Robert Jener. Alexander Newton died seised of the manor in 1569, leaving John Rolleston, Elizabeth Spilman, and Grace Prety his heirs, but by his will the said Alexander Newton seems to have devised

¹ Feet of Fines, 52 Hen. III. 48.

² I.Q.D., 10 Edw. II. 60.

³ See Bacton Manor, in this Hundred.

⁴ Original admittances to this last court and the court held 14th Aug. 1589, are in the writer's possession.

⁵ Fine, Mich. 18-19 Eliz.

⁶ Fine, Easter, 29 Eliz.

⁷ Fine, Hil. 22 Hen. VIII.

the manor to Alexander Huggen, in case his, Alexander Newton's, wife should not be with child.

MANOR OF BARNIES OR ROOKY'S.

We learn little of this manor save that it was vested in the time of Queen Elizabeth in George Cawsey, who sold it to Alexander Newton, who died in 1569 ; later, we find it vested in Charles, Earl Cornwallis, 1st Marquis, and it then descended in the same course of devolution as the Manor of Old Hall. The manor is specifically mentioned in a fine levied in 1576 by Thomas Gawdye against John Rochester and others.¹

One of the manors of Braiseworth, but it is not clear which, was vested in 1538 in Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, for this year he granted "Braiseworth Manor" to the Crown in exchange by deed 30 Hen. VIII.² This was also one of the manors in 1555 vested in John Wiseman, for he died seised on 27th May this year, leaving Edward Wiseman his heir at law.³ There are two fines levied of Braiseworth Manor in the time of Queen Elizabeth, one in 1578 by Leonard Casson against Philologus Fourthe,⁴ and the other in 1586 by Isaac Preston and others against Edmund Bokenham and others.⁵

¹ Fine, Mich. 18-19 Eliz.

² S.P. 1538, 1182 (182).

³ I.P.M., 2 and 3 Ph. and M. 59.

Fine, Trin. 20 Eliz.

⁵ Fine, Hil. 28 Eliz.

MANOR OF BROCKFORD HALL, NOW WITH WETHERINGSETT.



GREAT part of Brockford anciently belonged to Bury Abbey by the gift of Athulf or Eadulf, Bishop of Elmham about 963, and a successor of Ailfric, the 2nd Bishop of that name, surnamed the Black, who died in 1038, gave his part in Brockford to the abbey, so that by the time of the Domesday Survey the abbey held as in Edward the Confessor's time 3 carucates and 43 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow here. Attached to the manor were 14 bordars, 3 serfs, 2 plough-teams in demesne and 2 belonging to the tenants, wood sufficient for the maintenance of 40 hogs, 8 beasts, 6 hogs, 20 sheep, and a like number of goats, valued at 100s.¹ But it does not appear that the abbey held as a manor. In the time of Hen. I. the lordship was held by Sir Robert de Sackville, Knt., as in Braiseworth,² and from him passed to his son and heir, Jordan de Sackville; but the author of the *Magna Britannia* from his MS. states that in 1286 the lordship belonged to the abbey of Bury. It is quite true that as late as the time of Queen Mary the manor is stated to have formed part of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Bury, and as such was purported to be granted, 1 Mary, to Lady Anne of Cleves,³ and the Abbot of Bury had free warren, view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and beer in the time of Edw. I.,⁴ but for all this it is not clear that the Manor of Brockford was actually vested in the abbey.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth the manor was vested in Thomas Gawdy, and later in the same reign in Nicholas Hare and Arthur Penning, who held their first court for the manor in 1580.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth we find an action by Anthony "Penninge" against Anthony Gawdy and others to set aside a claim to an annuity out of plaintiff's Manor of Brockford which Anthony Gawdy claimed as charged thereon,⁵ and a little later amongst the same Proceedings an action by Anthony Russhe against the said Anthony Penning, lord of Brockford Manor, to compel admittance to land held of the manor.⁶ Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action by John Reve against Edward Turpyn touching the site of this Manor of Brockford.⁷

Arthur⁸ Penning died seised in 1593, when the manor vested in his son and heir Arthur Penning, who had licence to alien the manor in 1624 to Sir William Soame, Knt. On Sir William Soame's death in 1655 it passed to his son and heir, Stephen Soame, of Thurlow, who married 1st Mary, daughter of Sir — Denham, Knt., and 2ndly Anne, daughter of Ambrose Copinger, D.D., Rector of Buxhall, and widow of Isaac Crane, of Lavenham. Anne married a third time, Sir George Reeve, of Thwaite, Bart., and carried the manor into that family. On the death of Sir George Reeve the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Reeve, Bart.⁹

In 1687 we find amongst the Exchequer Depositions taken at Diss, notice of an action as to metes and bounds of the manor, and as to rents and arrears, &c., by Sir Robert Reeve, Bart., against James Harvey and others.¹⁰

¹ Dom. ii. 36r.

² See Old Hall, Braiseworth, in this Hundred.

³ 1 Mary, M. Trin. Rec. Rot. 68.

⁴ Quo Warranto Rolls, 733.

⁵ C.P. ii. 369.

⁶ *Ib.* 40r.

⁷ C.P. Ser. ii. B. clv. 2.

⁸ Sometimes called Anthony, and the son Arthur.

⁹ See Manor of Thwaite, in this Hundred.

¹⁰ 3 Jas. II. at Diss, Exch. Dep.!

On the death of Sir Robert Reeve the manor passed to his daughter and heir, Anne, who held her first court for this manor in 1688. She married 1st Philip, 5th Earl of Leicester, and 2ndly, John Sheppard, of Ash. In 1702 the manor was held by Philip, Lord Lisle, afterwards Earl of Leicester in right of his wife, and he held a court 7th Oct. 1702 and 8th Oct. 1703. John Sheppard, the Countess of Leicester's 2nd husband, had the lordship, and held a court 12th Oct. 1708. She died in 1726, and he in 1747, when the manor passed to his second wife and widow, Hannah, who remarried Sir Samuel Prime, Knt.¹ He died in 1776, and his widow, Hannah, survived, and as "Dowager Lady Prime" held a court 16th Aug. 1781. On her death the manor passed to John Sheppard, who married twice, and had by his second wife, Mary Rivett, of Brandeston, a son, John Sheppard, who succeeded to the lordship on the death of his father in 1793. John Sheppard, the son, held his first court 8th Dec. 1795, and in 1797 married Letitia, daughter of Col. Wilson, of Didlington Hall, Norfolk, and sister of Robert, Lord Berners. He died 31st Jan. 1824, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Wilson Sheppard, of Campsey Ash, J.P. and D.L., who in April, 1823, married Harriet, daughter and coheir of Col. George Crump, of Alexton Hall, co. Leicester (by Mary Wilson, his wife, sister of Robert, Lord Berners), and dying 2nd Apl. 1830, while attending the assizes at Bury St. Edmunds as High Sheriff, the manor vested in his son and heir, John George Sheppard.

Page, writing in 1847, states that the manor then belonged to Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., of Oakley Park, but this seems doubtful, as we find the manor in 1855 still in the above-named John George Sheppard, of Campsey Ash, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1859, who married 4th Aug. 1846, Harriet Anna, 2nd daughter of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart., of Stanley Hall, co. Salop, and in her the manor appears to have been vested in 1885.

In 1905 it was apparently vested in W. W. Westwood, but of this we are not certain.

Page, quoting from a MS. in the possession of W. S. Fitch, of Ipswich, the well-known antiquarian, says: "In Brockford Street is a great house, which long since was an *Inne*, and hung out the signe of the Swanne. It is now commonly called Brockford House, since the Signe was pulled down by Thomas Revett Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the county of Suff. in the time of Q. Elizabeth."² Edmund his eldest sonne, sold to John Turner, whose son Gregory sold it to Mr. Leman, of Brame's Hall, now owner of it.

"Robert Revett, 2nd son of Thomas Revett, Esq., married —, daughter of John Revett, of Bildeston, Esq. Thomas Revett, sonne of this Robert, lives now in a House neare Brockford Green, and is Chief Constable of the Hundred of Hartismere this Yeare, 1657."

Perhaps the house referred to above is that known also as Shrubland House, now occupied as a farmhouse, which was for over 300 years the residence of the Rivett family, the walls of one of the rooms being decorated with paintings representing various kinds of birds.

¹ See Manor of Thwaite, in this Hundred.

² I.P.M., 20-21 Hen. VIII., D.K.R. 10 App. ii. p. 125. Land in Brockford is included in the inquisition p.m. of Thomas Rivett, who died about 1529.

Court Rolls of the manor are referred to in the 6th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, Appendix ii. p. 86, and extracts from Court Rolls 20 Edw. IV. and 1 Edw. VI., will be found in the Public Record Office.¹

Arms of SHEPPARD : Sa., a fesse Or, between 3 talbots passant, Arg., each carrying in the mouth a bird-bolt, of the 2nd.

STONEHAM'S MANOR.

A manor called Stonham in Brockford, or rather a moiety of the reversion in this manor, expectant on the death of Anne Warner, seems to have been sold by John Richester to Sir Thomas Gawdy in the time of Queen Elizabeth, but it may not have been a manor.²

¹ Portfolio, 203, 8.

²C.P. ii. 417.

BROME.



HERE were three manors here in Saxon times. One belonged to Goda, a freewoman under commendation to Stigand, and consisted of 2 carucates of land (one in Brome and the other in Oakley), 1 villein, 7 bordars, 1 serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and half a ploughteam belonging to the men, 8 acres of meadow, 1 rouncy, 10 hogs, and 40 sheep, valued at 30s. (which at the time of the Survey had increased to 61s.). There was half a church with 14 acres, valued at 2s. The Domesday tenant was Roger Bigot.

In the same township, also belonging to Roger Bigot, and formerly held by 25 freemen, and 3 half freemen under commendation of Stigand, were 96 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 3 ploughteams (reduced to 1½ at the time of the Survey), valued at 30s., but at only 20s. at the time of the Survey. William Scutet held this of Roger Bigot. It was 5 quarentenes long and 4 broad, and paid in a gelt 3½d.

The second manor was held at the time of the Survey by Hugh de Corbun of Roger Bigot. It had been held in the time of the Confessor by a freeman Aluric under Gurth's commendation. It consisted of 60 acres, 3 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the tenants, 3 acres of meadow, valued at 10s., and 16 acres which had been held by a freeman under commendation to Aluric, and valued at 16d. The wife of this freeman was under commendation to Robert Malet's predecessor.¹

The third manor was held in the time of the Confessor by Anand, and consisted of 60 acres, 4 bordars, half a ploughteam in demesne, and half belonging to the men, and 4 acres of meadow, valued at 10s.; and 3 freemen and a half under commendation to Anand held 14 acres and 1 ploughteam, valued at 2s. 2d. At the time of the Survey, when 1 serf had been added to the manor it was in the King's hand, and included in those lands held for him by Roger Bigot.²

Robert Malet had 4 small properties here at the time of the Survey. The first was of 6 acres, valued at 12d.; the second 7 acres, valued at 14d., held of him by William Scutet, and formerly held by three half freemen.

The third consisted of 30 acres, 1 ploughteam, 1½ acres of meadow, valued at 5s. It had formerly been held of Robert Malet by Ulmar, a freeman under commendation to Edric. And 14 acres, valued at 2s., formerly held by 5 freemen under Edric's commendation. Both the above were at the time of the Survey held by Guarin of Robert Malet.

The fourth holding consisted of 4 acres in the King's soc, valued at 8d., held at the time of the Survey by Walter, and formerly by 2 freemen under commendation to Edric.³

Amongst the lands of Ralph de Bellafago was a small holding in this place, consisting of 1 bordar, with 8 acres, belonging to Wortham, and valued at 12d.⁴

Another small holding of the fee of the Abbot of St. Edmunds was 1 acre, valued at 4d., formerly held by a freeman under the abbot.⁵

The last holding mentioned here was of the fee of the Bishop of Thetford, and consisted of 6 acres, valued at 12d., formerly held by a freeman under commendation to one himself under commendation to Bishop Aylmar.⁶

¹ Dom. ii. 339.

² Dom. ii. 282.

³ Dom. ii. 310, 321.

⁴ Dom. ii. 354b.

⁵ Dom. ii. 371.

⁶ Dom. ii. 381.

MANOR OF BROME HALL OR DAVILLERS.

By the time of Hen. III. two manors only appear, Ling or Lyng Manor and Brome Hall. It appears from the will of John Cornwallis in 1506 that he then resided at Lyng Hall, the present Brome Hall not being built till 1550. The main manor, Brome Hall, was in the time of Hen. III. held by Bartholomew D'Avilers, he holding by serjeanty of the King.¹

The extent of land then forming the lordship was 1 messuage with a garden and underwood, 50 acres of arable land, two of meadow, and 2 of pasture, and the service that "if the King should wish to have *Patalium* of the towns of Norfolk and Suffolk in his army in Wales, then he shall conduct the said *Patalium* from the ditch of St. Edmunds into Wales, and receive at the said ditch fourpence a head for their maintenance for forty days." The manor passed from Bartholomew to his son Richard about 1227.

Richard Davillers died in 1269, from which time to 1330 the manor passed as the Manor of Erwardon, in Samford Hundred. Bartholomew Davillers had a grant of free warren and of a fair and market in Brome as early as 1253,² and the manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Bartholomew, who died in 1287,³ and an extent of the manor given. It is also specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of John Davillers, who died in 1288,⁴ and of Bartholomew Davillers, who died in 1330.⁵ This last Bartholomew, son of the last John Davillers, left four daughters only—Isabel, Cecilia, Margaret, and Joan, his coheirs. One seems to have died an infant, for Isabel did homage for her third (*sic*),⁶ but her sisters were apparently under age, and the manor being held in chief of the King he granted the custody of two parts to Robert de Ufford.⁷

The service by which this manor and the Manor of Erwardon were held is then stated to have been the "leading all the men (200) of the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk to the King's wars in Wales, from the Ditch of St. Edmunds by Newmarket, withsoever the said Lord the King shall go in the wars in Wales, taking for every man for his expenses four pence for 40 days, so that after 40 days he and the other men at the expense of the King shall remain." There is a MS. in the British Museum formerly belonging to R. Sparrow, and said to be by John Wodderspoon, which gives extracts from the inquisition p.m. relating to Suffolk from 1 Edw. I. to 6 Edw. IV. It is by no means a reliable authority, and has misled many who have trusted to it without comparing with or verifying by the original documents. For instance, this MS., which is relied on by Page, or more probably, the printed source from which Page derived his information, has two errors in this one entry, first that the payment was 3*d.* and not 4*d.* a day for the service, and that Bartholomew Davillers left three daughters, whereas he left four.

Cecilia married Brian de Hiklyng, and there is an inquisition p.m. of her under this description in 1345,⁸ and this same year there is on the Patent Rolls a pardon to William Coleman, parson of the church of Onhous (Onehouse), and Augustine Arnold, for acquiring for the life of Joan, late wife of Bartholomew Davillers, Knt., from Cicely de Hykelyng, £10 of rent

¹ 1210-12, Red Book of the Exchequer, 132 Bd.

² Chart. Rolls, 37-38 Hen. III. pt. i. 11, 37; T. de N. 285, 296.

³ I.P.M., 15 Edw. I. 16.

⁴ I.P.M., 16 Edw. I. 22.

⁵ I.P.M., 5 Edw. III. 76.

⁶ O. 5 Edw. III. 14; 6 Edw. III. 14.

⁷ O. 5 Edw. III. 14.

⁸ I.P.M., 19 Edw. III. 33.

out of Brome Hall without licence.¹ How Coleman and Arnold could acquire a rent from a person out of possession—a rent issuing out of land in the holding of another—is not easy to see, but it may have been limited out of the third which had descended to her, subject to her mother's right to dower.

Joan, the 4th daughter, or, as Davy says, the daughter and heir of Cecilia, married 1st Bartholomew Bacon, and 2ndly Sir Edmund Barkley, and died without issue, when Sir Edmund Barkley held a 3rd in right of his wife until his death without issue in 1380.²

The entirety of the manor ultimately became vested in Isabella, the eldest daughter of Bartholomew Davillers, who married 1st Sir Robert Bacon about 1350. Sir Robert was knight of the shire in 1363 and 1369, and left one son, Sir Bartholomew Bacon, who married Joan, the daughter of—Heveningham, and died in 1392 without issue, leaving his sister Isabel his sole heir. A fine was levied in 1374,³ "Sir John de Hevenyngham and Hugh Verdon, parson of Goldhangre Church *v.* Sir Bartholomew Bacon," of both manor and advowson, but as Joan, the other daughter of Bartholomew Davillers, did not die till 1380,⁴ the whole could not have been dealt with in possession. Evidently the fine was limited in order to resettle the property, for we find on the Patent Rolls a pardon to Bartholomew Bacon, Knt., and Joan his wife, for having acquired from John de Hevenyngham, Knt., the manor and advowson without licence.⁵ Joan, the widow of Sir Bartholomew Bacon did not die till about 1435.⁶

Isabel, the sister and heir of Sir Bartholomew Bacon, married Sir Oliver Calthorpe, of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, Knt. He died in the latter part of the reign of Rich. II., and his wife survived until 1411.⁷

On Sir Oliver Calthorpe's death, the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir William Calthorpe, who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Mantly, and died in 1420, when the manor descended to his son and heir, Sir John Calthorpe, who married Amy, daughter and heir of Sir John Wythe, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir William Calthorpe, who, dying in 1494,⁸ left by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, a son, Sir John Calthorpe, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Wentworth, of Nettlestead, and died in his father's lifetime, and on Sir William's death the manor passed to his grandson and heir, the son of Sir John, Sir Philip Calthorpe, who married 1st Mary, sister and heir of Sir William Say, and 2ndly Jane, daughter of John Blenerhasset, and dying in 1535 the manor passed to his son and heir by his first wife, Sir Philip Calthorpe. He married Jane (? Amata or Amy), daughter of Sir William Boleyn, of Blickley, in Norfolk, and aunt of Queen Anne Boleyn, and died 7th April, 1549,⁹ leaving an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to Sir Henry Parker, K.B., son and heir of Lord Morley, who sold the manor in 1550 to Robert Hyde,¹⁰ from whom it passed to Sir Thomas Cornwallis, eldest son of Sir John Cornwallis. He had received the honour of knighthood at Westminster 1st Dec. 1548, and on the insurrection in Norfolk, under Kett, the tanner, in 1549, bringing forces to the assistance

¹ Pat. Rolls, 19 Edw. III. pt. ii. 19.

² I.P.M., 4 Rich. II. 10.

³ 48 Edw. III. 23.

⁴ Inquis. p.m. Edw. de Berkley and Joan his wife, 4 Rich. II. 10.

⁵ Pat. Rolls, 15 Rich. II. pt. i. 9; I.P.M., Sir Bartholomew Bacon and Joan his wife, 15 Rich. II. pt. i. 10.

⁶ I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 29.

⁷ See Pat. Rolls, 14 Hen. VI. pt. i. 14.

⁸ See Manors of Lound, in Lothingland Hundred.

⁹ I.P.M., 3 Edw. VI. 148.

¹⁰ Fine, Easter, 4 Edw. VI.

of the Marquis of Northampton, at that time sent to suppress those rebels, behaved with great bravery in entering the city of Norwich, together with Lord Sheffield, who was there slain, and Sir Thomas, being overpowered, was taken prisoner, and detained till the King's forces relieved him. He was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in the last year of the reign of Edw. VI., and coming to the aid of Queen Mary, with the forces of those counties, who at the time of the decease of King Edward, was at Framlingham Castle, in Suffolk, was the principal means of advancing that princess to the throne.

He was also very instrumental in suppressing Wyat's insurrection, and, with the Earl of Sussex and Sir Edward Hastings was commissioned for the trial of Sir Thomas Wyat. He was made a privy councillor, and constituted Treasurer of Calais; from whence he was recalled shortly before the taking of that town by the French. He served in Parliament for Gatton, in Surrey, and was elected one of the knights for the county of Suffolk. A fine of the manor was in 1554 levied against Sir Thomas Cornwallis by Thomas Gaudy.¹ On 25th Dec. 1557, he was made comptroller of the household; on the decease of Sir Robert Rochester, Knight of the Garter, being in great favour with the Queen, whose confidence he greatly enjoyed. He was sent to the Princess Elizabeth at Ashbridge, to acquaint her with the Queen's pleasure that she should immediately repair to London. And when it was debated in council to send that princess out of England, with the object of excluding her from the succession, Sir Thomas Cornwallis, by his arguments, dissuaded the Queen from it, alleging that the people of England would take it very ill, nay, would not at all endure that the next heir to the crown should be conveyed out of the land. Nevertheless, on Queen Elizabeth's accession to the Crown, not being of her religion, he was left out of the privy council, and removed from his place of comptroller of the household, which induced him to retire to the country, where he rebuilt his mansion-house of Brome Hall; departing this life 26th December, 1604, in the 86th year of his age. A fine marble tomb is erected to his memory against the north wall of the chancel of the church of Brome, whereon are the statues of him and his lady carved in stone; he in armour, and at his feet a white buck couched, with a wreath about his neck of green acorns proper, wounded in his left shoulder. And at her feet is a falcon issuant, secant, out of a crown Or. This inscription is on the tomb:—

“ Here lies Sir Thomas Cornwallis, son of Sir John,
who was of Queen Mary princely counsell, and
Treasurer of Cales, and after Controler of her
Majestie's household, in especial grace and trust
of his mistress at her untimely death.”

He took to wife Anne, daughter of Sir John Jerningham, of Somerleyton, Knt., and of Bridget his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Drury, of Halsted, by whom he had issue two sons, William and Charles; as also three daughters—Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Kitson, of Hengrave, Knt.; Anne, wife of William Halse, of Devonshire; and Alice, wedded to Richard Southwell.

Sir William Cornwallis, the eldest son, embarking with Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, in his expedition against the rebels in Ireland in 1599, was, for his services in that kingdom, knighted at Dublin, 5th August the same year. He married 1st Lucy, eldest daughter and coheir

¹ Fine, Easter, 1 Mary I.

to John Nevil, Lord Latimer, and of Lucy his wife, daughter of Henry, Earl of Worcester, by whom he had issue William, who died young in 1565, and was buried at Hengrave, as a gravestone in that church shows. Also Thomas, 2nd son, and four daughters—Frances, married to Sir Edward Withipole, Knt.; Elizabeth, wedded to Thomas Sands; Catherine, to Richard Turner; and Dorothy, to Archibald, Earl of Argyle. By his 2nd wife, Jane, daughter of Hercules Mewtas, who survived him, and was afterwards the wife of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Culford, Knight of the Bath, he had issue Frederick Cornwallis, who for his eminent services was created Lord Cornwallis; but his father, Sir William, was succeeded in the greater part of his estate by Thomas, his son and heir by Lucy, daughter of the Lord Latimer. This manor, however, passed to the son Frederick. He was in his youth introduced by his uncle, Sir Charles Cornwallis, into the service of Prince Henry, eldest son of King James the First, when Prince of Wales, waiting on him in his journey to Spain. After succeeding his brother, he was created a baronet by letters patent bearing date 4th May, 1627, and received the honour of knighthood at Whitehall 2nd December, 1630. He was elected to Parliament for the borough of Eye in 1639, and in 1640, when, discerning that the violent measures of the predominant party tended to the ruin of his country, he opposed their proceedings with some warmth, and thereupon was inserted in the list of those who were maligned under the title of Staffordians. He retired with his Majesty, and sat among those members assembled at Oxford in January, 1643; about which time, his first lady departing this life was buried in Christ Church in that city.

Being of too warm a temper to sit still in those times of confusion, he was concerned in most of the principal actions in the Civil War, and was distinguished for his gallant behaviour on several occasions, particularly in the fight at Cropredy Bridge in Oxfordshire, 30th June, 1644, where he rescued the Lord Wilmot, then taken prisoner by the rebels. And, when all places had surrendered to the Parliament, and his estate was sequestered, he followed King Charles the Second in his exile, and took part in his triumphant return and entry through London, 29th May, 1660, the next day being declared treasurer of his Majesty's household, and sworn of his privy council. On Saturday afternoon, 20th April, 1661, three days before his Majesty's coronation, he was created, with other noble persons, in the banqueting-room at Whitehall, a Baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Cornwallis, of Eye, in co. Suffolk, "having (as the preamble to the patent sets forth) from his youth with great fidelity, served King Charles the First in court and camp, for which he suffered the loss of his estate, imprisonment, and exile; and, in testimony of the high esteem his Majesty had of his merits he advanced him to the said degree and dignity."

But soon after he departed this life, dying suddenly of an apoplectic fit, 31st Jan. 1661-2, generally lamented, being as one characterises him, "a man of so chearful a spirit, that no sorrow came next his heart; and of so resolved a mind, that no fear came into his thoughts; so perfect a master of courtly and becoming raillery, that he could do more with one word in jest than others could do with whole harangues in earnest; a well-spoken man, competently seen in modern languages, and of a comely and goodly personage." This noble lord lies buried with his ancestors in the chancel of the church of Brome.

For the subsequent devolution of this manor see the account of the Manor of Ingham, in Blackbourn Hundred, until the days of Charles, 2nd

Marquis Cornwallis, who sold the manor in Sept. 1823 for £80,000,¹ to Matthias Kerrison, of Bungay, who married Mary, daughter of Edward Baines, and on his death in 1827 the said manor passed to his son and heir, General Sir Edward Kerrison, of Oakley Park, G.C.B. and G.C.H., and has since passed in the same course as the Manor of Thelnetham, in Blackbourn Hundred, being now vested in William Spencer, Lord Bateman, 3rd Baron, of Breckles Hall, Norfolk.

Sir Richard Gipps states that the family of Bucton was seated at Brome Hall by marriage with Brampton, and continued there till Robert Bucton left two daughters and heirs—Philippa, the eldest, married to John Cornwallis, the London merchant, and Ann, the second, to Mountney. Under the head "Broome," Gipps says: "This ancient family was seated at Brome Hall, in Hartismere Hundred, but was extinct about 3 Rich. III. [1485], when Hen. Broome Esq. left two daughters and heirs, viz., Ann the eldest married to John Brampton Esq. of . . . in Norf., and Mary the 2nd to John Jenny of Hardwyck in Norf."

Under Braham, Gipps says: "Sir John Braham, dying about 49 Edw. III. left his sole daughter and heir married to Robert Bucton." The Visitation of 1561 makes John Cornwallis, son and heir of Thomas, who died in 1384, marry this daughter of Bucton, and describes the son Thomas as of Brome, and Page makes this John the representative in Parliament of Suffolk in the reign of Rich. II., and deceased in 1446. He further states that he, John Cornwallis, brought the manor into the family by this marriage; but we are inclined to think that what was acquired through the Bucton alliance must have been land in Brome, not Brome Hall Manor. At all events this latter manor did not in the time of this John, nor, indeed, until 1550, pass into the Cornwallis family.

The Cornwallis family certainly held land in Brome in 1448, for there is the record of an enquiry as to the enclosure of a certain way by a Cornwallis in this place and Occold at this time.²

Extracts from Court Rolls of Brome Hall Manor in 1608 and 1686 will be found in the British Museum.³

Arms of CORNWALLIS: Sa. guttée d'eau, on a fesse Arg. three Cornish cloughs ppr.

MANOR OF LING HALL.

Of this manor Hugh de Cressy died seised in 1263.⁴ Not unlikely this is the lordship of Brome which is usually supposed to have come to the Cornwallis family by the marriage of John Cornwallis with Philippe, daughter and one of the heirs of Robert Bucton, who died seised 17th Dec. 1408, whose wife was daughter and heir of Braham, who married the daughter and heir of Sir Robert Tye. This John Cornwallis was one of the knights of the shire for Suffolk in the time of Rich. II., and died in August, 1436, his will being dated 10th Aug. 1436, and proved on the 23rd of the same month. To him succeeded his eldest son, Thomas Cornwallis, who married Philippe, daughter and heir of Edward Tyrrel, of Downham, co. Essex, and died the year after his father, leaving Thomas, his son and heir. This last Thomas was a knight of the shire for Suffolk in 1450, and on his death was succeeded by his son John Cornwallis. He died without issue the

¹ *Cambridge Chronicle*, Sept. 19th, 1823.

² *Inquis. Quod Damnum*, 27-33 Hen. VI. 17; *I.P.M.*, t. Hen. VI. A 52.

³ *Add. Ch.* 10502, 10501.

⁴ *I.P.M.*, 47 Hen. III. 28.

10th Sept. 1506,¹ and the following is a copy of his will, in which it will be seen he refers to Ling Hall :—

"In the name of God, Amen. I John Cornwaleys, of Broome in the county of Suff. Squyer, being of whole mynde and good memory, the xvi day of August, the yere of our Lord God MV^o.VI. make my testament in this wise. First, I bequeth my soule to Almighty God, our Lady Seint Mary, and to all the holy company of hevyn; my bodie to be buried in the chauncell of the churche of our Lady of Broome, next Ey, in the said county of Suff. before our Lady, nygh to the walle of my chapell there, if that I die in the said parish of Brome, or nygh to it. And if I die elliswhere, as it shall please God, to be buried where myn executor or assign shall think most convenient. I bequeth to the parson of the saide churche of Brome, for breking of the grounde in the highe chauncell, vis. viii*d*. I bequeth to the highe altar in the said churche vis. viii*d*., for my tiths forgotten, and other dutyes neglected. Item, I bequeth to the belles of the saide churche of Broome xx*s*. Item, I bequeth to the reparacions of the saide churches of Okely xx*s*., Sturston xx*s*., and Thranston xx*s*., to the churche of Bartyldesdon xx*s*. in Essex. Item, I bequeth to Ellyn Barkar, my servant, vis. viii*d*. Item, I bequeth to my nece, Elizabeth Froxmore x^{ib}, and to hyr serstenaunce lxvis. viii*d*., and to my nece Elizabeth Cornwalleyes lxvis. viii*d*., and to Agnes Fastall x^{ib}. to hir mariage. Item, I will and bequeth that myn executors shall leve at Lyng-Hall, theireas now I dwell, to hym that shall be myn heyre these pressis following: First, in the chapell my great masse booke, a vestiment of silke, one chalice, one corporas case with a corps therein. In the hall, the table, formys, and all the brewying vessell and standards in the brewhouse, and bakehouse, one hole plow, a cart, and v horse to go withall. A gilt goblet with a cover, that was my faders, and a gilt cuppe with a cover standing. A grete potte of brasse, and a secunde potte of brasse; II spits, a grete and a lesse; II coberdy, and a garnish of vessell in the chambyr ovyr the parlour; the bedde of bokkys tester seder, corteyns, counterpoynt, fether-bedde, bolster, and II pelowes, and one payre of blanketts. Item, I bequeth to the priour and monkys of Ey abbey xx*s*. Item, I bequeth to the churche of Ey, four combe whete; to the churche of Oxon, IIII combe whete; to the churche of Dysse, IIII combe whete; to the churche of Palgrave, one combe whete; to the churche of Shotle, one combe whete; to the churche of Billingford, one combe whete; to the churche of Yaxley, a combe whete; the residue of my goodes and corn at Bartillisdon, at London, or elliswhere in the realme of England, not bequethide, my dettis and my bequessts payde, I give frely unto Elisabeth, now my wife. Item, I bequeth to a preest to syng and pray for my soule, my faders soule, my moders soule, all my frendys soules, and all christeyn soules for III yeres, xxiiii marc sterling. Item, I ordeyn and make to the execution of mys testament and other my last wille, Elisabeth now my wife, my broder William Cornewalleys, and Robart Melton, to whom I give for their labour eche of them lxvis. viii*d*., and my brother Robart Cornewaleys. Theise bearing witnesse, John Whitte, Doctour, William Singulton, John Constable, Clerk, parson of Brome, John Clerk. Also, I bequeth to the abbote of Bury myn ambulling nagge, that I bought of John Revet. Also, I bequeth to John Reve, my godson, xx*s*."

His brother, Edward Cornwaleys, succeeded to the estate, and died without issue four years after him, as appears by a gravestone at the upper

¹ I.P.M., 22 Hen. VII. 14.

end of the chancel of the church of Brome (where he was buried), which had this inscription engraved on brass :—

“Orate p aia Edwardi Cornwallys Arm
qui obyt III die Septembris Anno dni MDX.
Cujus Ata propitietur Deus.

To whom succeeded Robert Cornwaleys, his brother and heir, who married a daughter of the family of Mountney, and dying likewise without issue, was succeeded by his younger brother William.¹

This William Cornwallis, though his brethren were living, was among those gentlemen of the county of Suffolk who were certified in 1501 to have an estate sufficient to support the degree of a Knight of the Bath, several having to take that order on the creation of Henry, Prince of Wales. In 1513 he was among the principal persons of the county of Suffolk nominated by Act of Parliament, as most discreet persons, justices of the peace, for assessing a subsidy of £163,000, by a poll-tax, &c., for defraying the expense of taking T  rouanne and Tournay. He took to wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Stamford, and died 20th Nov. 1519.²

By his will dated 8th November, 1519 (proved 29th following), he orders his body to be buried in the church of St. Nicholas, of Oakley, and bequeaths iiii. ivd. to the high altar of that church, and vis. viiid. to the high altar of the parish church of Broome. He also wills that an honest priest be provided to sing for his soul, and all his friends' souls, in the church of Oakley, for the space of one year, and that viii. mark vis. viiid. be given him for his wages. He bequeaths to Elizabeth his wife the manor of Bixley, with the appurtenances and purchased lands thereunto belonging, for term of her life, as also her own inheritance in Bedfordshire, with all the purchased lands thereto belonging ; and after the decease of the wife of his brother John, his place in London called Barones, but that the residue of his sister-in-law's jointure should, as to the rents, go yearly to the fulfilling of his will. He bequeaths legacies to his daughters, Prudence, Edith, Affra, Catherine, and Dorothy ; and the residue of his purchased lands to John, his son and heir, and to his heirs males, in default to his next heirs, ordaining the Lord Bishop of Norwich supervisor of his will, and his wife Elizabeth and Thomas Goolding, clerk, his executors.

He was buried, according to his desire, at Oakley, as is evident from a gravestone in the east end of the chancel of the church, whereon is engraved the following inscription ; but the time of his death is not truly set down :—

“Orate pro animabus Willielmi Cornwalles et Elisabeth  
uxoris sue qui quidem Willielmus obiit Anno Domini MDXX
Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.”

The said Elizabeth his wife lived a widow upwards of seventeen years, and describing herself as of Thrandeston, makes her will 30th May, 1537, ordering her body to be buried in the chancel of the church of Thrandeston, and ordains Thomas Cornwallis, Archdeacon of Norwich, her second son, executor. She had other sons, Edward, William, and Francis Cornwallis, of Peckham, in the parish of Camberwell, in Surrey, who succeeded his brother Edward in the place of groom-porter to Queen Elizabeth.

¹ The Inquis. p.m. of Edward Cornwallis seems to make his brother William his heir ; I.P.M., 2 Hen. VIII.

² I.P.M., 12 Hen. VIII. 6.

John Cornwallis, eldest son and heir of William, was in the expedition in 1521 with the Earl of Surrey, Lord High Admiral, who, after scouring the seas, landed at Morlaix, in Bretagne, and Mr. Cornwallis, behaving himself with great bravery in storming the town, had then the honour of knighthood conferred on him by the said Earl.

About the 46th year of his age he was by King Hen. VIII. called to be steward of the household to Prince Henry his son, in which office he served six years, and departed this life at Ashruge, in Buckinghamshire, 23rd April 1544. His last will bears date 10th April, 1544, and the probate the 9th July following. "He first commends his soul to Almighty God, and to the whole company of heaven, and his body to be buried with Christian burial, where it shall please God to suffer him to depart this world. He orders his executors to distribute within one month after his decease, five pounds among poor householders within the parishes of Broome, Oaleye, Stuston, Thrandeston, Yaxley, and other towns adjoining, wherein any of his lands lie, to be divided equally between them. He bequeaths to Thomas, his son and heir, all the furniture of his houses at Broome, in Suffolk, Frense, in the county of Norfolk, or elsewhere within the realm of England; likewise all his cattle, corn, &c., upon condition that he gives to his two sisters, Anne and Mary, their double marriage apparel, according to the degree of every such person or persons they should marry withall. He bequeaths to his daughter, the wife of the said Thomas, his wife's gown of black velvet. To his son Henry, his own gown of tawney taffata. To his son Richard, his ward, Margaret Lowthe, which he bought of my Lord of Norfolk, to marry her himself, if they both will be so contented; but if not, that he should have the wardship and marriage of her, with all advantages and profits. And whereas he had a grant from Richard, late Bishop of Norwich, of the advowson and presentation of the archdeaconry of Norwich, he wills that when it falls void, his executors present his son William to it, if so be he takes upon him priests' orders; but if he be not minded so to do, that he should have the nomination to the said archdeaconry. He moreover bequeaths to his daughter Anne, his ring with the rock ruby in it, and 300 marks to her marriage portion; as also to his daughter Mary three hundred marks, to be paid on the day or days of their marriages; and if one dies, the other to have her portion. He gives to his daughter Hasset, his wife's gown of black satten; and to my Lady Hasset, his gilt cup, with the cover, that had the two ears with an antick boy with a child in his hand on it. He bequeaths to his brother Edward his gown of black damask wealted with velvet and furred with marterns. To his brother Francis, his gown of black satten lined with velvet; and to his brother William, such of his apparel as his executors shall think fit, and that he should have an annuity of £5. for life out of his lands in Broome, payable at the four usual feasts, as also his board with his son Thomas, or on refusal a further annuity of £6. 13s. 4d. The rest of all his goods, moveable and immoveable, with all his manors, lands, &c., in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Middlesex, and London, he disposes by deed of settlement on Thomas, his son and heir, and constitutes him, with the Lady Blennerhasset and John Blennerhasset, his son-in-law, executors."

A fine tomb is erected to the memory of this testator in the chancel of the church of Brome, the figures of him and his lady lying thereon, under an arch, he in complete armour, with a white staff in his hand and a spotted greyhound, dun and white, couched at his feet; and at her feet, a hound,

spotted red and white, with four escutcheons on either side, and three on the west end, with this inscription round the tomb :—

Johannes Cornwallis miles Willielmi Cornwalleis
Armigeri filius in Domi Principis Edwardi Deconomus,
et uxor ejusdem Maria Edwardi Sulliard de Essex
Filia. Qui quidem Johannes xxiii. Aprilis, Anno
Dom. M.D. xliiii. obiit Astrugie in Comitatu Buckingham,
cum ibidem Princeps Edwardus versaretur.¹

The manor passed on Sir John's death to his eldest son, Thomas Cornwallis, and a fine was levied of this manor in 1595 by Sir Thomas Kytson and others against Sir Thomas Cornwallis.² Sir Thomas Cornwallis died 26th Dec. 1604, and from this time the manor has passed with the main Manor of Brome Hall.

Extracts from the Court Rolls of Ling Hall Manor in 1656 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.³

MANOR OF MONK'S BROME.

This manor in the time of Hen. I. belonged to Robert of Essex and Gunnora his wife, and was given by them to the priory of Thetford, when the lordship continued until the Dissolution, when it vested in the Crown, and was granted by Hen. VIII. first to the Duke of Norfolk, and later to John Cornwallis, eldest son of William Cornwallis, and from the time of his death in 1544 has passed with the Manor of Ling Hall.

¹ Collins, vol. iv. p. 267-271.

² Fine, Easter, 37 Eliz.

³ Add. Ch. 10495.

BURGATE.



HERE is an entry in the Domesday Survey under Buresgate, placed in Plomesgate Hundred, which probably refers to this place. It is amongst the lands of Robert Malet, and consisted of one acre, valued at 3*d*.¹

BURGATE MANOR.

Robert de Burgate was lord in the time of Hen. III., and he was succeeded by Peter de Burgate, who had a grant of a market and fair for this manor in 1272.²

Robert was heir of Peter, and held in 1286. Davy enters Richard de Boylaund as lord in 1296, but another Peter de Burgate and Amicia held the manor in 1301;³ this Peter was probably the son of Baldwin, a brother of Robert de Burgate. To Peter succeeded Andrew de Burgate, and to him Sir William de Burgate, son of Peter, and probably brother of Andrew. He married Alianor, daughter of Sir Thomas Vissdelieu, and died in 1409,⁴ leaving Margaret, his daughter and coheir, who married Sir Robert Swynford, and they held a moiety, according to Davy. We find that as early as 1342 a fine was levied of part of the manor by Sir Robert de "Swynesford," Knt., and Margaret his wife, against Edmund de Playford, vicar of Keneton church, and Thomas de Swynesford.⁵

Davy also states that Eleanor, another daughter and coheir of Sir William de Burgate, married John Rookwood, and had the other moiety of the manor. Gipps says that Sir William left an only child, Joan (but according to other authorities Eleanor) married to John Rookwood, of Stan-ningfield. As a matter of fact, Sir William Burgate left three daughters—Eleanor, married as stated above to John Rokewood or Rookwood; Margaret, married to Sir Robert Swynford; and Jane, married to Sir Walter Tyrell, Knt., though some pedigrees, add a fourth daughter, Katharine, married to Robert Stonham, of Stonham Aspal, who died in 1397. Sir William certainly died the 24th July, 1409. He was interred under an altar monument in the middle of the chancel of Burgate church. Under a handsome double canopy with finials are the figures in brass of Sir William and Alianor, his wife. He is armed with a painted helmet, mail gorget, plated armour, and short sword and dagger, and lion at his feet; she has the veil, headdress, with puffs of hair plaited in mat form above her ears, and a fillet of zig-zag on her forehead, close gown with long mitton sleeves, mantle; dog, or as Martin says, a wolf, with a collar of bells, looking up, at her left foot, and round them an inscription. An engraving of the monument is given in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," and in the first volume of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute, p. 213.

We meet with a fine levied of a moiety of the manor and advowson in 1415 by Robert Leversegge, Thomas Glanton, and Edmund Hook, against John Spenser and Katherine his wife,⁶ and another in 1427 by Thomas

¹ Dom. ii. 317.

² Chart. Rolls, 56 Hen. III. 3.

³ Feet of Fines, 29 Edw. I. 42.

⁴ The pedigree of Sir William Burgate as given in the Collectanea Top. et Gen. ii. 130, is—

Baldwin de Burgate = only child of Robert
| de Swynford.

Peter de Burgate

|
Sir William de Burgate, d. 1409.

⁵ Feet of Fines, 16 Edw. III. 23.

⁶ Feet of Fines, 3 Hen. V. 24.

Bryghtyene, clerk, and John Bolton, against John Tirell and Katherine his wife.¹ The manor certainly seems to have gone in shares, but even the shares are not certain, for Davy informs us that in 1479 John Broughton had a moiety, his mother being Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Robert Stonham and Catherine his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir William Burgate—consequently another daughter is assigned to Sir William.

The share of John Rookwood, whatever it was, passed on his death in 1423 to his son and heir, John, and on his death without issue to his brother and heir, William Rookwood (who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Coggeshall, Knt.), and later to his cousin, Thomas Rookwood, who released to Robert Knyvet and John West a moiety in 1486, but in 1522 we find Elizabeth Rookwood, widow, holding for life. That John Broughton had a moiety is certain, for he died seised of it in 1479,² and his widow, Anna Broughton, two years later.³

This moiety passed to Sir Robert Broughton, son and heir of John, and on Sir Robert's death to his son and heir, John Broughton, who died in 1517.⁴ In 1545 the manor was granted to Thomas Bacon.⁵

Thomas Bacon had licence in 1549 to alien to Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper. He no doubt acquired the manor in moieties, one moiety in 1564 under a fine levied of it by him against Sir William Poulett and Agnes his wife,⁶ and the other under a fine levied by him the following year against Sir Henry Cheyne.⁷ We meet in 1571 with a fine levied by Sir Nicholas Bacon and others against Robert Rokewood and others of a moiety.⁸ Sir Nicholas Bacon died in 1579, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Bart., and he was lord in 1597,⁹ and the descent of the manor is given in the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian.¹⁰

From Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, this manor has devolved in the same course of descent as the Manor of Hinderclay, in Blackbourn, and is now held by George Holt Wilson, of Redgrave Hall.

Arms of BURGATE : Paly of 6 Arg: and Sa.

MANOR OF HIGHAM.

We have little information respecting this manor save that it was held by Sir James Hobart, Knt., who died seised of it in 1516, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Walter Hobart, from whom on his death in 1541 it went to his son and heir, Henry Hobart.¹¹ A fine was levied of the manor in 1573 by Henry Woodhouse against Milo Hobart,¹² and another in 1579 by Richard Davye and others against the said Milo Hobart.¹³

This is probably the manor referred to in the Calendar of Suffolk Fines as the Manor of "Hegh Hamhale, with appurtenances in Burgate, Gyssingham and Mellis," levied in 1328 by Robert, son of Herbert Weylaund and Isabella his wife against Simon de Heyford.¹⁴

¹ Feet of Fines, 5 Hen. VI. 22.

² A moiety of Burgate Manor, John Broughton. I.P.M., 19 Edw. IV. 46.

³ I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 44.

⁴ See Manor of Denston Hall, in Risbridge Hundred.

⁵ Particulars for Grant, 37 Hen. VIII., D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 162.

⁶ Fine, Mich. 6 Eliz. A moiety of the manor is included in a fine levied in 1563 by Christopher Haydon

against Robert Rokewood and others. Fine, Easter, 5 Eliz.

⁷ Fine, Easter, 7 Eliz.

⁸ Fine, Mich. 13 Eliz.

⁹ Rawl. MSS. B. 80.

¹⁰ Rawl. B. 319.

¹¹ See Manor of Oulton, Lothingland Hundred.

¹² Fine, Hil. 15 Eliz.

¹³ Fine, Trin. 21 Eliz.

¹⁴ Feet of Fines, 2 Edw. III. 19.

COTTON.



HERE were two manors in this place in Saxon times. The first was held by 18 freemen; over one Alwin by name, with 10 acres, the abbot had half commendation, and consisted of 1 carucate and 15 acres of land, 3 ploughteams, and 1 acre of meadow valued at 10s. The Domesday tenant was Earl Ralph, and the lands were kept by Goodrich, the steward, in hand for the King. The value then was 6s. 8d. The soc belonged to the King and Earl. It was 6 quarentenes and 8 perches long, and 6 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 12d. The Survey says: "And the Hundred bears witness that in truth the King and the Earl had the soc and sac in the time of the Confessor. But the men of that town bear witness that Burchard had soc in like manner over the freemen as over his own villeins; and they have not any testimony except themselves; and yet they will prove it by every means."

Also among these lands of Earl Ralph were four more holdings in this place. The first consisted of 10 acres and half a ploughteam, and wood sufficient for 2 hogs, valued at 20d., included in the valuation of Mendlesham, formerly held by half a freeman, and the second of 5 acres, valued at 12d., which had formerly been held by 2 freewomen under Burchard's commendation. The third consisted of an acre and a half, valued at 3d., formerly held by a bordar under Burchard's commendation. The fourth holding consisted of 8 acres, half a ploughteam, wood sufficient to support 2 hogs, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 2s., held in the Confessor's time by three freemen under Burchard's commendation. Also a church with 11 acres valued at 2s. The soc belonged to the King and Earl.¹

More holdings in this place were those of Robert Malet. The first consisted of 20 acres, half a ploughteam, wood sufficient to support 4 hogs, half an acre of meadow, valued at 5s. It had formerly been held by a freeman under commendation to Edric, and been valued at 40d. Under him 3 freemen held 5 acres, valued at 10 penny pieces. In the same township were 7 acres, half a ploughteam, and wood sufficient to support 2 hogs, valued at 14d., formerly held by a freeman under Edric's commendation. All this was valued at 21s.

The second manor was held by Robert Malet, and consisted of 30 acres, 1 ploughteam (which at the time of the Survey was reduced to half a team), 1 acre of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 6 hogs. In the time of the Confessor this had been held by a freeman under commendation to Lewin of Bacton. There were also 16 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 10s., formerly held by three freemen under commendation, the soc belonging to the King and Earl.²

In the same township were also 8 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 4s., the soc belonging to the King and Earl. It had formerly been held by Teu, half under commendation to Edric, the King's provost, and half under commendation to the predecessor of Malet.³

Belonging to the fee of the Abbot of Bury were 2 holdings, one of 8 acres, valued at 16d., belonging to Ashfield, formerly held by a villein; the other of 3 acres, formerly held by 3 freemen in the abbot's soc and under his commendation.⁴

¹ Dom. ii. 285b, 286, 286b.

² Dom. ii. 309b.

³ Dom. ii. 322b.

⁴ Dom. ii. 370b.

Belonging to Richard, son of Earl Gilbert, were 7 acres, valued at 14*d.*, held by Walter the deacon, and formerly by Fader.¹

There was a small estate belonging to Hugh de Montfort, consisting of 20 acres, 1 ploughteam (which at the time of the Survey had become half a team), half an acre of meadow, and wood to support 2 hogs. And it is included in the valuation of the demesne of Newton. It had been held in the time of the Confessor by a freeman Saxwin, under Burchard's commendation.²

MANOR OF COTTON BRISEWORTH.

This was the lordship of Robert Malet at the time of the Survey, the time of Edw. I., and of William de Briseworth.

In 1300 we find on the Patent Rolls a commission issued on complaint by this William de Briseworth that Roger Rokermi, of Beccles, and Isabella his wife, Robert, son of Roger Rokermi, John Cumpeigne of Cotton, Thomas Osemund and Andrew Woderowe of Cotton, Adam Aunger of Wetheringsett, William Neel of Thornham Parva, Henry Alred of Mellis, Robert Derled of Brockford, John de Gerardeville, of Stoke, and John de Stowe Market, and others, entered his Manor of Cotton, cut down trees, and carried them and other goods away.³ At the beginning of the 15th century the manor was vested in Robert Hemenhale, from whom it passed to Sir William Wolfe, who was lord in 1437.

In 1447 the manor was vested in William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, who died seised of it in 1448. His son John, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, was lord in 1488, and he in 1490 granted a lease of it to William Pratyman. It subsequently passed to the Crown, and in 1511 was held by Sir Sampson Lowe, for he held a court for the manor on 9th July this year. Later we find the manor in King Hen. VIII., who probably granted it to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, for he held in 1537, as this year he granted Cotton Hall to Thomas Pratyman for 99 years. In 1539 Hen. VIII. was lord, and granted the manor in 1541 to Anne of Cleves, who also held the Bacton Manor. In 1558 or 1559 it was granted by the Queen to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who had licence to alien in 1561 to Sir John Tyrell, of Gipping. The transaction was in reality an exchange, Sir John granting all his right in the Manors of Marshalls, at Barham, in Norfolk, with divers lands there for the Manors of Cotton and Bacton.

On Sir John Tyrell's death in 1573 this manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Tyrell, who made a lease of the manor with that of Cotton Hempnalls, to his brother, Thomas Tyrell, by deed dated 1st Oct. 31 Eliz. [1589]. On the death of Sir John in 1590 without issue the manor passed to his brother and heir, Thomas Tyrell.⁴

He had licence in 1592 to alien to William Pretymán, jun., and effected the sale the following year.⁵ William Pretymán held his first court 17th Sept. 1594, and married Margaret, daughter of William Longe, of Cotton. He died and was buried at Bacton, 4th July, 1617,⁶ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Peter Pretymán. He married 1st Anne, daughter of Thomas Harwell, of Felsham, and 2ndly Elizabeth Wilson, and died in

¹ Dom. ii. 391.

² Dom. ii. 408.

³ Pat. Rolls, 28 Edw. I. 28*d.*

⁴ See Gipping Manor, in Stow Hundred.
Lady Mary Corbett, widow of John

Tyrell, however, held one court for this manor, viz., on Friday, 23rd Apl. 23 Eliz. (1581).

⁵ Fine, Hil. 35 Eliz.

⁶ Will, 3rd July, 1617. I.P.M., 15 Jac.

Aug. 1636,¹ when the manor passed by his will to his son, George Pretymán, to whom his cousin left the Manor of Old Newton, in Stow Hundred. He held his first court for this manor 26th Oct. 1636, and levied a fine 25th Feb. 1639.² In 1658 he entailed his property on Peter, his heir, with remainder to his sons Thomas and Tyrell. He died 18th July, 1688,³ and the manor passed to his son and heir, Peter Pretymán, who held his first court in 1688. He married Frances, 2nd daughter and coheir of Samuel Baron, M.D., of Lynn, Norfolk, and died 6th Oct. 1705, when the manor passed to his son and heir, George Pretymán, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edward Garneys, of Redesham Hall, and died 3rd Sept. 1727,⁴ when the manor passed to his son, George Pretymán, who held his first court 18th Oct. 1727, and died in 1732, when the manor passed to his widow, Jane Pretymán, who held her first court the same year, and died in 1738, when the lordship vested in her son, Baron Pretymán, who held his first court 23rd Oct. 1738, and died in 1758, when the manor passed, under his will, to his natural son, John Jacob, who was lord in 1770. About 1776 the manor was purchased for £1,000 by Charles Maverley before a Master in Chancery in a suit, *Jacob v. Braham*.

Edward Venn seems to have purchased, and died in 1830, when the manor went to Edward Beaumont Venn.

In 1885 the manor belonged to C. Tyrell.

Cotton Hall, though now a farmhouse, is an ancient mansion encompassed by a broad and deep moat, which appears to have been walled on both sides. A gold cup was found in the moat about 120 years ago, and a curious old brass key was discovered about the year 1850. The Cotton court rolls were acquired by the late H. Trigg at the sale of the effects of Professor Babington, and were deposited by his coheirs and daughters in the Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds. The Rolls are: 9 membranes, *t.* Edw. IV. [18th Feb. 1469 to 21st Apl. 1482]; 1 membrane, Rich. III. [29th Aug. 1483]; — membranes, Hen. VIII.; 5 mem., Edw. VI. 1553 Mary; 1 mem. in men 5 *b.* Edw. VI.; 7th Aug. 1553; Eliz. Oct. 1562; Trin. 1562; 4th May, 1563; Oct. 1563; 6th Dec. 1563; 26th Jan. 1564; Wilsim, 1564; 6th Oct. 1564; 15th Nov. 1564; 15th March, 1565; 20th Sept. 1565; 28th Oct. 1565; 4th Dec. 1565; 25th March, 1566; 6th Aug. 1566; 2nd Sept. 1566; 6th Oct. 1566; 24th Feb. 1567; 25th March, 1567; 10th June, 1567; 6th Oct. 1567; 18th March, 1568; 26th May, 1568; 21st Sept. 1568; 30th Dec. 1568; 25th March, 1569; 27th Sept. 1569; (gap); 13th Nov. 1577; 12th Dec. 1577; 23rd Jan. 1578; 23rd Apl. 1581; 24th Oct. 1581; 26th March, 1583; 6th Oct. 1583; 25th March, 1584; 6th Oct. 1584; 6th Oct. 1584; 6th Oct. 1585; 26th March, 1586; Easter, 1587; 13th June, 1587; 17th Oct. 1587; 21st March, 1588; 15th Apl. 1588; 6th Oct. 1588; 26th March, 1589; 27th Aug. 1589; 28th March, 1590-1; Nov. 1590; 16th Sept. 1591; 28th Sept. 1591; 17th Sept. 1594; 17th Sept. 1595; 27th Sept. 1596; 6th Oct. 1597; 9th Oct. 1598; 2nd Oct., 1599; 2nd March, 1600; 7th Oct. 1600; 20th Sept. 1601; 20th Sept. 1602; 12th Oct. 1604; 4th Apl. 1605; 20th Aug. 1605; 9th Oct. 1605; 8th Apl. 1606; 16th Oct. 1606; 20th May, 1607; 1st Oct. 1607; 2nd Apl. 1608; 4th Oct. 1608; 17th Oct. 1609; 3rd Oct. 1610; 8th Oct. 1611; 7th Apl. 1612; 6th Oct. 1612; 31st March, 1613; 4th Oct. 1613; 4th Oct. 1614; 31st Oct. 1615; 9th Oct. 1616; 8th Oct. 1617; 26th March, 1618; 6th Oct. 1618; 4th Oct. 1619; 12th Apl. 1620; 3rd Oct. 1620; 11th Apl. 1621;

¹ Will, 7th Aug. 1636, proved 9th Feb. 1637.

I.P.M., 12 Car.

² Fine, 15 Car. I. pt. ii. 10.

³ Will, 14th March, 1686, proved 22nd Aug. 1688.

⁴ See Manor of Bacton, in this Hundred.

5th Oct. 1621 ; 1st Apl. 1622 ; 2nd Oct. 1622 ; 7th Apl. 1623 ; 1st Oct. 1623 ; 22nd Oct. 1623 ; 6th Oct. 1624 ; 10th Apl. 1625 ; 10th Oct. 1625 ; 26th Apl. 1626 ; 3rd Oct. 1626 ; 27th March, 1627 ; 8th Oct. 1627 ; 1st Oct. 1828 ; 1st Oct. 1629 ; 19th April, 1630 ; 2nd Oct. 1630 ; 4th Oct. 1631 ; 8th Oct. 1632 ; 1st March, 1633 ; 14th Oct. 1633 ; 30th Sept. 1634 ; 8th Oct. 1636 ; 22nd Oct. 1636 ; 6th Oct. 1637 ; 17th Oct. 1638 ; 2nd Oct. 1639 ; 14th Oct. 1640 ; 18th Oct. 1641 ; 19th July, 1642 ; 3rd Oct. 1642 ; 19th Oct. 1643 ; 27th Nov. 1642 ; 14th Oct. 1644 ; 20th Oct. 1645 ; 23rd Dec. 1645 ; 8th Oct. 1646 ; 11th Oct. 1647 ; 2nd Oct. 1649 ; 12th Nov. 1649 ; 9th Oct. 1650 ; 15th Oct. 1651 ; 3rd Dec. 1651 ; 22nd Oct. 1652 ; 18th Oct., 1653 ; 20th Oct. 1654 ; 3rd April, 1656 ; 3rd Nov. 1656 ; 1st Oct. 1657 ; 14th April, 1658 ; 18th Oct. 1659 ; 24th Oct. 1660 ; 7th Apl. 1662 ; 1st Sept. 1662 ; 24th Sept. 1662 ; 25th Aug. 1663 ; 1st May, 1665 ; 16th Oct. 1665 ; 28th March, 1666 ; 1st May, 1666 ; 25th March, 1667 ; 19th Aug. 1667 ; 15th Oct. 1667 ; 28th July, 1668 ; 26th Oct. 1668 ; 23rd Aug. 1670 ; 16th May, 1671 ; 1st Oct. 1672 ; 27th Jan. 1673 ; 4th May, 1675 ; 23rd Aug. 1675 ; 5th Sept. 1676 ; 10th Sept. 1677 ; 15th Oct. 1678 ; 16th Dec. 1678 ; 29th Sept. 1679 ; 3rd March, 1679-80 ; 23rd Aug. 1680 ; 23rd Aug. 1680 ; 22nd April, 1681 ; 31st Oct. 1681 ; 17th April, 1683 ; 8th Oct. 1683 ; 6th Oct. 1685 ; 21st May, 1686 ; 3rd Apr. 1687 ; 12th Oct. 1688 ; 26th Oct. 1688 ; 22nd Oct. 1689 ; 28th Oct. 1690 ; 8th May, 1691 ; 6th Oct. 1691 ; 21st Oct. 1692 ; 9th Oct. 1693 ; 19th Oct. 1695 ; 9th July, 1697 ; 23rd Jan. 1699 ; 3rd Feb. 1701 ; 16th Sept. 1702 ; 27th Apl. 1703 ; 10th Oct. 1703 ; 9th May, 1704 ; 28th April, 1705 ; 13th Oct. 1705 ; 17th May, 1709 ; 25th Oct. 1711 ; 28th Sept. 1714 ; 10th Nov. 1714 ; 14th Oct. 1715 ; 24th Nov. 1715 ; 15th May, 1718 ; 10th Apl. 1719 ; 16th Oct. 1719 ; 13th Jan. 1720 ; 4th Aug. 1721 ; 3rd Oct. 1721 ; 25th Oct. 1721 ; 19th June, 1722 ; 19th July, 1722 ; 21st May, 1724 ; 19th Nov. 1724 ; 17th Dec. 1724 ; 12th Oct. 1725 ; 25th Oct. 1726 ; 25th Oct. 1726 ; 16th Feb. 1726 ; 13th June 1727 ; 18th Oct. 1727 ; 23rd April, 1728 ; 3rd Oct. 1728 ; 12th June, 1729 ; 22nd Oct. 1729 ; 2nd Oct. 1730 ; 5th Oct. 1731 ; 17th Dec. 1731 ; 25th Jan. 1731-2 ; 6th Oct. 1732 ; 31st Oct, 1732 ; 1st Jan. 1732-3 ; 29th Jan. 1733 ; 3rd June, 1733 ; 25th July, 1735 ; 30th Sept. 1734 ; 2nd June, 1735 ; 20th Oct. 1735 ; 8th Nov. 1736 ; 30th Nov. 1736 ; 22nd Dec. 1736 ; 20th Oct. 1738 ; 10th Sept. 1739 ; 24th Oct. 1739 ; 9th Feb. 1739-40 ; 13th Oct. 1740 ; 22nd Dec. 1740 ; 19th Oct. 1741 ; 1st Nov. 1742 ; 23rd Nov. 1742 ; 15th Aug. 1743 ; 21st Nov. 1743 ; 16th May, 1744 ; 29th Aug. 1744 ; 4th Oct. 1744 ; 12th Nov. 1744 ; 31st Oct. 1745 ; 13th Oct. 1746 ; 19th Oct. 1747 ; 7th March, 1747-8 ; 24th Oct. 1748 ; 17th March, 1748-9 ; 10th Oct. 1749 ; 27th April, 1750 ; 19th May, 1750 ; 2nd July, 1750 ; 2nd Oct. 1750 ; 8th Nov. 1730 ; 22nd Oct. 1753 ; 20th Oct. 1755 ; 1st Nov. 1756 ; 19th July, 1770 ; 20th Aug. 1770 ; 2nd June, 1772 ; 30th May, 1774 ; 20th July, 1775 ; 10th Oct. 1775 ; Jan. 1779-80 ; 18th Sept. 1780 ; 10th June, 1782 ; 2nd Nov. 1782 ; 7th Feb. 1783 ; 12th May, 1783 ; 20th Apl. 1784 ; 11th April, 1785 ; 13th June, 1785 ; 23rd June, 1786 ; 19th May, 1786 ; 17th Feb. 1787 ; 2nd April, 1789 ; 30th March, 1790 ; 4th May, 1791 ; 28th June, 1791 ; 7th April, 1792 ; 4th May, 1793 ; 8th April, 1794 ; 1st July, 1794 ; 28th July, 1794 ; 18th April, 1796 ; 17th May, 1799 ; 3rd April, 1801 ; 14th May, 1802 ; 3rd May, 1804 ; 3rd May, 1806 ; 4th Dec. 1807 ; 6th May, 1808.

Compotus Rolls of Cotton Manor in 1402-3, will be found amongst the Harl. Rolls in the British Museum.¹ Also in 1438-9.²

¹ Harl. Rolls, A. 37.

² Harl. Rolls, K. 24.

The customs of the manor were :—

Custom to the youngest ; *i.e.*, copyhold went to the youngest son, according to the custom of "Borough English," and the land held free, to the eldest;¹ examples, Rolls, 1469, 1599, 1657-1662, and two cases as late as 1729 ; but this may be taken as "custom," when the father died intestate, because we find in a Roll of 1599 that the eldest son is admitted heir, according to "common law" by direction of the father.

COMMON FINE went to the lord, and in a roll of Edw. IV. we learn that the tenements which paid the fine were then part of the lord's land.

A° 9 Edw. IV. (The Jury), who say that they give nothing by way of common fine, because the tenements which were formerly wont to give and pay the common fine are now nothing. and have been for several years past in the lord's hands.

TIMBER RESERVED, under fine, if cut on copyhold lands without the lord's licence. Early example, A° 16 Edw. IV., m. 4.

"Reserving to the lords all timber growing in and upon the aforesaid pasture by them felled or cut down for the future."

There are several late examples ; but earlier ones, 1641-65-72.

The father is daughter's heir. Vide rolls A° 8 Edw. IV. 8, 1656.

HERIOT.—This Danish custom is attached to one tenement called Boles² and 8 acres, and is mentioned as early as a court held 1469, which quotes another held 1417.

It is no longer the warrior's horse and armour of Saxon times, but in 1658 it is the price of a horse, 40s. ; later the "service" at death of owner becomes, "ye price of a fat red fallow heifer," and "honest Tom"³ in 1724 records the service "at ye price of a silver tankard."

LICENCES.—A licence was required from the lord by payment of "fine," not only for cutting timber, as we have said, but also—

To join two pieces of land, "ditch out," it was called. Vide 1658.

To alienate land, A° 17 Edw. IV. Thos. Tyrell, 1542.

To lease copyhold.

To cut a dyke. A° 19 Eliz.

To take in waste. Vide 1705.

No meadow land ploughed up.

FINES.—For "non service"—not attending the Manor Court 3*d.*, 1732. For attornment 2*d.* "As relief" on succession to free land, the amount of one year's rent. This "relief" seems to have been raised in the 18th century to an arbitrary amount, at the will of the lord, *i.e.*, at two years' rent.⁴

PRIVILEGES.—The Manor of Cotton Bresworth carried with it the following privileges :—

COURT LEET, or court of justice in the King's name. This court was attached only to the greater Barons' rights, and did not belong to either of the Manors of Hempnall and Skeith. See bounds of jurisdiction, 1669.

FRANKPLEDGE.—1584.

ASSIZE OF BEER.—Many examples, Oct. 1473.

¹ See fol. 8.

² See fol. 8.

³ Thomas Martin, of Palgrave, Steward.

⁴ Vide "Case," dated 1782.

FREE WARREN.—From mention of the lord's game and a hare warren. "Leporum," A° 34 Hen. VIII. (?) Grant to Robt. de Thorpe 1266.

Amerced "That Thos. Palmer is a common hunter and poacher
Injunction in the hare-warren within the afforesaid lordship, and
with penalty. very often breaks the hedges of the lord's tenants. Fined
 12*d.*, and told not to do it again under penalty of 6*s.* 8*d.*"

A "hare-warren" is mentioned in Domesday (Birch).

WASTE.—The lord could fine any tenant who did not keep his tenement and enclosures (ditches included) in proper repair. A° 17 Edw. IV. m 5, proceedings in court.

"and that Margaret Cook has not repaired her tenement called 'Pepres,' for default in repairing the woodwork and plaster; through which default the aforesd. tenement is in great delapidation."

STRAYS.—All beasts without owners, after having remained in the manor for one year and a day were judged as the property of the lord, at a certain price. A° 19 Eliz.; 4 Edw. VI. Example, A° 4 Edw. VI., m. 2.

"And that a horse coloured 'bay' remains within the manor as a stray (extra de hura), and proclamation having been made, after one year and a day, day is set to appraise (the value) at which it shall be taken in capite."

WARD AND MARRIAGE.—No doubt a survival of the "villeins" condition in post Norman days, when his female children could not be married without the lord's consent to what was considered a damage to the property. Vide copy of C' Roll, A°, 5 Hen. VII. It is one of the exceptions made by John, Duke of Suffolk, in his lease of the manor to William Pratyman.

THE PRESENTATION TO COTTON CHURCH, mentioned in same. This presentation remained to this Manor of Bresworth [Cotton] during the period it was held by the Pretymen family.

TRIAL BY JURY.—The tenants could claim the right to be judged by 12 of their fellow tenants in all common law cases, and this was no doubt a right granted at an early date. There is an instance of their demanding an appeal to this right of trial by jury, A° 2 Edw. VI., against a verdict of the Court of Common Pleas. *Note change of name.*

"And now Johan and Robert [Johan Hoggar one of the daughters and heirs of Robert Hoggar defunct and Robert Bacon his son and heir] make protest against the ruling in Common Law of the high court of the Lord King Edward following this quarrel on the death of an ancestor and petition proceedings therefrom against aforesaid John Pretymen at the next Court (of the Manor) in accordance with the custom of this manor by the bailiff summoning twelve just and legal men tenants of the said manor, &c." Also vide 1564, *Thurbarne v. Pretymen*.

VILLAGES AS TENANTS.—Among the list of tenants, the towns or villages of Eye, Wyverstone, and Cotton are mentioned as owing suit at court, or rent for some land. A° 6 Eliz.

GILDE HOUS.—The Guild House of Cotton is often mentioned, especially at a court held by Tyrell. In 1477 it is called "le geldehous," used much as a parish room of to-day.

MANOR OF COTTON HEMPNALL OR CALDECOTT.

Among the lands of Robert Malet was a holding in this place, consisting of 74 acres, 1 bordar, 1½ ploughteams, and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 11s. It had formerly been held by 6 freemen under commendation to Lewin of Bacton, and under them were 7 freemen by commendation with 6½ acres. The soc belonged to the King and Earl, except over Ulveva and her son. Walter de Dol was seised on the day on which he made forfeiture.¹

Belonging to the fee of the Abbot of St. Edmunds was a holding of 6 acres, under the abbot's soc and commendation, valued at 12d., formerly held by a freeman.²

All these do their customs at Rickinghall.

Also belonging to the fee of the abbot was a holding of 4½ acres, valued at 12d., formerly belonging to Aluric, a freeman under sub-commendation.³ Among the lands of Walter the deacon were 19 acres of Bacton demesne land, valued at 3s. 3d. It was 9 quarentenes long and 2 quarentenes and 5 perches broad, and paid in a gelt 6d.⁴

Among the lands of Hugh de Montfort were 2 holdings in this place. One consisted of a freeman with 2½ acres, valued at 6d., the other 3½ acres in demesne, valued at 6d.⁵

In the time of King Hen. I., Sir Robert de Sackville⁶ held this lordship of the Honor of Eye.

In 1266 King Hen. III. confirmed to Robert, son of John de Thorp, free warren in his demesne here, and in 1272 Sir Philip de Bocland was lord. In 1367 Sir Ralph de Hemenhale⁷ held the manor, and had a grant of free warren here that year.⁸ A fine of this and Wickham Skeyth Manor was levied in 1369 by Sir Thomas de la Dale, Reg. de Eccles, Adam Hauboy, parson of Cockfield Church, John de Herlaston, parson of Blaksale Church, Robert Davy of Ashefeld, Thomas del Ook, John Muriel, parson of Wortham Church, and William Phelip, against Sir Ralph de Hemenhale.⁹ This same year, amongst the Harleian Charters, we find a writing by which William Philip quits claim to Adam Hauboy, parson of the Church of Thorndon, John de Harlestone, parson of the Church of Blaxhall, and John de Pysale, parson of the Church of Alderton, of the Manors of Cotton and Wickham, which they had acquired of Richard (*sic*) de Hemenhale. It is dated at Cotton "die Jovis in vigil S. Bartholomæi 43 Edw. III. [1369]."¹⁰ This was probably by way of settlement, for the manors did not leave the Hemenhale family.

Sir Ralph de Hemenhale died in 1370,¹¹ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert de Hemenhale, who in 1389 released the manors in the parishes of Cotton, Wickhamskeith, and Yaxley to Sir George Felbrigg and other trustees, and all the possessions of his father, Sir Ralph. He married Joan, daughter and heir of Sir John, son of Sir William de la Pole and Joan his wife, and appears to have died before 1406, when the manor passed to his widow Joan, who remarried Reginald de Braybroke.

Sir Thomas Morley, Robert Bacton, John Glemham, and Hugh Lancastre, clerk (no doubt trustees), by an indenture dated at Cotton, 3rd

¹ Dom. ii. 321b.

² Dom. ii. 371.

³ Dom. ii. 371.

⁴ Dom. ii. 426b.

⁵ Dom. ii. 408.

⁶ See Old Hall, Braiseworth, in this Hundred.

⁷ See Manor of Hemenhale, Thornham, in this Hundred.

⁸ Chart. Rolls, 41 Edw. III. 2.

⁹ Feet of Fines, 42 Edw. III. 40.

¹⁰ Harl. 54 G. 50.

¹¹ See Manor of Hemenhale, in Thornham, in this Hundred.

Jan. 4 Hen. IV. [1402-3], demised the manor to the said Joan Braybroke for the term of her life.¹ And by an agreement dated 5th July, 4th Hen. IV. [1403] between Sir Reginald de Braybroke and Joan his wife of the one part, and John Stauntone, John Cokerelle of Orforde, John Berton, clerk, Simon de Blyaunt, and Hugh Lancastre, clerk, of the other part, an exchange for the reversions of certain manors in Essex, Oxfordshire and Hampshire, for the manors of "Cottone, Skeythe, Boles, and Newtone, was arranged,² and in the following October, by a deed dated at Cotton the 10th, Simon Blyaunt quit claim to Hugh Lancastre, clerk, all right in this manor and the manors of Bolys and Skeyth.³ By another writing, dated at Cotton, 3rd Jan. 5 Hen. IV. [1403-4], Sir Thomas de Morley, lord of Morley, Robert Bucton, John Glemham, and Hugh Lancastre, clerk, constituted William Hatfield and Robert Floteman to deliver seisin to Joan Braybroke, late wife of Sir Robert de Hemenhale of the manors of Cotton and Wickham Skeith.⁴ A fine was levied of the manor in 1404 by John Staverton, John Cokerell of Orford, John Berton, clerk, and Simon Blyant, against the said Reginald Braybrook and Joan his wife.⁵ Under this fine the exchange was finally effected and the manor vested in Simon Blyant, or Bleaunt, and this year he granted it to his son, John Bleaunt, and Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of John Hemenhale. They died without issue. Sir Robert de Hemenhale's son and heir was William de Hemenhale, an idiot, who died before 1419, when his cousin, Ralph de Hemenhale, succeeded to his uncle's (Sir Robert) estates.

In 1418 William Wingfield is said to have died seised of the manor,⁶ and it passed to his widow, Catherine, described as "late wife of William, son of William Wyngefeld," when she, the same year, released it to John Horseld and others.

In 1442 it was vested in Robert Crane, for this year he conveyed it to William Clopton.⁷

The manor subsequently vested in Sir John Falstolf, who died about 1460,⁸ and seems to have been vested later in John Paston, for it is mentioned in his inquisition p.m. in 1465.⁹

A deed is preserved amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum as follows :—

"Carta Thomæ Cantuar. Archiepiscopi, et aliorum tradens Johanni [de la Pole] Duci Suff. et 10 aliis, terras Johannis Fastolff militis; scilicet manerium de Cotton vocatum Hempnales in Cotton, et manerium de Skeyth in Wykham Skeyth. Dat. 10 Jan. 8 Edw. IV. [1469]."¹⁰

The manor passed from the De la Poles, no doubt with the forfeiture of their other Suffolk estates, and was from 1522 to 1536 probably in Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. In 1539 and 1540 it was in the Crown, and was granted to Anne of Cleves. In 1556 it was vested in the Crown, and in 1560 a grant of it was made to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. He had licence to alien it to John Tyrell and John his son. In 1562 Sir John Tyrell was called upon to render an account in respect of the manor from the death of Anne of Cleves.¹¹ A little later we meet in the Chancery Proceedings with a bill by Thomas Colbye against John Tyrrell to compel

¹ Harl. 53 E. 36.

² Harl. 47 B. 15.

³ *Ib.*

⁴ Harl. 53 E. 35.

⁵ Feet of Fines, 5 Hen. IV. 4.

⁶ I.P.M., 6 Hen. V. 20.

⁷ Feet of Fines, 20 Hen. VI. 27.

⁸ I.P.M., 38-39 Hen. VI. 48.

⁹ I.P.M., 6 Edw. IV. 44.

¹⁰ Harl. 43 G. 36.

¹¹ Memoranda Rolls, 4 Eliz. Hil. Rec. Rot.

admittance to copyholds held of the manor of which the defendant was stated to be lord, and late the estate of Robert Colbye, plaintiff's father.¹ Also the following Chancery actions relating to copyholds of the manor in the time of Queen Elizabeth: John King *v.* Sir John Tyrrell and another,² Henry Kynge *v.* Sir John Tyrrell and another,³ and Robert Rose *v.* Sir John Tirrell and another.⁴

The manor passed from Sir John Tyrell to his son John in 1573, and in 1589 John, then Sir John Tyrell, made a lease of this manor, and the manor of Cotton Briseworth, by deed dated 1st Oct. 31 Eliz. to his brother Thomas Tyrell for 10 years.⁵ On the son's death the manor went in 1591 to his brother and heir, Thomas Tyrell, who sold to John Rudlande *al.* Mathewe, and others, and they had licence to alien the same year to Dame Mary Corbett, widow.

In 1606 Sir Edmund Cleere seems to have held, for he then had licence to alien to John Wroth and John Binge.

In 1802 the manor was vested in — Clarke, and in 1827 James Matthew offered it for sale at Stowmarket, 26th July, and again 19th May, 1828,⁶ when Edward Venn seems to have purchased, for he died seised in 1830, when it passed to Edward Beaumont Venn, and is now vested in George Frederick Beaumont, of The Lawn, Coggeshall, in Essex.

Court Rolls of the manor are referred to in the 6th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records,⁷ and rolls and rentals for 1331 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.⁸

Some of the rolls for the manor, when held separately from Cotton Braiseworth, are preserved in Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.

Amongst these rolls are entries of courts held 28th Oct. 1546; 25th March, 1550; 20th Oct. 1551; 1st May, 1552; Ascen. 1553; 5 Edw. VI.; 6th Oct. 1561; Trin. 1562; &c.

Arms of BLYANT: Gu. 3 lozenges in fesse, Erm. betw. 3 martlets Arg.

MANOR OF CAMPINE'S OR CHAMPAINS OR CUMPYNS.

In 1316 this was vested in Richard Champagne, and in 1367 Ralph Champagne and others released it to Sir Ralph de Hemenhale, who died in 1370, when it went to his son and heir, Sir Robert de Hemenhale, who died before 1406,⁹ when it went to his son and heir, William de Hemenhale, an idiot, from whom it passed to his cousin, Ralph de Hemenhale.

There is a statement in the inquisition quod dannum in 1407 that Isabella, Countess of Suffolk, held the manor, which Simon Blyant sold to her, lately belonging to Rad. Hemenhale,¹⁰ and the manor is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Sir Robert de Hemenhale in 1407.¹¹

In 1410 by deed dated 16th Feb. Simon "Bleaunt" of Thornham, granted the manor to John Bleaunt, his son, and Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of John Hemenhale, who was a son of Ralph de Hemenhale, with remainder to Walter Deye and Joan his wife and their heirs. It seems to have gone afterwards (John and Agnes having had no issue) to Walter Deye, who had married Joan, eldest daughter of the said Ralph Hemenhale, and then to their daughter Isabella, married to another Simon Blyant, to whom succeeded their son and heir, John Blyant, who was dead by 1486, when the manor went to his son and heir, John Blyant.

¹ C.P. i. 199; C.P. ser. ii. B. xlvi. 11.

² C.P. ser. ii. B. C.V. 3.

³ *Ib.* B. cvi. 5.

⁴ *Ib.* B. cliv. 6.

⁵ Lease in possession of the writer.

⁶ *Ipswich Journal*, 30th June, 1827 and 19th April, 1828.

⁷ App. ii. 86.

⁸ Add. Ch. 26519.

⁹ See I.Q.D., 5 Hen. IV. 3-7 Hen. IV. 26.

¹⁰ I.Q.D., 8 Hen. IV. 6.

¹¹ I.P.M., 8 Hen. IV. 65.

Davy, however, states that John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, dispossessed Simon and Isabel, and died seised in 1492, when the manor passed to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk. This appears from a petition of John Blyant to Hen. VII., "that said Deye and his wife were seised and has issue Isabella married to Simon Blyant, who was also seised, that after the death of the said Simon and Isabella, John Simon (son and heir of the petitioner) should have been seised as son and heir of the said John, but that during the life of the said Simon, John late Duke of Suffolk wrongfully entered the said manor, and after his death Edmund Earl of Suffolk also entered and was seised." Petitioner prayed justice.

A manor of Cotton is certainly mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, in 1450.¹ In 1510 we find from the State Papers there was a petition for a commission to be issued to enquire into the claim of John "Blyaunt" to the manor.² The manor seems to have been granted by the Crown to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, or he had acquired it in some other way, for from the State Papers in 1538 we find a grant by him to the Crown in exchange.³

Arms of CHAMPAYNE : Arg. 3 lozenges, Gu. 2 and 1.

MANOR OF GIPSWICH.

This manor was the lordship of Sir Robert Hemenhale, who died before 1406, when it went to his son and heir, William Hemenhale, the idiot, and from him to his cousin and heir, Ralph Hemenhale, "cousin of William" when the manor went in the same course as the last manor.

There is a fine in 1371 of the Manor of Cotton (but which manor in Cotton we cannot say), levied by Sir William de Wyngefeld and Joan his wife against William Berard, William Charnell, parson of Denyngton church, Edmund, parson of Horsett church, in Cambridgeshire.⁴

An admission to land held of Cotton Manor in 1548 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.⁵



COTTON HEMPNALLS HALL.

¹ I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.

² S.P. 2 Hen. VIII. 1375, 1534; 4 Hen. VIII. 3309.

³ S.P. 30 Hen. VIII. vol. ii. 1182 (18a).

⁴ I.P.M., Sir Robt. (?) Hemenhale, 8 Hen. IV. 65.

⁵ Feet of Fines, 45 Edw. III. 32.

⁶ Add. Ch. 19371.

EYE.



HERE were three manors held here in Saxon times, the Domesday tenant being Robert Malet. The first consisted of 12 carucates of land, held in demesne by Robert Malet, and his mother held 100 acres, 1 villein, 3 bordars, 9 socmen with 16 acres, and 2 ploughteams, which at the time of the Survey were reduced to 1, the value being 20s. In Saxon times this manor was held by Edric, and there were also 38 villeins, 9 bordars, 12 serfs, 8 ploughteams in demesne, and 15 belonging to the men, and the other teams might be made up again. Also 50 acres of meadow, wood to support 120 hogs, a mill, fishery, market, and a park, and in the market 25 burgesses had their dwellings. Of live stock there were 7 rouncies, 24 beasts, 50 hogs, and 80 sheep. At the time of the Survey the appurtenances of this manor were considerably altered. The villeins were reduced to 20, the bordars had increased to 16, the serfs had disappeared, also the ploughteams in demesne were reduced to 5, and those belonging to the men to 6. Of live stock there was wood to support 60 hogs, there were 1 rouncy, no beasts, 17 hogs, and 90 sheep. Belonging to this manor were 48 socmen, with 121 acres of land. Of these socmen 37 were in demesne, and Herbert held 9 with 20 acres, Walter one with 5 acres, and Walter the engineer one with 16 acres. The whole was valued at 9s. There were 4 ploughteams (at the time of the Survey reduced to 3), and an acre of meadow, valued formerly at £15, increased to £21 at the time of the Survey. Edric had soc and sac of the bishopric, which the bishop ought to have had. Also belonging to this manor in the time of the Confessor were 9 freemen, with 110 acres of land, in Edric's soc and commendation, 4½ ploughteams (reduced to 4 at the time of the Survey), 3 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 16 hogs (which at the time of the Survey was reduced to 6). The value of this was 20s. The 9 freemen were called Alston, Woolrich, Godwin, Lewin, Edric, Alsey, Alrich, Goodrich, and Dynechaie.

In the same township Woolrich, a freeman under commendation to Edric, held the other manor in the time of the Confessor, consisting of 30 acres, 2 bordars, and 1 ploughteam (reduced to half a team at the time of the Survey), the value being 20s. At the time of the Survey Walter de Caen held this of Robert Malet.

In the same township held in demesne by Robert Malet was the third manor, consisting of 120 acres, 4 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 4 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 3 hogs, the whole valued at 20s. It was 2½ leagues long and 1½ broad, and paid in a gelt 2s. In the time of the Confessor it had been held by Suartric, a freeman under Harold's commendation, and in his soc.¹ This manor appears to be entered again in the Domesday Survey under "Invasions upon the King's land," with the substitution of "wood for 13 hogs," for "wood for 3 hogs."²

In the same township was St. Peter's Church, to which belonged 2 carucates of free land, 7 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne (increased to 3 at the time of the Survey), 1 ploughteam belonging to the men, 3 acres of meadow, and 1 mill, the whole valued at 40s.³

¹ Dom. ii. 319b.

² Dom. ii. 449b.

³ Dom. ii. 319b.

MANOR OF EYE OR EYE SODEMERE.

This was the lordship of Edric in Saxon times, and of Robert Malet at the time of the Survey, and he held until the time of Hen. I., in whose reign he was Great Chamberlain of England. In the second year of this sovereign Malet was banished, and deprived of all his large possessions in England, for his adherence to Robert Curtois, the King's eldest brother, Duke of Normandy. This portion of his estate was given by Hen. I. to Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, afterwards King of England, who devised it to his natural son, William, Earl of Boulogne, who dying in 1160 without issue, the manor again reverted to the Crown. King Hen. II. made a grant of it to Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, but evidently for a limited period, as it was a little later granted to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, son of King John,¹ but soon after returned to King Rich. I., who granted it to Henry, 5th Earl of Brabant and Loveyne. In 1207 the manor was granted to Henry's son and heir, Godfrey de Loveyne,² but he was dead in 1226, when it seems to have been again vested in Henry, Earl of Brabant, the father, after whose death it appears to have gone to Matthew de Loveyne, the son and heir of Godfrey. In 1229 the Honor was vested in Hubert de Burgh,³ but the following year was granted by the King to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, during pleasure.⁴ In 1236 Henry, Duke of "Lotharing" seems to have had it,⁵ and in 1258 Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, son of the old holder, Richard, held the same.⁶ Edmund died in 1300, without issue,⁷ when the manor went to his widow Margaret for life,⁸ and in 1316 was again in the Crown, the following year being granted to Hugh de Audeley and Margaret his wife, late wife of Piers de Gaveston. Three years later we find the manor held in dower by Isabel, Queen of Edw. I.

In 1330 King Edw. III. gave the manor to John de Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, his brother,⁹ and the following year we find on the Patent Rolls a gift to John de Eltham in enlargement of the late grant to him (there stated to be of Eye and Haughley Manors, and the hamlets of Thorndon and Clopton) of all corn, livery of servants, in the same manors at the time of their surrender to the King by Queen Isabella.¹⁰ On the Earl's death without issue the King granted the manor in 1337 to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk. The grant will be found on the Patent Rolls, and is of Eye Castle, town, manor, Honor, and Thorndon Manor, of the yearly value of £207. 12s. 0½d., the Hundred of Hartismere and Stowe as of the yearly value of £20, and the reversion of the Manor of Benhall, then held by Eleanor, late wife of Guy Ferre, of the yearly value of £133. 6s. 8d.¹¹ The order to deliver the above to him is also on the Patent Rolls for this year.¹² From an entry on the Patent Rolls two years later we find that the grant to Robert de Ufford was even more extensive, for the recital of the last grant there shows that the town and manor of Haughley, of the value of £126. 5s. 7½d., were included, and also £253. 6s. 8d., at the Exchequer, until the reversion of the Manor of Benhall should fall in; £11. 3s. 4d. of rent from a fee farm and 15s. of rent from a yearly scutage paid at the Exchequer by John, son of Robert de

¹ Red Book of the Exchequer concerning serjeanty.

² Pat. Rolls, 9 John, 2, 5; Close Rolls, 15 John, pt. ii. 8.

³ Chart. Rolls, 13 Hen. III. 12.

⁴ Close Rolls, 14 Hen. III. 17, 9.

⁵ Pat. Rolls, 20 Hen. III. 11, 15.

⁶ H.R. ii. 186, 193.

⁷ I.P.M., 28 Edw. I. 44, 50.

⁸ The Castle and Manor were extended at 47s. 8½d. yearly. Close Rolls, 29 Edw. I. 14.

⁹ Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. III. pt. ii. 4.

¹⁰ Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. III. pt. i. 27d. pt. ii. 9.

¹¹ Pat. Rolls, 11 Edw. III. pt. i. 15; pt. ii. 7.

¹² Pat. Rolls, 11 Edw. III. pt. i. 15.

Thorpe, for a moiety of the Manor of Combs, and a quit rent of £11. 18s. 4d., of rent due by the Earl for the other moiety of the said manor.¹ In 1343 a commission was issued to enquire as to the fees and services pertaining to the manors and estates granted as above to Robert, Earl of Ufford, in tail male, on his being created Earl of Suffolk, as these manors and estates would revert to the King if the Earl were to die without heirs male.² On Robert de Ufford's death in 1368 the manor passed to his son and heir, William de Ufford, and on his death in 1381³ without issue it reverted to the Crown.

The same year King Rich. II. granted for life to Queen Anne in part of her dower, Eye Castle, town, manor, and Honor, &c., of the yearly value of £200, the Hundreds of Hartismere and Stow, of the yearly value of £16, a yearly farm of £23. 16s. 8d. from the Manor of Combs, and £60 from the farm of Ipswich.⁴

In 1385 (6th Aug.), Sir Michael de la Pole, then Chancellor of England, was created Earl of Suffolk, and the King granted the castle, town, manor, and Honor of Eye to him and the heirs of his body, with £20 per annum out of the profits of the county of Suffolk, £500 per annum out of the hereditaments of William Ufford, late Earl of Suffolk, for which the following property was conveyed and confirmed to the said Earl, namely: the Hundreds of Hartismere and Stow, the Manors of Combs, Haughley, Thorndon, Lowestoft, and Lothingland Hundred.⁵ The assignment was only expectant on the decease of Queen Anne and Isabella, Countess of Suffolk. In the grant the Manor of Haughley was valued at £97. 10s. 11d. a year, Thorndon Manor at £35. 13s. 7½d., and the Manor of Lowestoft and Hundred of Lothingland at 100 marks a year. The grant was to Michael in tail male. He fled the kingdom, was outlawed, and died at Paris 5th Sept. 1389; but his son, Sir Michael de la Pole in 1397 obtained an annulment of the judgment against his father, and on the accession of King Hen. IV. was fully restored to the castle, manor, and Honor of Eye, with the other lands of the late lord his father, as also to the Earldom of Suffolk, with a reversionary proviso that those lands and honors should in default of male issue devolve upon the male heir of his deceased father.

On the Patent Rolls in 1401 is a mandate to permit the tenants of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, of Eye Honor, to be quit of toll, stallage, cheminage, pontage, pavage, piage, murage, and passage throughout the realm, as they had been time out of mind.⁶ Sir Michael de la Pole spent most of his time in the French wars, and married Catherine Stafford, 2nd daughter of Hugh, 2nd Earl of Stafford. He died 14th Sept. 1415, at the siege of Harfleur. The manor passed to his eldest son, Michael de la Pole, 3rd Earl of Suffolk, and on his death at the battle of Agincourt, 25th Oct. 1415,⁷ passed to his brother, William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk.⁸ On his death, 2nd May, 1450,⁹ the manor passed to his son and heir, John de la Pole, created Duke of Suffolk, and on his death in 1491 passed to his

¹ Pat. Rolls, 13 Edw. III. pt. i. 5. See 13 Edw. III. pt. i. 35; Close Rolls, 14 Edw. III. pt. ii. 55.

² Pat. Rolls, 17 Edw. III. pt. ii. 27d.

³ See Parham Hall Manor, Plomesgate Hundred.

⁴ I.P.M., 5 Rich. II. 57.

⁵ Pat. Rolls, 5 Rich. II. pt. ii. 6, 5.

⁶ Pat. Rolls, 9 Rich. II. pt. i. 32. See 9 Rich. II. pt. i. 35; R.P. iii. 208b.

⁷ Pat. Rolls, 2 Hen. IV. pt. ii. 9.

⁸ I.P.M., 3 Hen. V. 48b.

⁹ See Kettlebaston Manor, in Cosford Hundred.

¹⁰ I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.

son and heir, Edmund de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, beheaded on Tower Hill, April 30th, 1513,¹ when the manor reverted to the Crown.²

The same year it was granted to Sir Henry Manny during the life of Margaret, widow of Edmund de la Pole,³ and the following year the reversion was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, 30th Sept. 30 Hen. VIII.,⁴ but was reconveyed to the Crown in exchange by the Duke in the same year.⁵ He died in 1545, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Henry Brandon, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, who died during minority, 14th July, 1551, at the residence of the Bishop of Lincoln at Bugden, in Huntingdon, of the sweating sickness, when the Dukedom of Suffolk became extinct, and the manor for want of male heirs reverted to the Crown. In 1553 Mary, daughter of King Hen. VIII., afterwards Queen Mary, had a grant of the manor for life.

There is amongst the Salisbury MSS. a letter of John Brown, Deputy Surveyor to Lord Burghley, as to the custom of taking lops of trees in this manor, and as to the repair of palings of Eye Park. It is dated 15th July, 1578.⁶ In 1598 a lease in reversion was granted of the manor to Edward Honing for 40 years at the rent of £35. 16s. 6½d., and a fine of £46,⁷ and in 1610 Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I. had a grant.⁸ In 1625 the manor formed part of the jointure of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., and when the King's lands were sold Serjeant Dendy purchased this lordship. In 1686 the manor was held by Katherine, Queen Dowager of Charles II., but in 1698 Charles, 4th Lord Cornwallis, obtained a grant from the Crown. He died in 1722, when it passed in the same course as the Manor of Culford, in Blackbourn Hundred, to the time of Charles, 2nd Marquis Cornwallis, who sold the manor to Matthias Kerrison, on whose death in 1827 it passed to his son and heir, General Sir Edward Kerrison, of Oakley Park, and it has since passed in the same course as the Manor of Thelnetham, in Blackbourn Hundred, and is now vested in Lady Bateman.

Court Rolls of this manor will be found in the Public Record Office,⁹ and also in the British Museum, as follows: 1559, Add. Ch. 19666; 1619, Add. Ch. 10483; 1621, Add. Ch. 10485; 1623, Add. Ch. 10486; 1649, Add. Ch. 10489; 1650, Add. Ch. 10492; 1655, Add. Ch. 10494; 1663, Add. Ch. 10497.

MANOR OF NETHERHALL.

This belonged to John Thorpe in the early part of the 14th century, and on his death passed to his son and heir, Robert de Thorpe, who died seised of the manor in 1330.¹⁰

We learn from an inquisition p.m. in the time of Hen. VII. that this manor was worth 20 marks, and held of John, Duke of Suffolk, as of Eye, and that it stood limited to the use of Sir John Sulyard for life, with remainder to Edward Sulyard, Mirabilia his wife, and others for life of the said Mirabilia to her use, with remainder to the heirs of the body of the said Edward. Sir John Sulyard, who was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, died 18th March, 1487, leaving Edward Sulyard, aged 28, his son and heir.¹¹

¹ ? May 4th, 1512.

² I.P.M., 5 Hen. VIII. 1.

³ O. 5 Hen. VIII. Rot. 14, 15; and O. 6 Hen. VIII. Rot. 17.

⁴ S.P. 651 (45).

⁵ S.P. 1538, ii. 1182 (18a).

⁶ Rep. on Salisbury MSS. pt. ii. 188.

⁷ S.P. 1598, 62.

⁸ There was a distraint in 1618 on the manor by N. Shene, Exch. Spec. Com. 16 Jac. I.; D.K.R. 38, App. p. 101, 17 Jac. I.; *Ib.* p. 103.

⁹ Portfolio 203, 81.

¹⁰ I.P.M., 4 Edw. III. 34.

¹¹ I.P.M., 4 Hen. VII. 439.

The manor appears to have been extensive, for this inquisition refers to it as being in, or extending into the parishes or hamlets of Eye, Langton, Suddon, Cranley, Cockinley, Yaxley, Thrandeston, Brome, Hoxne, Occolt, Beningham, and Denham.

About 1524 the manor was vested in Robert Garneys, son of John Garneys and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Sulyard;¹ from which time for some generations the manor passed in the same course through the Garneys family as the Manor of Kenton, in Loes Hundred. This manor is specifically mentioned in a fine levied 11th Nov. 1560, by Thomas Garneys,² and in a fine levied by Nicholas Garneys in 1567.³ In 1583 we meet with a fine of the manor levied by Thomas Brampton, senior, against Philip Strelley and others.⁴ We next find the manor vested in Sir Robert Rous, 1st Bart., who died in 1735, from whom the manor has descended in the same course as the Manor of Henham, in Blything Hundred, and is now vested in the Earl of Stradbroke.

MANOR OF FLEMWORTH HALL.

The manor is chiefly in Eye, but, as it formed part of the Bedingfield estate it was afterwards added to the Manor of Denham, by the style of "Denham cum Flymworth."

In the early part of the 15th century this manor was held by Michael Brett and Dionysia his wife, and in 1428 by John Stratton. We next find the manor held by William Harleston, who died in 1481. It passed from him to his widow, Philippa Harleston, for life, and the remainder after her decease was sold to one John Sulyard. A chancery suit was instituted by this John Sulyard against Philippa Harleston, Robert Crane, Robert Restwold, Richard Yaxle, and Richard Gerard, as to this manor, and that of Denham, in Hoxne Hundred.⁵ Subsequently the manor passed to Thomas Bedingfield, of Oxburgh, co. Norfolk, son and heir of Edward Bedingfield, who died seised of it 3rd Apl. 1590,⁶ when it passed to his son and heir, Henry Bedingfield, then aged but 3 years 10 months and 18 days. From him, then Sir Henry Bedingfield, the manor was taken by Parliament, and leased in 1649 by Sir David Watkins and other trustees, for the relief of Ireland for 3 years to Francis Bromewell. In 1684 it was again with the Bedingfields, in the person of Sir Henry Bedingfield, 1st Bart., son and heir of the last Sir Henry. Sir Henry, 1st Bart., died 6th Feb. 1684, when the manor passed to his widow, Dame Margaret, who held her first court for it in 1688, and died 14th Jan. 1702, when the manor passed for some generations further through the Bedingfield family in the same course as the Manor of Bedingfield Hall, in Hoxne Hundred.

In 1764 the manor was vested in Charles, Viscount Maynard, from which time it has descended in the same course as the Manor of Hoxne, in Hoxne Hundred, to the Kerrisons, and through them to the present lady of the manor, Lady Bateman, as shown in the account of the Manor of Thelnetham, in Blackbourn.

A copy of a Survey made of the manor in 1651 is given in the Davy MSS., and also a copy of a rental for 1635.

¹ As to these Garneys see Kenton Manor, in Loes Hundred.

² Fine, 2 Eliz. 63.

³ Fine, 6 Feb. 10 Eliz.

⁴ Fine, Mich. 25-26 Eliz.

⁵ E.C.P., Bundle 35.48.

⁶ I.P.M., 30 July, 32 Eliz.

MANOR OF CRANLEY *al.* CRANLEY HALL.

Among the lands of Ralph de Limesi was a manor in Cranley, which is a hamlet of Eye, consisting of 100 acres of land, 10 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 1 belonging to the men, wood sufficient to support 6 hogs, valued at 20s. In the time of the Confessor it had been held by Aluric, a freeman, who had half the soc, the other moiety belonging to the King.¹

The manor was about 1156 vested in Peter de Bedingfield, who was a son of Oger de Pegeys, a Norman knight, who held the manor in the time of William the Conqueror. He was succeeded in the time of Hen. II. by his son and heir, Arnald de Bedingfield, and he by his son and heir, Adam de Bedingfield. The next holder of the manor we hear of was William fitz Robert, and then his widow Alice, remarried to William de Bluncheville, holding in dower.

In 1280 the manor was held by John de Cranley, and in 1342 by Richard de Cranley, who was succeeded by his son and heir, Robert de Cranley. We then lose sight of the manor for some time, but in 1530 we meet with a fine levied by Sir John Cornwallis and others against Sir John Wiseman and others.² In the time of Queen Elizabeth the lordship was vested in Nicholas Everard, as we learn from the Chancery Proceedings of this reign. There we find an action by Thomas London against this Nicholas Everard to obtain admittance to copyholds in Eye, held of the Manor of Cranley Hall, in Eye, surrendered to plaintiff's use by Robert London, his father, the defendant being lord.³ There is another action later between Robert London and others, bailiffs of Eye, against Thomas Graye, touching a place called "Cranley," in Eye.⁴

Somewhat later we find the manor vested in Miles Edgar,⁵ who died in 1676, when it passed to his son and heir, Henry Edgar. From the 10th Report of the Historical Commissioners,⁶ we find that there is in existence an answer in Chancery of Thomas Deye, the elder, and John White to the suit of this Henry Edgar and one Richard Hardinge, 2nd Feb. 32 Car. II. By deed 1st Oct. 1686 the manor was conveyed to Devereux and William Edgar, in trust for the seven daughters of Henry Edgar, son and heir of Miles Edgar, to be equally divided between them, but this settlement was revoked 21st April, 1696, and the manor revested in Henry Edgar in fee. Henry Edgar by his will 30th July, 1705, gave the manor to his son-in-law, Robert Britiffe for life, with remainder to his (testator's) godson, Henry Edgar Britiffe, son of the said Robert, in fee.

Robert Britiffe, by will dated 2nd Dec. 1747, devised the manor to his grandson, John, Lord Hobart, and his heirs, and in default to Lady Dorothy, his granddaughter, and her heirs, with remainder to Lady Elizabeth Harbord, his daughter, and her heirs in fee. In 1805 Charles, 1st Marquis Cornwallis, died seised of the manor, and from this time it has descended in the same course as the main Manor of Eye.

MANOR OF EYE HALL *al.* EYE PRIORY MANOR.

Robert Malet, the Norman, to whom such extensive grants were made in Suffolk and Norfolk by William the Conqueror, built a monastery upon

¹ Dom. ii. 429.

² Fine, Mich. 22 Hen. VIII.

³ C.P. ii. 153.

⁴ C.P. ser. ii. B. cix. 72; 10 Rep. Hist. Com. pt. iv. 525, 530.

⁵ See Manor of Capel, in Trimley St. Martin, in Carlford Hundred.

⁶ Pt. v. 521.

his lordship of Eye, and conferred upon it the Church of St. Peter in Eye, with divers other churches, lands, liberties, and franchises. ¹In 1138 King Stephen confirmed the same."

This monastery was originally an alien priory, subordinate to the Abbey of Bernay, in Normandy,² whose abbots were the patrons of those in Eye, and in token of their dominion during the vacancy of a prior they used to place a porter at the gate to be maintained out of the revenues of the house, and who, at the instalment of the next prior was entitled to receive 5s. to buy him an ox. This priory was in 1384 made denizen by King Rich. II., being released from its foreign dependency.³ Ministers' accounts of the manor as held by Eye Priory, for the 18th Edw. II., will be found in the Public Record Office.⁴ The site of the house, with the courtyard, orchard, gardens, and houses belonging to it, contained about 10 acres.

The clear value, according to Dugdale, was £161. 2s. 3½d.; but Speed and "Valor Ecclesiasticus," A.D., 1534 makes the gross value to be £184. 9s. 7½d., the amount of fixed charities £14. 12s. 4d., given to the poor on certain days, according to ancient custom; for a lamp burning in the church of Yaxley, 2s. annually, and the same in the church of Laxfield, 2s. In 1537 Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, obtained a grant in tail of the lordship.⁵ The manors included in this grant to Charles Brandon were those of Eye, Stoke, Laxfield, Bedfield, Occolt, and Fressingfield, and the advowsons of vicarages of the churches of All Saints in Dunwich, Playford, Laxfield, Yaxley, and Eye, and chantries, lands, glebes, &c.⁶ The "Boke of Sale," of Eye Monastery, viz., of goods and chattels at the suppression is referred to in the State Papers for 1537.⁷ A rental and survey in the time of Elizabeth is in the Public Record Office.⁸ A Parliamentary survey also of the manor in 1650 is referred to in the 8th Report of the Deputy Keeper.⁹

Several manors and estates were also granted to Edmund Bedingfield at the same time as part of the possessions of this priory. In 1538 Charles Brandon exchanged this manor with King Hen. VIII., by deed 30 Hen. VIII.¹⁰

In 1576 the manor was vested in the Queen, and this year it is stated to have been "restored to Thomas Willows." By letters patent dated 29th June, 1598, the Manor House of Eye Hall called the Priory or Abbey of Eye, together with the demesne lands thereto belonging were granted to Edward Honing, Ursula his wife, and Winfield, their son, during their lives, and for 40 years after the death of the longest liver of them, at the yearly rent of £20. 2s. 9d. The particulars for their lease, as contained in a MS. in the writer's possession, are as follows: "Eye. The Manor of Eye Hall, *alias* Eye Priory, the yearly value whereof ariseth thus:—

Quit rents per annum	£17 11 4½
Perquisites and profits of courts ..	4 0 0
Reprisals	21 11 4½

The owner of the priory land is bound to maintain a causeway leading towards the church of Eye, and five timber bridges, viz., the three Abbey Bridges, Largate Bridge, and Botsford Bridge.

¹ 12 Rep. Hist. Com. pt. ix. 137.

² Bodl. 4174.

³ I.Q.D., 7 Edw. II. 152; Close Rolls, 1 Edw. III. pt. i. 22; 10 Rep. Hist. Com. pt. v. 529.

⁴ Pat. Rolls, 8 Rich. II. pt. i. 3.

⁵ Bundle 1127, No. 4.

⁶ S.P. 1537, i. 1103 (11).

⁷ *Ib.*

⁸ S.P. 1537, i. 510. See S.P. 1538, ii. 1195.

⁹ Exch. Rep. on Publ. Rec. (1800) pp. 178, 195.

¹⁰ App. ii. p. 67.

¹¹ S.P. 1538, ii. 1182 (18a).

There is paid out of the priory lands to Lady Bacon, for a certain meadow in Eye, 5s. per annum; out of Do. to John Wiseman for exchange lands in Cranley Hamlet, 4s. 3*d*. To Thomas Mason for 6 acres in the nine acre close 1s. 2*d*. To William Sulyard, for a meadow there 2s. To — Yaxley for exchange lands in Yaxley, parcel of the Manor of Eye, 5*d*. per annum. To Agnes Pretty for lands in Eye per annum 2s.

Memorandum. By the custom the youngest son inherits the copyholds of his parents. The lands belonging to the priory are tithe free. The fines at the will of the lord.

There are several reprisals thereout, amounting to £4. 14s. 10*d*."

This manor later formed part of the jointure of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. In Oct. 1650, the Honor, manor, and premises were, by order of the contractors sold by the trustees appointed by several Acts of Parliament for the sale of the honors, manors, and lands theretofore belonging to King Charles, Queen Henrietta Maria, and the Prince of Wales to Edward Dendy, of Whitehall.

From the Exchequer depositions taken at Eye in 1701 we learn that there was an action as to the site or house of the late monastery or Priory of St. Peters, "Eye Abbey," between Martin Foulkes and others and William Sherrington, "one of the defendants," and the Attorney-General Loftus, against William Sherrington. The manor subsequently vested in Charles, 4th Lord Cornwallis, who died in 1722, since which time it has passed in the same course as the main manor.

There are several matters relating to "Eye Manor," which have an application to one of the manors of Eye, but to which we are unable to determine. Thus we find on the Rolls of Parliament, without date, that the bailiffs of Thomas de Arundel seized the manor,¹ and also that John Howard enfeoffed Richard Wankeleyn with it.² There is on the Patent Rolls in 1331 a commission issued to enquire into the alleged wastes within "Eye Manor."³ Also a surrender of "Eye Manor" in the time of Hen. VIII.⁴ There are also in the Public Record Office, ministers' accounts of "Eye Manor," 15 to 21 Rich. II., 11 to 12 Hen. IV.⁵ Also in 1625 livery of lands, part of "Eye Manor" to Mary Seckford, sister of Thomas.⁶ Also actions as to a wood called "Goosewood or Goosehould" Wood, parcel of "Eye Manor." One of these, in 1631, we learn from the Exchequer Depositions at Eye is between Leonard Nix and others and John Gray; another is eight years later, and between Grey and Grey; while the third is referred to amongst the Exchequer Special Commissions in 1647.⁷

¹ R.P. ii. 394.

² *Ib*.

³ Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. III. pt. ii. 34*d*.

⁴ D.K.R. 8 App. ii. p. 6.

⁵ Bundle 996, Nos. 15, 16, 18, 19, 20.

⁶ Chancery, D.K.R., 43 App. i. p. 9.

⁷ D.K.R. 38 App. p. 129.

FINNINGHAM.



HERE was no manor in this place in Saxon times. A holding of 3 acres was that of a freeman who could not sell his land, and 5 acres and 1 bordar of another freeman, included in the same valuation, the soc belonging to the King and Earl. The Domesday tenant was Robert Malet.

Another small holding of Robert Malet was 2 acres, valued at 4*d.*, formerly held by a freeman under commendation.

Another estate here was held of Robert Malet and the Queen's fief, by his mother, and consisted of 18 freemen, with 1½ carucates of land. One of these was called Almar, whose wife was under commendation of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and two, called Lewin and Brihtmar, were under Lewin's commendation. The others in the time of the Confessor were under commendation of Leverich and Ulveva, and under them were three freemen with 5 acres, 1 bordar, 3½ ploughteams, wood sufficient to support 16 hogs, and 5 acres of meadow, formerly valued at 3*s.*, and at the time of the Survey at 5*s.* It was half a league long and half broad, and paid in a gelt 8*d.*, the soc belonging to the King and Earl.

The Domesday tenant was Robert Malet.¹ Among the lands belonging to the fee of the Abbot of St. Edmunds were two holdings in this place. The first consisted of 68 acres, 1½ ploughteams, 2 bordars, 4 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 8 hogs, the value being 12*s.* There was also a church, with 26 acres, valued at 4*s.* This estate had formerly been held by 11 freemen under the soc and commendation of the Abbot of St. Edmunds.

The second holding was 8 acres, valued at 16*d.*, formerly held by a freeman.²

Belonging to Robert the Blond were two acres in this place of the demesne land of Walsham.³

MANOR OF FINNINGHAM HALL, OR CONIERS MANOR.

Robert Malet was chief lord here in the time of the Conqueror.

In 1239 Robert Conyers granted the manor by fine to John Conyers. He was succeeded by Robert de Conyers, who held in 1286. Robert claimed view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer here.⁴

Adam de Conyers was lord in 1325.

Davy makes Nigel de Kenton lord in 1325 and Edmund de Thorp in 1340, and Page says that in the time of Edward III. Sir Edmund de Thorp was lord of Finningham, and in 1358 he enfeoffed his estates for the payment of his debts, and to raise portions for his daughters; when it was settled that John, his second son, who married Mary, daughter of Sir John Argentein, of Halesworth, Knt., was to have all his lands in Suffolk, to him and his heirs. Adam de Conyers, he adds, held two fees in Westthorp and Finningham of the fees of Sir Edmund de Thorp's Manor of Helmingham. There is some confusion here. The Manor of Finningham was merely held by the Conyers of Sir Edmund de Thorp's Manor of Helmingham. We are quite aware of the fact of the manor being mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of John de Thorp and Alicia his wife in 1323.⁵ But it is clear that

¹ Dom. ii. 309, 321, 323*b.*

² Dom. ii. 390*b.*

³ Dom. ii. 440.

⁴ Q.W. 725.

⁵ I.P.M., 17 Edw. II. 61.

Nicholas Conyers, the grandson of the above Adam, held this manor, and that it passed about 1418 to his son and heir, Nicholas Conyers.

That the manor did not pass from the Conyers family, as generally alleged, is perfectly obvious, for in 1332 we meet with a fine levied of this manor by Alan de Conyers and Catherine his wife against Nicholas de Conyers and William Gobald.¹ The fine included also the advowson of the parish church.

On the death of Nicholas Conyers, the son, the manor passed to his widow, who remarried, and on her death it went to Nicholas Conyer's son and heir, Robert Conyers, who died in 1480.² On his death the manor passed to his daughter and heir Ela, married 1st to Edmund Cotton, 3rd son of Sir John Cotton, Knt., of Lanwade, co. Cambs., and 2ndly to Edmund Lee. Ela died 2nd Aug. 1535,³ when the manor passed to her son and heir by her first husband, George Cotton. He lived at Barton, and married Jane, daughter of John Goldingham, of Belstead, and on his death the lordship went to his son and heir, Edmund Cotton, who died in 1585,⁴ when it passed to his son and heir, Edmund. He died in 1609, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Edmund Cotton. He died 31st March, 1639; his only son, George, having died at the age of 17 years, the manor passed to Edmund's brother, Robert Cotton, who, with others, sold it in 1660 to John Frere, son of John Frere, of Green Farm, Finningham, by Anne his wife, daughter of John Sandwich, of Finningham. John Frere, the purchaser, married in 1634 Elizabeth, daughter of John Sheppard, of Mendlesham, and died 9th March, 1679, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Frere. He married in 1669 Anne, daughter of George Pretymann, of Bacton, by Susan his wife, daughter of Thomas Tyrell, of Gipping, and dying in January, 1709, the manor passed to his son and heir, Edward Frere, who resided at Thwaite Hall. He married Ellenor, daughter and coheir with her sister Maria, wife of Lord Chief Baron Reynolds, of Thomas Smyth, of Thrandeston, and on his (Edward's) death, 6th May, 1766, the manor passed to his son and heir, Sheppard Frere. He lived at Roydon Hall, in Norfolk, and in 1739 married Susanna, daughter of John Hatley, of London, and Kirby Hall, Essex, by Isabella his wife, daughter of Robert Reynolds, of Bunstead Hellions (second son of Sir James Reynolds) and Kesia, his wife, daughter of Thomas Tyrell, of Gipping, by Kesia, his wife, daughter of Thomas Tyrell, of Gipping, by Kesia his wife, daughter of William Hervey, of Ickworth. Sheppard Frere died 14th July, 1780, and the manor passed to his elder son, John Frere, F.R.S., F.S.A., of Roydon Hall, Norfolk, and Bedington, co. Surrey, High Sheriff for Suffolk in 1776, and M.P. for Ipswich in 1799, and for Norwich in 1800. He married in 1768 Jane, daughter and heir of John Hookham, of Bedington by his first wife, Jane, daughter of Stephen Pomfret, of Abingdon. John Frere died 12th July, 1807, and the manor passed to his eldest son, the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1799, Envoy to Lisbon 1800, Minister to Madrid 1802 to 1808. He married in 1816 Jemina Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Erroll, daughter of Joseph Blake, of Ardfry, co. Galway, afterwards Lord Wallscourt, and widow of George, Earl of Erroll. He died at Malta, 7th Jan. 1846, without issue, when the manor passed to his brother, Edward Frere, of Clydach, co. Brecon. He married Mary Anne, daughter of James Greene, of Turton

¹ Feet of Fines, 6 Edw. III. 26.

² I.P.M., 20 Edw. IV. 74.

³ I.P.M., 28 Hen. VIII. 308.

⁴ Not 1594, as stated in the account of Norton Hall, in Hepworth, in Blackburn Hundred.

Tower, and Clayton Hall, co. Lancaster, M.P. for Arundel in 1759, and had seven sons and five daughters, and on his death the manor passed to his eldest son, Edward Frere, rector of Finningham, who died unmarried 23rd July, 1841, when the manor passed to his brother, George Edward Frere. He married in 1840 Isabella, daughter and coheir of William Tudor, of Kelston Knoll, Bath, and dying in 1887 the manor devolved upon John Tudor Frere, the present lord. He married 1st in 1869 Constance, 2nd daughter of Forbes Winslow, M.D., D.C.L., and 2ndly in 1893 Agatha Mary Gabrielle, fourth daughter of the Rev. Edmund Thomas Daubeny, of Market Weston.

Court Rolls of the manor 15 and 16 Jac. I. will be found in the Public Record Office.¹

Arms of CONYERS: Azure, a maunch, Or. Of COTTON: Sable, a chevron betw. 3 griffins' heads erased, Arg. Of COTTON: Quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron betw. 3 griffins' heads erased, 2 and 3 Gu. a chevron betw. 3 pears Or. Of FRERE: Or, two leopards' faces in pale, Gules between as many flaunches of the last.

NECTON HALL MANOR OR NORTON HALL.

This manor formed part of the land held in chief by the Abbot of St. Edmunds at the time of the Domesday Survey. Rental and customary of lands of the monastery in Finningham in 1387 will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.²

In 1480 it became vested in Sir Robert Conyers, and has since devolved in the same course as the main manor. In 1510 a fine was levied of the manor by William Wotton and others against Edmund Lee and Ela his wife. It included the advowson of Finningham.³

¹Portfolio 203, 81.

²Add. 14849.

³Fine, Mich. 2 Hen. VIII.

GISLINGHAM.



HERE were three manors in this place in Saxon times. One was held by Alviet, a freeman under commendation to Alsey, nephew of Earl Ralph, and consisted of 30 acres, an acre of meadow, and a ploughteam (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey). The second was held by Ringulf, a freeman under commendation to Alsey, Earl Ralph's nephew, and consisted of 30 acres and a ploughteam (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey). Of this land, Lewin, son of Ringulf, held 3 acres and the fourth part of a wood. The Domesday tenant of both these manors was Robert Malet.

In the same township was a holding of 7 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 16*d.*, belonging to Robert Malet, and formerly to three freemen, over two of whom Alveva had commendation.

Robert Malet had several other holdings here. One consisted of 26 acres and half a ploughteam (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey), valued at 4*s.* It had formerly been held by two freemen, one called Coleman, who was under commendation to Ulveva, with 6 acres.

Another holding consisted of 13 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 20*s.*, but at the time of the Survey at 12*s.* It had formerly been held by 6 freemen under commendation to Alviet.

Another holding consisted of 10 acres, half a ploughteam, 4 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 10 hogs, valued at 10*s.* It was formerly held by 4 freemen under commendation to Ringulf, when it was valued at 20*s.*

Another holding consisted of 16 acres, and 1 ploughteam, (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey), valued at 6*s.* 8*d.* Of this land Aubrey de Vere's predecessor held 5 acres, the King and the Earl having the soc. It had formerly been held by Beso, a freeman.

In the same township a freeman Sorches held 6 acres under commendation to Ulveva, valued at 12*d.*; and Chipping, a freeman under commendation to Ulwin, the predecessor of Aubrey de Vere, and in his soc, held 12 acres, also an acre of land out of Ulwin's demesne, and the fourth part of another acre, and at the time of the Survey the estate of Chipping was held by Robert Malet's mother, the value being 2*s.* The soc belonged to the King and the Earl.

Another holding of Robert Malet consisted of 30 acres in the soc of the King and Earl, 2 bordars, 1½ ploughteams (reduced to 1 team at the time of the Survey), and 1½ acres of meadow, also wood sufficient to support 5 hogs. The value was 4*s.* in Saxon times and 5*s.* at the time of the Survey. Robert's mother held this last estate, which had formerly been held by two freemen, Stannard and Stubbard, under commendation to Edric.

The last holding of Robert Malet mentioned in the Survey consisted of 3 acres, valued at 12*d.*, the soc belonging to the King and Earl. This had formerly been held by a freeman under commendation to Alsey, nephew of Earl Ralph.¹

The third manor in this place was held by Gilbert Balistarius, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, 2 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne (reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey), 2 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 4 hogs, valued at 40*s.* It had been held by Alsey, a freeman, in the time of the Confessor. The Survey goes on to say: "This

¹ Dom. ii. 320*b.* 322, 324.

manor belonged in the lifetime of King Edward to the demesne of Abbot Lefstan, of St. Edmunds, and Abbot Lefstan leased it to Alsey and his wife by such an agreement after their deaths the Abbot should have his manor back again and another Manor of Alsey's, Euston by name." The soc belonged to the King and Earl.

In the same township was a holding of 16 acres, and 1 ploughteam (which was reduced at the time of the Survey to half a team). This was formerly held by 8 freemen under commendation to Alsey, and is included in the above valuation.

Also in the same township was an estate of 6 acres, valued at 12*d.*, formerly held by three freemen under commendation to the predecessor of Aubrey de Vere, the soc belonging to the King and Earl. It was a league long and 7 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 10*d.*¹

Amongst the lands of the Abbot of St. Edmunds was a holding consisting of 30 acres, 1 ploughteam, 1 bordar, and an acre of meadow, valued at 10*s.*, formerly held by Aluric, a socman. Also an estate of 8 acres (out of the 30 acres in the above soc, the land and commendation belonging to the abbot), 3 ploughteams (which at the time of the Survey were reduced to 2), and an acre of meadow, valued at 10*s.* It had formerly been held by 12 freemen and a socman.²

Hugh de Montfort had here a freewoman (formerly under commendation to Goodmund), with 15 acres and an acre of meadow, valued at 2*s.*³ Aubrey de Vere held here a freeman named Edric, and an estate of 23 acres, and 1 ploughteam, valued at 4*s.* 8*d.*, held of him by Adelalmus. It had formerly been held by 3 freemen—Ulmar, Lestan, and Lefquena.⁴

Among the lands of Robert the Blond were two estates in this place. The first consisted of 30 acres of the demesne land of Walsham, held by Achi, and an acre of meadow, valued at 2*s.* 8*d.* The second consisted of 53 acres, formerly held by 3 freemen, under Achi's commendation, namely, Alger, Godric, and Godwin, and a freeman under them held 1 acre. Also 2 ploughteams (reduced to half a team at the time of the Survey), and wood sufficient to support 24 hogs, the value of the whole being 16*s.* Over two women (wives of these men) the Abbot of St. Edmunds had half the commendation and half the soc.⁵

Amongst the King's lands in the region kept by Roger Bigot was an estate of 3 acres, valued at 6*d.*, formerly held by Leverich, a freeman, and 7 acres, held at Diss by W. de Burnoville.⁶

Amongst the lands of Earl Ralph, kept in hand for the King by Goodrich the steward, was an estate in this place of an acre, valued at 2*d.*, held by a freeman.⁷

There are now six manors in Gislingham.

MANOR OF SWATSHALL HALL.

This was the lordship of Alsius, a freeman, in the time of the Confessor, and of Gilbert Balistarius in the time of the Conqueror. In the early part of the 13th century it belonged to William de Gislingham, and passed to his son Robert, who in 1255 settled the manor by way of dower on his marriage with Amable his wife, daughter of Sir Robert de Craneley. The settlement

¹ Dom. ii. 444*b.*

² Dom. ii. 361.

³ Dom. ii. 408.

⁴ Dom. ii. 419.

⁵ Dom. ii. 440.

⁶ Dom. ii. 282.

⁷ Dom. ii. 286.

is still in existence, and will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum.¹

The date is the day of Pentecost, in the month of May, 39 Hen. III.

By a deed about 1260 William, son of Robert de "Gisleham" and Elizabeth his wife, quit claim to Robert his son, no doubt the Robert of the last-mentioned deed, for 48s. per annum, the manor and mill of Raysis, in Gislingham.² A little later we find a deed by which William, son of Robert de Gislingham, quit claim for himself and Elizabeth his wife, to William, son and heir of Robert de Gislingham, of a messuage, and a carucate of land in Reysses, in Gislingham, and other lands in Swarteshaye and Bedingfeud for 12 marks annually.³

This is probably the "Manor of Gislingham" of which Roger de Bello Campo died seised in 1281.⁴ In 1347 the manor was included in a fine levied by John de Gislingham against John de Westle and Joan his wife.⁵

In 1380 the manor was vested in Richard del Chirche, and Katherine his wife, and by a conveyance dated 1st Feb. 1381, they conveyed it with the manors of "Rishes and Bedyngfeld," to Sir William de Burgate, John Muriel, parson of the church of Wortham, John Huberd, parson of the church of Burgate, and Hugo de Lancastre.⁶ A fine was levied in 1382-3 between Sir William de Burgate, Hugh de Lancastre, and John Hoberd, clerk, and Richard del Chirch and Katherine his wife, extending to the manors of "Resshes and Swartsame."⁷

In 1391 we meet with another deed by which Richard del Chirch "of Gislingham" grants to Sir William Burgate, John Huberd, clerk, William Clontyng, John Glemham, John Lynge, William Lampet, John Say, clerk, and John Messynar, this manor and the Manor of Wodehous in Parva Thornham, with appurtenances in Magna Thornham, Gislingham, Finningham, Wyverstone, Parva Thornham, Mellis, Burgate, Wortham, and Gazley. The deed is dated at Gislingham, Sunday p.p.f. Con. S. Pauli, 14 Rich. II.⁸

The same year, but at the end, by deed dated 2nd Feb. 14 Rich. II., Sir William Burgate and the other trustees named in the last grant demised to Richd. del Chirche this manor and that of "le Wodehous" with the other property comprised in the last grant.⁹

In 1398 a fine was levied of the manor by Sir William Burgate, John Hobert, clerk, William Clontyng, John Glemham, John Lynge, and William Lampet, against Thomas Poley and Matilda his wife.¹⁰

By a deed in 1410 John Glemham quit claim to John Huberd and three others all his right in this manor and the manor of "Le Wodehous," in Thornham Parva and of Gislingham, in Bedingfield.¹¹

By deed dated 29th June, 1412, Sir John Hevenyngham, William Pelyp, Thomas Mystirtone, William Harlestone, John Huberd, parson of Burgate, William Clontyng, John Lynge, William Lampet, Edmund Kattone, John Massynge, Thomas del Cross, and Edward Balle, released to Richard Chirche and Margaret his wife not only this manor but the Manor of Wodehouse, in Thornham Parva, with lands in Gislingham, Thornham Magna, Thornham Parva, Mellis, Burgate, Wortham, Thrandestone, Yaxley, and Wyverstone. The releasors were no doubt trustees of the Chirches.¹²

¹ Harl. 50 G. 53.

² Harl. 50 G. 54.

³ Harl. 50 G. 55.

⁴ I.P.M., 9 Edw. I. 2, 9.

⁵ Feet of Fines, 21 Edw. III. 22.

⁶ Harl. 48 A. 42.

⁷ Feet of Fines, 5-7 Rich. II. 7.

⁸ Harl. 48 A. 43.

⁹ Harl. 47 E. 13.

¹⁰ Feet of Fines, 22 Rich. II. 18.

¹¹ Harl. 50 H. 2.

¹² Harl. 51 E. 52.

Five years later by a deed dated 1st July, 1417, Sir John Hevenyngham, and such of the others living who were releasors under the last deed, except William Lampet, quit claim to him all their right in the manor, and other the hereditaments mentioned in the deed of 1412. The manor was by the trustees, William Lampet and Thomas Misterton, subsequently granted to Richard Chirche and Margaret his wife.¹

Richard Chirche died in 1428,² leaving a daughter and heiress Mary, married to William Toppesfield. The manor passed to Margaret, widow of Richard, and then to William Toppesfield in right of his wife. He died in 1449 and she in 1473, when the manor passed to her son and heir, William Toppesfield. On his death the manor passed to Elizabeth and Joan, his daughters and coheirs.

This may be the devolution, but amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings we meet with a suit respecting this manor and that of Wodehous in Thornham Parva, by Henry Bernard and Margaret his wife, daughter of Raulf Toppisfield and . . . another of the daughters of the said Raulf, against William Toppisfeld, cousin of Dame Jane Toppisfeld and Simon . . .³

John Wiseman next held the manor, and died 27th May, 1555, when it passed to his son and heir, Edward Wiseman, who died in 1561, when the manor went to his sisters and coheirs, Mary and Barbara. Barbara married Edmund Bokenham, of Thornham. She died in 1617, and he in 1619,⁴ when the manor went to his son and heir, Sir Henry Bokenham. Davy says Sir Henry Bokenham died in 1648 and was succeeded by his son and heir, Wiseman Bokenham, who died in 1670; but we find from the State Papers, the Calendar of Compounders,⁵ that Anthony Bedingfield sought to compound for Gislingham and Swatshall Manors, which he had purchased December, 1649, of Henry Bedingfield, for whose recusancy two-thirds were sequestered. A little later the manor was held by — Bedingfield, widow, who sold it to Anthony Bedingfield, a merchant in London. He gave it to his brother, Sir Thomas Bedingfield, who, when he bought Dars-ham Hall, in Blything Hundred, of Philip Bedingfield, his eldest brother, gave him this estate and other lands in part payment for that purchase.

Philip Bedingfield died seised in 1660, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Bedingfield, who, dying in 1661 without issue, it devolved upon his brother and heir, Philip Bedingfield, who died in 1673, when it went to his second son, Charles Bedingfield. Charles Bedingfield rebuilt Swatshaugh Hall, or Swattisfield, and married Agatha, daughter and coheir of Sir William Cooke, Bart., of Brome Hall, in Norfolk, and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, William Bedingfield, who died in 1754, and was interred with divers of his ancestors in the parish church here.

Letitia and Mary Bedingfield, his sisters and coheirs, inherited this estate. The former died at Norwich in 1782 unmarried. Mary, the other sister, married the Rev. Charles Pleijs, rector of the parish of Gislingham. On his death the manor passed to his son and heir, the Rev. Charles Bedingfield Pleijs, who died in 1781. Whether the manor continued with the Bokenhams, or passed to the Bedingfields as above, is by no means

¹ Cott. xxvii. 208.

² In his will, 16th Jan., 2 Hen. VI. proved 20th May, 1428, he states that he had purchased the manor of John Erpyngham and Henry Erpyngham, sons of John Erpyngham.

³ E.C.P., Bundle, 32, 177.

⁴ See Thornham Hall Manor, in this Hundred.

⁵ 1648, p. 1852.

clear. We have thought there might possibly be two manors of this name, one in Gislingham, and the other in Great Thornham, but the townships are too near together to justify this surmise. Further doubt is thrown on the Bedingfield devolution by a deed in the writer's possession dated 25th July, 1732, in which Charles Killigrew is described as of "Great Thornham Hall in the County of Suffolk, Esquire, and Lord of the Manor or Manors of Swatshall, Woodhouse, and Bresworth, in the said town," the "said town" being presumably Great Thornham.

The manor subsequently passed to Lord Henniker, by whose representative the same is now held.

Arms of GISLINGHAM : Azure a fesse Or between three swans Argent ; beaked and legged Gules. Of CHIRCHE : Sa. on a fesse engrailed Arg. 3 escallops Gu. betw. 3 fleurs-de-lis Or. Of PLEIJS : On a bend wavy, three anchors.

MANOR OF RUSHES, NOW UNITED WITH JENNIES.

One Godard de Gislingham is supposed to have held this at the time of the Conquest, and his son and heir, Robert de Gislingham, in the reign of Hen. II.

In 1268 William de Gislingham and Elizabeth his wife exchanged it with their son Robert, who was succeeded by William, and he by his son and heir, John.

It is said that John de Wayland held about 1383, and sold the manor to Thomas, son of Sir Thomas de Geney, who vested it in trustees by way of settlement. Davy says in 9 Rich. II., but it is certain that in 1383, Richard del Chirche and Katherine his wife conveyed it to Sir William de Burgate and others as trutees.¹

In the time of Edw. IV. the manor is said to have been vested in George Seckford, and that he died seised of it in 1463. But it would appear to have passed in 1452 to William Alyngton under a fine levied by him against Walter Wymere and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of John Tolle.²

By the time of Hen. VIII. it had passed to the Hobart family. Sir James Hobart probably acquired it in 1511 by virtue of a fine levied of the "Manor of Gislingham" against Sir Giles Alyngton and Maria his wife.³ Sir James Hobart died seised 24th Feb. 1516,⁴ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Walter Hobart. From the State Papers in 1531 we learn that relief was taken from Walter Hobart in respect of this manor.⁵ Sir Walter Hobart settled it and the manor of Jennies, with other manors, on his son and heir, Henry Hobart, who succeeded his father in the lordship in 1538, and a fine was levied against him by Nicholas Rokewode in 1544.⁶ Henry Hobart died seised in 1561. The manor then passed to his son and heir, James Hobart, of Hales Hall, in Lodne, who in 1585, sold the manor to Sir Nicholas Bacon,⁷ against whom in 1593 a fine was levied of this and Jennies Manor by Sir Giles Wootton and others.⁸ No doubt this was on occasion of some settlement of the property. From this time the manor has probably passed with the Manor of Redgrave, in this Hundred, in the same course as the Manor of Hinderclay, in Blackbourn Hundred.

¹ Feet of Fines, 5-7 Rich. II.

² Feet of Fines, 30 Hen. VI. 33.

³ Fine, Easter, 3 Hen. VIII.

⁴ See Manor of Oulton, in Lothingland Hundred, and Candelent Manor, Trimley St. Mary's, Colneis Hun-

dred ; also Boys Manor, Bacton, Hartismere Hundred.

⁵ S.P. 23 Hen. VIII. 653.

⁶ Fine, Mich. 36 Hen. VIII.

⁷ Fine, Mich. 27-28 Eliz.

⁸ Fine, Mich. 35-36 Eliz.

In 1802 it was certainly vested in George Wilson, of Redgrave Hall, Admiral of the Red, and is now vested in George Holt Wilson, of Redgrave Hall.

MANOR OF JENNIES.

In the middle of the 14th century this was the lordship of Sir Thomas de Geney, Gyney, or Jenney, and passed on his death to his son and heir, Thomas Jenney, who vested it in trustees by way of settlement, and died in 1403.

The manor passed to Sir Thomas Gyney, or Jenney, whose will is dated 1417, and proved 1420. He was succeeded by his daughter and heir, Margery, who was lady of Guton, in Norfolk, and presented to Brandeston church, in that county, in 1431, as such.

By the time of King Hen. VIII. the manor had passed to the Hobart family, and Sir James Hobart died seised of it in 1516, from which time the manor has passed with and is now united with the Manor of Rushes.

MANOR OF GISLINGHAM, GOLDINGHAM, OR GOLDINGHAM HALL.

Robert Brito gave to the priory of Eye tithes in Gislingham, and the lordship on his death passed to his son and heir, William Le Breton. His son and heir, William Le Breton, in 1230 purchased half a knight's fee here by fine, 14 Hen. III., and died about 1246. Alice, his daughter and heir, married Sir William de Goldingham, who died before 1286, for this year we find his son and heir, John de Goldingham, lord.¹

In 1316 Fulke de Goldingham, John's brother, held the lordship, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Adam Goldingham, Sheriff of Essex. In 1333 we meet with a fine levied of "Gislingham Manor," probably this, by Roger de Bourne and Elen his wife against Robert Whitford, clerk, and Robert Balle, clerk,² and in 1341 a fine levied by John Hardel and Alice his wife against John, son of Falcon de Goldyngham of the manor and a mill in Gislingham.³

In 1363 Sir Walter de Manny and Margaret his wife had assigned to them half a fee, which Mary (?), widow of Thomas de Brotherton, Countess of Norfolk, late held in dower, and which Fulk de Goldingham held. Amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum is a writing in 1386, indented by which John Tendryng, having enfeofed Thomas Sampson, Nichole Coterell, chaplain, and Estephene Hervy, chaplain, in the Manor of Gislingham, with the advowson of the church, authorises them to make estate of the same to Esmon Lackyngheth. The document, which is in French, is dated at Gislingham the Friday after Easter, 9 Rich. II.⁴ Subsequently we find amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings a suit by Thomas Assheman, heir of Johane Lakynghyth against John Burys and others, feoffees to uses as to the manor.⁵

In the time of Hen. VI. the manor belonged to the Tyrrell family, and in 1435 we meet with a fine levied of this and the Manor of Hemenhall, by Sir John "Tirell" and Katherine his wife, Sir William Phyllyp, Sir John Clyfton, Sir John Hevenyngham, Edward "Tirell," William Rokewode, Robert Asshefeld, Richard Doget, Thomas Singleton, John Pyrye, and Gregory Wery,

¹ As to Goldingham family, see Little Belstead Manor in Samford Hundred.

² Feet of Fines, 7 Edw. III. 23.

³ Feet of Fines, 15 Edw. III. 16. John, son of Nich. de Twinstede app. cl.

⁴ Harl. 56 H. 35.

⁵ E.C.P., Bundle 69, 152.

clerk, against Roger Felice and Margaret his wife.¹ In the reign of Henry VIII. the manor was held by Sir John Tyrrell, and on his death in 1573 passed to his son and heir, Sir John Tyrrell.²

In 1592 we meet with a fine levied by Thomas Bedyngfeild and others against T. "Tyrell" and others.³

In 1802 the manor was vested in John Frere, and on his death in 1807 passed to his son and heir, the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, from which period the manor passed for a time in the same mode as the Manor of Finningham Hall, but before 1845 had passed to the Henniker family, and is now vested in Lord Henniker.

MANOR OF LAWFORD AND COLLESFORD.

This manor belonged to Sir Robert de Burgate, and was given by him to the Knight Templars, who had a house here; in 1286 the Master of the Knight Templars was seised, and claimed view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer in Gislingham.⁴ On the Close Rolls in 1313 is an order to the Keeper of late Templars' Manor of "Gyselingham" to pay a sum to the Bp. of Norwich, for a Templar in the monastery of St. Edmunds.⁵ Later the lordship vested in the Knights Hospitalers, and subsequently to the preceptory at Battisford.

In 1509 it was in the King's hands.

In 1544 Nicholas Bacon had a grant of the manor from the Crown in exchange, and particulars of the manor for this grant are still preserved in the Public Record Office.⁶ In 1553 John Greene and Richard Hall had a similar grant, but Sir Nicholas Bacon certainly held the manor in 1566.

MANOR OF GISLINGHAM AND HEIGHAMS.

Robert Crane held this manor in the time of Hen. VII., and died seised of it 26th Oct. 1447, when it passed to his brother and heir, John Crane.⁷ John Crane died seised 16th August, 1504,⁸ when it passed to his son and heir, Robert Crane. A fine was levied against him in 1534 of this manor and the Manor of Chilton *al.* Waldingfield, by William Wystouse and others. It included the advowson of Chilton church.⁹ Robert Crane died in 1550.¹⁰ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert, who, dying in 1591, it went to his son and heir, Henry Crane, of Chilton.¹¹

In 1802 this manor was vested in George Wilson, and has since passed in the same course as the Manors of Rushes and Jennies.

An abstract of the customs, &c., of Gislingham Manor, in the 16th century, will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.¹²

¹ Feet of Fines, 13 Hen. VI. 21.

² See Gipping Manor, Stow Hundred.

³ Fine, Trin. 34 Eliz.

⁴ Q.W. 725.

⁵ Close Rolls, 7 Edw. II. 18.

⁶ 36 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 9 App. ii. 162.

⁷ I.P.M., 16 Hen. VII.

⁸ I.P.M., 20 Hen. VIII.

⁹ Fine, Mich. 26 Hen. VIII.

¹⁰ I.P.M., 4 Edw. VI. 84.

¹¹ See Chilton Manor, Babergh Hundred.

¹² Add. 31970.

MELLIS.



IN Saxon times there was one manor in this place held by Leverich, consisting of 60 acres, and 1 ploughteam, which had disappeared at the time of the Survey. Three freemen under commendation held 15 acres and half a ploughteam (which at the time of the Survey were reduced to a team of 2 oxen). The value was formerly 20s., reduced to half at the time of the Survey. Ulwin, the predecessor of Aubrey de Vere had half the commendation and half the soc, and Ulveva had half the commendation and the King half the soc. The Domesday tenant was Robert Malet.

Another holding here of Robert Malet consisted of 27 acres, 1 bordar, 1 ploughteam, an acre of meadow, and half a church, with 8 acres, valued at 10s. Robert Malet's mother held it over him, and the soc belonged to the King and Earl. It had formerly been held by Fulchard, a freeman, half under commendation to Edric.¹

Belonging to the fee of the Abbot of St. Edmunds was a small estate in this place, consisting of 1½ acres, valued at 6d., held by a freeman under the abbot's commendation and soc.²

Another estate in this place was that of Aubrey de Vere, and consisted of 14 acres of free land held by Menleva, a freewoman, who, in the time of the Confessor, gave that land to the Abbot of St. Edmunds.

Altogether others had 90 acres, 6½ ploughteams, and an acre of meadow, valued at 60s. Adelalmus held the whole of this under Aubrey de Vere, whose predecessor had soc and commendation over the freemen, having the 90 acres in the time of the Confessor. Aubrey de Vere also had here 4½ freemen, Leuric, Godric, Ulward, Lewinbenne, and Furcard, the half freeman.³

MANOR OF MELLIS.

This was the lordship of Leverich in Saxon times, and of Robert Malet after the Conquest.

In the time of Hen. I. Sir Robert de Sackville⁴ held, and in 1240 Wydo de Verdon. Davy makes Peter de Melles lord in 1286, and John de Swyniford lord in 1316; on the other hand, Page says that in 9 Edw. I. the demesne of the parish was held by John de Sywnford, but subsequently by Sir John Norwich, who held the same at one fee, as of Sir John de Thorp's Manor of Fundenhall, in Norfolk, he of the Earl Marshal, and he of the King. Davy's inaccuracy probably arises from confounding this manor with that of Mells.

Peter de Mells held Mells in Blything Hundred, not this manor.

This manor was the lordship of Sir John de Thorp and Alice his wife. He died seised in 1323,⁵ when it passed to his son and heir, Robert de Thorp, who died in 1330.⁶

A "Mellis Manor" is mentioned amongst others, of which Edward Cornwallis died seised 3rd September, 1510, leaving William, his brother and heir,⁷ but which this manor was, or that it was not Mells Manor, in Blything Hundred, we are unable to say with certainty.

In the time of King Hen. VIII. the manor was vested in Henry Denny, who appears to have parted with it in 1562 to Walter Norton,⁸ and on his

¹ Dom. ii. 323b.

² Dom. ii. 371.

³ Dom. ii. 419.

⁴ See Old Hall, Braiseworth, in this Hundred.

⁵ I.P.M., 17 Edw. II. 61.

⁶ See Manor of Thorpe Hall, Horham, in Hoxne Hundred.

⁷ I.P.M., 2 Hen. VIII.

⁸ Fine, Mich. 4 Eliz.

death in 1609 it passed to his son and heir, Henry Norton,¹ who had licence to alien it in 1594 to John Wilsher and others, probably as trustees on some settlement, for we find that in 1638 Walter Norton, of Chediston, succeeded his father Henry.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action relating to the manor, or rather parcel thereof, brought by Walter Norton against Thomas Thurston.²

In 1764 the manor was vested in Rowland Holt, who died in 1786, and from him it has devolved (like the Manor of Redgrave, in this Hundred), in the same course as the Manor of Hinderclay, in Blackbourn Hundred, and is now vested in George Holt Wilson, of Redgrave Hall.

MANOR OF ST. JOHN'S.

In the time of King Hen. III. the Master and Brethren of the Temple had a grant of liberties, &c., here, and in the time of Edw. I. Master Milicie, of the Templars, claimed view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer in Mellis.³

At the Dissolution the manor passed to the Crown, and was granted in 1554 to Sir Thomas Cheney and Augustine Curtis. In 1764 it was vested in Rowland Holt, and has since passed in the same course as the last manor.

In this manor the custom of "Borough English" prevails.

MANOR OF LANCASTER *al.* WERTS OR POUNTNEYS.

This manor belonged to Anthony Yaxley, or Yaxlee, in the time of Hen. VIII. John, eldest son and heir of Richard, only son of John Yaxlee (*al.* Harbord), of the adjoining parish of Yaxley, being the first of that house who appears to have resided here. He was a serjeant-at-law, and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard Brome, had issue an only son, Anthony Yaxlee and two daughters, namely, Mary, who married George Fastolf, and Elizabeth. From the time of Anthony Yaxlee to Charles Yaxlee, in 1650, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Yaxley, in this Hundred. A fine was levied of this manor in 1568 by Edmund Bedingfield and others against William Yaxley,⁴ and the following year between the same parties.⁵

The manor subsequently passed to, and was held for several generations by the Clarke family. Upon the death of Thomas Clarke it passed to the Rev. Edward Jermyn, rector of Carlton Colville, and is now vested in Lord Henniker.

In this manor the custom of "Borough English" prevails. The mansion and park of the Clarke family were at the west end of the green; the former was almost entirely pulled down many years ago, and the remainder converted into a farm house; a small portion of the old part remained in Page's time [1847], and he says "a few years ago" many fine trees adorned the grounds.

Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is a deed relating to this manor in 1624.⁶

Arms of CLARKE : Ermine ; on a fesse, Gules, three bezants.

¹ See Manor of Bavents *al.* Norton Bavents, in Chediston, in Blything Hundred.

² C.P. ser. ii. B. cxxxi. 16 ; *Ib.* B. cxxxiii. 5.

³ Q.W. 725.

⁴ Fine, Trin. 10 Eliz.

⁵ Fine, Mich. 11 Eliz.

⁶ Add. Ch. 32955.

MANOR OF HEIGHAM HALL, CALLED BARRINGTON'S.

Brian de Hikelin or Hickling held this manor in 1318, and it passed on his death to his son and heir, John de Hickling.¹ It was subsequently held by Richard Blome and later by Adam Blome, in 1428 vesting in Robert Werk.

Later the manor passed to Miles Hobart, 2nd son of Sir James, who with others levied a fine of the manor in 1533 against Francis Thirkyl.² Miles Hobart, by his will dated 6th Aug, 1557, gave the manor to his widow Helen, daughter and coheir of John Blennerhasset, of Frenze, in Norfolk, for life, and appointed her executrix, and John Corbet supervisor of his will, which was proved 22nd Feb. 1557.³ Thomas Hobart, son and heir, married Aubrey, daughter and heir of William Hare, of Beeston, in Norfolk, by whom he had two sons, Miles and Henry. By an inquisition p.m. he was found to have died 26th March, 1560. His widow remarried Sir Edward Warner, Lieutenant of the Tower, who dying 7th Nov. 1565, she married William Blennerhasset. Blomefield informs us that Thomas Hobart died lord of Heigham, and his widow died in 1581. Henry, the 2nd son, was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Miles Hobart, the eldest son of Thomas, was a minor at his father's death. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Woodhouse, Knt., of Waxham, in Norfolk.

The manor, notwithstanding what Blomefield implies, does not seem to have continued in the Hobart family through these descents, for apparently it was vested in Anthony Yaxley at the time of his decease in 1558-9, when it passed to William, son of Richard, and grandson of Anthony, and on William's death in 1588 vested in Henry Yaxley, his son and heir. This manor is included in a fine levied in 1569 by Edmund Bedyngfeld against William Yaxley.⁴ A Manor of Mellis is included in a fine levied of Rushes and Jennies Manors, in Gislingham, in 1593 by Sir Giles Wootton and others against Sir Nicholas Bacon.⁵

¹ See Rishangles Manor, in this Hundred.

² Fine, Trin. 25 Hen. VIII.

³ Reg. Hastings, Norw. p. 60.

⁴ Fine, Mich. 11 Eliz.

⁵ Fine, Mich. 35-36 Eliz.

MENDLESHAM.



AMONG the lands of Earl Ralph kept in hand for the King by Goodrich the steward, was one manor in this place. It consisted of 7 carucates and 42 acres of land, 33 villeins, 19 bordars, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 15½ belonging to the men, 12 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 1,000 hogs. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies, 11 beasts, 90 hogs, and 35 goats. Also a hamlet with 26 acres, 1 bordar, and 1 ploughteam. At the time of the Survey the appurtenances of this manor were different, with the exception of the live stock, which remained the same. The villeins had decreased by degrees, first to 27 and then to 24, the ploughteams in demesne had come down to 2, and those belonging to the men to 13, and there was only wood enough to support 800 hogs. The value was formerly £25, when Goodrich took it over at £20, and at the time of the Survey it was worth £25 white money by tale, and 40s. as gersumary. The manor was a league and 6 quarentenes long and a league broad, and paid in a gelt 8*d*. The soc belonged to Burchard, by whom the manor was previously held.

Amongst other lands of Earl Ralph which Goodrich the steward kept in Suffolk in the King's hand and enumerated under Stow Hundred, was a freeman with 3 acres belonging to Thorney, valued at 6*d*., of which the soc and sac were in the Hundred.¹ Mendlesham later became divided between 5 lordships.

MANOR OF MENDLESHAM.

King Hen. I. granted this manor to Manasser or Mansey de Danmartin. It is said that Odo de Danmartin held the same manor in the reign of Hen. II., and that Basilia, his wife, in the 1st year of that King, gave 60 marks of silver to have her dower, and Odo, the son of Odo, paid 100 marks for his father's lands in this parish. This is all very true, but it does not relate to the manor. There were two branches of the Danmartin family holding lands in Mendlesham at the same time. Thus the Red Book of the Exchequer informs us that in 1210-12 William de Warennæ held one knight's fee in Mendlesham, which was William de Danmartin's, but at the same time it also informs us that Manasser de Danmartin held of the King in chief one fee here. This latter was the manor.²

An entry in the Hundred Rolls makes the whole matter clear. It states that Hen. I. gave the manor to "Manser" de Danmartin, and that in the time of King John a daughter of this Manser, named Galyena, being under age, the King gave the custody and marriage to William de Bruera, who married her to his brother John, who died without heirs. Galyena being still under age was then married to Robert de Burgate, who also dying without heirs, she married Ernald de Maundevill, and the manor was given to her son, Hugh de Maundevill, who sold it to Nicholas de Lewkenore, at whose death in 1268³ it came to Patrick de Cadurcis.⁴ The inquisition p.m. of Nicholas de Lewkenore states that the manor had been wholly given by him about 1263 to his son, Sir Roger de Lewkenore, who did homage for it to Hugh de Maundevill, and held it of him by the service of one knight, paying yearly 32*s*. to Roger de Cotton and others, and 5*s*. Sheriff's aid.

¹ Dom. ii. 285*b*.

² 132 B.

³ I.P.M., 52 Hen. III. File 35 (12).

⁴ H.R. ii. 193.

We find on the Close Rolls in 1226 an order for seisin to be given to Galyena of lands in Mendlesham,¹ so it is clear that by this time Robert de Burgate was dead. It seems that in 1257 Galyena granted by fine this lordship to her son, Hugh de Maundevill, and he at her request granted the same to Nicholas Lewkenore, he paying 30s. per annum for life, in exchange for lands in Hertfordshire granted to Hugh. Davy makes Robert de Burgh, who married the daughter and heir of William de Danmartin, lord. He no doubt arrived at that conclusion from the somewhat obscure entry in the Testa de Nevill.² It is therestated that Mendlesham was given by Hen. I. to Odo de Danmartin by service of a knight's fee, and by King John under the same service to Robert de Burgh; but it is clear that Hugh, the son of Otho de Danmartin, or Hugh Fitz Otho, as he was more usually called, had the lordship in the early part of the reign of King Edw. I., for in the ninth year of this sovereign a patent was granted to him for a market and a fair in Mendlesham.³ He was master of the King's mint, and died without issue in 1283,⁴ when the manor went to his sister and heir Maud,⁵ married to Sir John de Botetourt, who had livery of this lordship in 1302 in his wife's right, and was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1308. From the Abbreviation of Pleas we learn that in 1314 Sir Peter de Burgate released all right in the manor to Sir John de Botetourt and Matilda his wife.⁶

Botetourt was admiral of the Norfolk coast in 1295, and stood in high favour with King Edw. I., being appointed with Matilda his wife to attend at Ipswich upon the King's daughter Elizabeth, with John, Earl of Holland. He was also one of those 104 Earls and Barons who, in the name of the Commonalty of England, sent a letter to the Pope, asserting that the Kingdom of Scotland was not of his fee, and denying him all jurisdiction in temporal matters. He was also a Justice of *Trayl Baston* in several counties. In 1310 a licence was granted to Sir John empowering him to alienate lands and rents here in mortmain to the value of 100s. for a chaplain to celebrate in Mendlesham church.⁷

In 1322 a fine was levied of the manor by Sir John Botetourt and Matilda his wife against Hugh Pirpount.⁸ Sir John de Botetourt died in 1324.⁹ And on the Close Rolls in 1325 we find an order not to intermeddle further with the manor, and to restore same to Matilda, late wife of John "Botecourt," as they were jointly enfeoffed by Hugh Pirpount.¹⁰

The manor passed to his fifth son, Otho de Botetourt. In 1330 we find on the Patent Rolls a licence empowering this Otho de Botetourt to alienate in mortmain a messuage, 30 acres, and 30s. rent in Mendlesham to a chaplain to celebrate in the parish church for the souls of John de Botetourt and Matilda his wife, and the same year authority for him to retain the manor on grant of other lands.¹¹

Otho de Botetourt died in 1345,¹² when the manor went to his son and heir, Sir John de Botetourt, who married Catherine, 2nd daughter of Sir Robert (? William) de Weyland, and Cecilia his wife, daughter of Thomas de Baldock. Amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum

¹ Close Rolls, 10 Hen. III. 18.

² P. 296.

³ Chart. Rolls, 9 Edw. I. 78.

⁴ I.P.M., 11 Edw. I. 20.

⁵ The author of "The Complete Peerage" states that she was sister of Otho Fitz Thomas and daughter of Thomas Fitz Otho or Oates.

⁶ Abbr. of Pl. 8 Edw. II. Mich. 48.

⁷ Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. II. pt. ii. 17.

⁸ Feet of Fines, 16 Edw. II. 36.

⁹ I.P.M., 18 Edw. II. 56.

¹⁰ Close Rolls, 18 Edw. II. 20.

¹¹ I.Q.D., 4 Edw. III., File 210, 2.

¹² I.P.M., 19 Edw. III. 9.

is a deed in 1355 by Sir John "Botourte," granting to Sir Ralph de Hemenhale an annual rent out of this manor. The deed is dated die Dom. in Passione Dom. 29 Edw. III.¹ Sir John died about 1377, and Joan Botetourt, his daughter and coheir, married John Knyvet, son of Sir John Knyvet, of Buckenham Castle, in Norfolk, Lord Chancellor of England in 1371.

John Knyvet was one of the knights of the shire for co. Huntingdon, 21 Rich. II. A shield on the stone work of the west door of Mendlesham Manor, much worn, appears to bear the arms of John Knyvet. The brass, which now lies in the nave, but which not long ago lay in the south aisle, probably represents this John Knyvet.

The brass is that of a knight in the plate armour of the beginning of the 15th century. The only coat upon the brass still remaining, viz., 3 piles within a bordure sable, charged with besants, is that of his mother, Eleanor, wife of the Lord Chancellor, and one of the coheirs of Ralph Basset, of Welledon. But when Sir J. Blois made his church notes, there were two other coats of arms, viz., Knyvet, impaling Fitz Otho, or Botetourt (Bendy of 6 a canton) and Knyvet impaling Basset. It also bore this: "Hic jacet John Knyvet A. Dom. istius villæ qui obiit 1417." Upon the west door the two coats, noted by Sir J. Blois as Botetourt, impaling Weyland and Knyvet quartering Botetourt, seem to imply that the church tower was completed, if not built, by John Knyvet. It is pleasant to think that he may have used his ample fortune to complete church work begun by the family, the heiress of which he married. The Knyvet hall is said to have stood to the east of the church. Mendlesham remained in the Knyvet family for several generations. After the Reformation they appear to have become possessed of the advowson, which had been originally granted by William Rufus to the Abbey of Battle.

Joan died in 1417, when the manor passed to her son and heir, Sir John Knyvet. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Constantine de Clifton, 2nd Baron Clifton (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Robert, Lord Scales), by whom he ultimately acquired Buckenham Castle, in Norfolk. He became sheriff for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1391. A fine of the manor was levied in 1441 between William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, Sir Thomas Tudenham, John Heyton, and Thomas Shuldeham, against Sir John Knyvet, senior, and John Knyvet, junior, and Alice his wife.² Sir John Knyvet, senior, died in 1441, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Knyvet, who married Alice, daughter and heir of William Lynnes.³ He died in 1489-90, and his inquisition p.m. states that Richard Brenamon gave the manor to John Knyvet and Alice his wife, who survived, with remainder to his heirs, that he died 5 Hen. VII., when the reversion descended to Sir William Knyvet, aged 50, as son and heir. It is also stated that the manor was worth £20, held of the King as of the Duchy of Lancaster, by fealty and 1*d.* rent. On Sir William Knyvet's death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Edmund, who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William and sister of Sir James Tyrell, Knt., of Gipping, and was killed in a fight at sea in the time of Hen. VIII., when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Knyvet, Master of the Horse and Standard Bearer to Hen. VIII. He married Muriel, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and on his death the manor devolved on his son and heir, Sir Edmund Knyvet, who married Joan, daughter of Sir John Shelton, and dying the manor vested in his son and heir, Sir Thomas Knyvet, of Buckenham Castle.⁴

¹ Harl. 47 F. 15.

² Feet of Fines, 19 Hen. VI. 24.

³ Mon. at Buckenham.

⁴ Inq. 5 Hen. VII. 624.

Sir William was attainted 1 Rich. III., but afterwards restored. He married Alice, daughter of John, brother of Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, and 2ndly Joan, daughter of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and widow of William, Viscount Beaumont. In the 5th Report of the Historical Commissioners' an agreement in 1564 is mentioned between this Sir Thomas Knyvet, described as lord of the Manor of Mendlesham, of the one part, and the tenants of the said manor of the other part, for ending controversy respecting the customs of the manor, and defining the rights of the lord and the liabilities of tenants. It is dated Mock-Mundaye 6th of Elizabeth. Sir Thomas Knyvet's will is dated 22nd Sept. 1569. He died the same year, having devised his Manor of Mendlesham to his next heir. By his will he appears also to have held the advowson of the vicarage.

The next heir was the testator's son, Sir Thomas Knyvet, by Catharine, daughter of the Earl of Derby. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found a suit between Richard Garnyshe and Sir Thomas Knyvet, and another, touching copyholds of this manor,¹ and another, also touching copyholds of the manor, between William Hunte and Sir Thomas Knyvet.² Sir Thomas Knyvet married Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Lovel, of East Herling, and died in 1594, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Philip Knyvet, created a Bart. 22nd May, 1611. He married Katherine, daughter and heir of Charles Ford, of Butley Abbey, and sold most of the Suffolk property of the Knyvets.

This manor was acquired by John Eldred, of the city of London, and he sold it to Thomas Goodwyn, of Little Stonham, and conveyed the property to him by indenture dated 31st January, 1615, enrolled in the High Court of Chancery 3rd Oct. following.

In 1616 we find an agreement referred to in the 5th Report of the Historical Commissioners' made between this Thomas Goodwyn, described as lord of the Manor of Mendlesham, of the one part, and the tenants of the said manor of the other part, for settling controversies respecting the customs of the manor, and fixing the rights and liabilities of the lord and his tenants.

The indenture recites the earlier agreement between Sir Thomas Knyvet and the tenants, and states that after purchasing the manor of Sir Thomas, John Eldred, Esquire (from whom Thomas Goodwyn bought the manor), endeavoured to set aside the arrangement made between Sir Thomas and the tenants. The Report referred to also mentions an inspeximus of the enrolment of the above agreement, and of proceedings in the Court of Chancery, together with the final decree of the court, giving effect to the agreement. The great seal of this charter is perfect. The same Report also mentions an inspeximus of the enrolment of the same indenture, with record of proceedings and decree in the court of the Duchy of Lancaster.

On Sir Thomas Goodwyn's death the manor passed to his son and heir, Ambrose Goodwyn, of Little Stonham, and a mortgage was made by him 5th Oct. 1642, to Dame Jane Bacon, relict of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Culford, K.B., for securing a sum of £640. The mortgage was made by demise for a thousand years at a peppercorn rent. Ambrose Goodwin's wife was named Mary. The manor subsequently vested in Sir Edmund Duke, Bart., from whom it passed by his will to his nephew, Edmund Tyrell, of Gipping, who held in 1740. From Edmund Tyrell, the manor

¹ p. 595.

² C.P. ser. ii. B. lxxvii. 19.

³ *Ib.* B. xlvi. 43.

⁴ p. 595.

passed in the same line of devolution as the Manor of Gipping Hall, in Stow Hundred, to Charles Alexander Browne, R.N., and Walter William Browne, R.N., who sold the same to Messrs. Beaumont and Son, the present lords.

As to customs of the manor, and rolls, see 5th Report Hist. Com. 295, K.R. 6 App. ii. p. 88. Also as to the manor house of Mendlesham and Proceedings in Court see 5th Rep. Hist. Com. 295, 296. Extracts from Court Rolls of the manor will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum for 1530-31,¹ for 1539,² for 1548,³ and for 1629.⁴ A Roll of Proceedings in the Manor Court of Mendlesham 15 Eliz. before the homage and jury, John Heigham being a special steward, to determine the custom with the verdict of the jury, was exhibited at a meeting of the Suffolk Institute, 4th July, 1855.⁵

Amongst the Parish Papers of Mendlesham are 15 copies (on parchment) of proceedings in the court of the manor of Mendlesham, all of them recording the admission of customary tenants of the manor.⁶

Arms of BOTETOURT: Ermine; a saltier engrailed, Gules (Guillim says, Or; a saltier engrailed, Sable). Of KNYVET: Arg. a bend within a bordure engrailed, Sa.

MANOR OF WINCHESTERS.

In 1285 Roger de Winchester appears to have had land here, and a little later Thomas Wynchestre.

In 1317 we find on the Patent Rolls an exemption for life to John de Wyncestre, of Mendlesham, from being put on juries, assizes, or recognitions, and from being sheriff, coroner, bailiff, &c.,⁷ but it does not appear that he was ever lord.

In the reign of Edw. III. Sir John Gardevile, Knt., held the manor, and later Clarice Sexteyn, of Stoke by Ipswich, widow, cousin and heir of John Lynne (or Zymme), chaplain.

Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings will be found an action relating to the manor with lands in Mendlesham, Stonham Parva, and Wetheringsett, by this Clarice Sexteyn, described as of Stoke by Ipswich, widow, against Richard Poley.⁸ Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is a release in 1456 by Sir Philip Wentworth, Henry Wentworth, Gilbert Debenham, and others, to William Tyrell, John Clopton, and others, of this manor.⁹ The deed is dated 19th Jan. 34 Hen. VI., and has eight seals.

In 1458 a lease for 21 years was made of the manor by John, Duke of Norfolk, Thomas, Bishop of Ely, Richard, Earl of Warwick, Ralph, Lord Cromwell, and others, to John Knyvet, Thomas Colke, William Brandon, and others; and the following year Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, John, Duke of Norfolk, Richard, Earl of Warwick, Ralph, Lord Cromwell, and others, conveyed to George Lampet and John Senyele; and the following year Sir John Wentworth, Henry Wentworth, Gilbert Debenham, John Bernard, Nicholas Parker, Thomas Devyle, William Meyth, and Simon Poley, released to William Tyrell, senior, John Clopton, Robert Whetyng-ham, Nicholas Husy, Thomas Cornwaleys, and Thomas Brun. In the

¹ Add. Ch. 10473.

² Add. Ch. 10471.

³ Add. Ch. 19371, 19404.

⁴ Add. Ch. 10487.

⁵ S.I. ii. 209.

⁶ 5th Rep. Hist. Com. p. 596.

⁷ Pat. Rolls, 11 Edw. II. pt. ii. 32.

⁸ E.C.P., 8 Hen. IV.—35 Hen. VI. Bundle 17, 342.

⁹ Add. Ch. 10469.

reign of Hen. VIII. the manor was vested in Richard Garneys, 2nd son of Thomas Garneys, of Kenton Hall. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Topesfield, and of Eleanor his wife, who was daughter and heir of Richard Clinche, of Gislingham. Richard Garneys died seised of the manor 14th May, 1515, when it passed to his son and heir, John Garneys.¹ He married Ursula, daughter of Thomas Berney, of Reedham, in Norfolk, and purchased the Manor of Moringthorp and Boyland Hall in that county, and about the year 1534 removed from Mendlesham. On his death this manor went to his son and heir, Richard Garneys, of Boyland and Mendlesham, and he in 1571 built Boyland Hall, where he continued to reside.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of this period is an action touching the manor between Richard "Garners" and William Dunkon.² Richard Garneys died without issue in 1586, leaving a widow Margaret, and John Downes and Thomas Shurland, his cousins and heirs; and in 1590 a fine was levied of the manor by the widow Margaret Garneys against the said John Downes.³

In 1602 we find the manor vested in John Seaman, and this year a fine of it was levied against him by W. Battes and others.⁴

CORDEBOEF'S MANOR OR FREE TENT, CORBORNES.

This manor in the time of King John was vested in John de Cordeboef. He held by the serjeanty of serving the King of England on the Marches for 40 days, with a cross bowman and two horses at his own cost. On the death of John de Cordeboef the manor descended to his son and heir, Hubert de Cordeboef.

The Red Book of the Exchequer calls him Hubert Cornu Bovis, and states that he held his land by the service of Arblaster.⁵ The Testa de Nevill adds the information that he had in Mendlesham a carucate under the gift of William I. of the value of *cs.*⁶ The next lord was Hubert's son and heir, Sir John de Cordeboef, who in 1247 compounded with the King in respect of the serjeanty by paying to the Crown 30s. yearly. On Sir John de Cordeboef's death in 1250,⁷ the manor passed to his son and heir, Hubert de Cordeboef, from whom it went to Thomas de Cordeboef. He died in 1280 seised of one messuage, 60 acres of land, 10 acres of wood, and 9 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in this parish, which he held of the King in chief, "by the service of one archer to serve our lord the King for forty days at the Castle of Ipswich."⁸ He was succeeded by his son, John de Cordeboef, who died in 1300,⁹ when the manor passed to John "Quendeboef," who died in 1319. Page says: "Nicholas Cordeboef died seised, and about 1285, Thomas, his son and heir, deceased also; when the King granted his heir in ward to Roger de Winchester, who conveyed his wardship to John de Melles and Margerey his wife, late widow of Thomas de Cordeboef; and Joan, Basil, Roisia, Maud, and Alice were their daughters and heiresses. Though this branch centered in these daughters, yet another male branch, at this parish, remained till the death of John Cordeboef, in 1319, where Agnes, wife of William de Roydon, was his sister and heir." Page unfortunately omits to tell us who Nicholas de Cordeboef was.

¹ I.P.M., 7 Hen. VIII. 114.

² C.P. ser. ii. B. lxxvii. 15.

³ Fine, Mich. 32-33 Eliz.

⁴ Fine, Easter, 44 Eliz.

⁵ 1210-12, 132 Bd.

⁶ T. de N. 296, 300.

⁷ I.P.M., 34 Hen. III., File 10 (12).

⁸ I.P.M., 9 Edw. I. 12.

⁹ I.P.M., 28 Edw. I. 25.

Davy informs us that Agnes, who married William de Roydon, was the sister of John de Cordeboef who died in 1300. We find in 1382 that Robert de Bernham died seised of a tenement called Cordebef, in Mendlesham, held as of Norwich Castle.¹

Davy suggests that in the time of Hen. VII. Richard Garneys may have had the manor, as also John, his son, and subsequently Richard Garneys.

In 1566 the manor was apparently in William Atwood, for he had licence this year to alien "Cutts and Corboes," to John Shurland. He by will devised the manor to his executors for a term, and then to his son, John Shurland, who died without issue in 1584.

In 1609 the manor was vested in Sir Stephen Soame.

MANOR OF BUSSHES OR BUCES, *al.* BUSSES.

In 1303 this was the lordship of Simon Busshe, or Busch, who is mentioned on the Patent Rolls in 1314.² He had acquired a considerable portion of the estate with Richard Busch from John de Wynchestre and Margery Cordeboef, and the property was limited to Simon Busch and Richard Busch, and the heirs of Richard.

It seems that Richard died in the lifetime of Simon without male issue, and Richard devised the estate to (his nephew) John Busch, at whose death the lands were taken into the King's hands. Richard Busch, it seems, left a daughter Matilda, who married Richard de Remshales, and John Busch made a fine with him and granted that Richard and Matilda should have the premises to hold to them, and the heirs of Matilda;³ and the same year we find on the Close Rolls an order to the escheator not to intermeddle with a messuage, 120 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and 3 acres of wood in Mendlesham, restoring the issues thereof to Matilda, late daughter of John (*sic*) Busche.⁴

The Originalia Rolls throw further light on the subject, for there we learn that the King took fealty of Richard de Romshale (Remshale), who had married Matilda, daughter of Richard Busch, deceased, for 1 messuage, 60 acres of land, 10 of meadow, and 10 of wood in Mendlesham, which they held in chief by service of 1 cross-bowman for 40 days, in the King's wars in Wales, and 30s.,⁵ and on the same Rolls is a pardon to Richard de Remshale for acquiring certain tenements.⁶

Though the estate seems to have been limited to Simon Busch and Richard Busch, and the heirs of the latter only, Simon appears to have acquired in some way an estate of inheritance in a half.

He died in 1323,⁷ when he was succeeded by his nephew John, the son of Martin Busch, the brother of Simon, and from the Originalia Rolls this same year we find that the King took homage of "John, son of Martin Bussh, brother and heir of Simon Busshe," of all lands, which the said Simon held.⁸

John Busshe or Busch died in 1336,⁹ and was succeeded by his brother Martin, and he by his son John, who died in 1364.¹⁰

The messuage, 60 acres of land, 10 of meadow, and 10 of wood, passed subsequently to Robert de Bernham, and were acquired from him by John

¹ I.P.M., 6 Rich. II. 86.

² Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. II. pt. i. 25.

³ Pat. Rolls, 10 Edw. III. pt. i. 37.

⁴ Close Rolls, 10 Edw. III. 39.

⁵ O. 10 Edw. III. 4.

⁶ *Ib.* 22.

⁷ I.P.M., 17 Edw. II. 11.

⁸ O. 17 Edw. II. 21.

⁹ I.P.M., 10 Edw. III. 20.

¹⁰ 80 acres in Mendlesham, as of Castle of Norwich, John Busshe. I.P.M., 38 Edw. III. 7.

Herlyng and others in fee, for we find a pardon on the Patent Rolls in 1381 to John Herlyng in respect of the purchase.¹

In the 16th century the manor was vested in the Docker family. Myles Docker had acquired from Thomas Gawdy and others in 1579,² and amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Elizabeth is a claim by descent of Bridget, wife of Henry Edgar, of Dinnington, and Alice, wife of Thomas Keble, daughters and heirs of Myles Docker, against the said Anthony Gawdy to the manor.³ Later the manor was vested in Miles Edgar, son and heir of Henry, and passed to his son and heir, Henry Edgar, of Eye. He married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Richmond, of Hedenham, co. Norfolk, and by his will, dated 1705, gave the manor to Mary, his daughter, wife of Charles Gibson, clerk, for life, with remainder in fee to Edgar Gibson, her son, and testator's godson. On Mary's death the manor went to her son and heir, Edgar Gibson. The manor, or reputed manor, with 163 acres, was offered for sale by private contract in 1834 and 1835.⁴

MANOR OF FLEDE HALL OR FLEDD'S HALL (? OR WALKAMES).

Possibly this is the same manor as Fleed or Flude Hall, in Stonham, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred. The first family we meet with holding this lordship is the family of Sentlowe, and in 1448 we find amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings a suit by one Sentlowe, Esq., against Edmund Sentlowe, petitioner's brother, as to the manor.⁶

There is the difficulty that Robert Crane is said to have died seised of the manor 26th Oct. 1447. Whether this manor is meant is not clear, but it is certain Robert's brother and heir, John Crane, died seised 16th August, 1504,⁷ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Crane, on whose death in 1550 it passed to his son and heir, Robert, who, dying in 1591, it went to his son and heir, Henry Crane, of Chilton.⁸

The following is the provision in the will of Robert Crane, 7th Oct. 1590, as to this manor: "And Whereas I saied Robert Crane, by Indenture bearinge date the last daye of December, in the one and thirtithe Yere of the Raigne of o^r soueraigne Ladie Elizabeth, the quene's Mate that nowe ys, made betwene me the saied Robert Crane of the one partie, and the saied Robert Reue of the other partie, by me sealed and as my deede Delyuered before the approuinge and publishinge of this my last will and testament, for the considerac'on in the same Indenture expressed, haue demysed, graunted, and to ffearme letten to the saied Robert Reve all those my mannors of ffledhall and waltam hall, with th' appurtenances and all the freehoulde and Charter landes, tenements, meadowes, pastures, feedinges, woodes, vnderwoodes, rentes, suites, services, and hereditaments, with theire appurtenances whatsoever, thereunto belonginge, or otherwise accepted, reputed, Demised, letten, or taken as parte, p'cell, or member thereof, in the saied Countie of Suffolke, and all other the freehould and charter Landes, tenements, and heredytaments of me the saied Robert Crane, with the appurtenances whatsoever, situat, lyinge, and beinge in little Stonham and Mendlesham, in the saied county of Suff. being an other part of the possessions of me the saied Robert Crane, to haue and to houlde the saied Mannors of ffledhall and waltam hall, and all and singuler other the saied Demised premises, with their and euery of theire appurtenances,

¹ Pat. Rolls, 5 Rich. II. pt. ii. 10.

² Fine, Hil. 21 Eliz.

³ C.P. i. 281.

⁴ See Capel Manor, in Trimley, in Carlford Hundred.

⁵ *Ipswich Journal*, 28th June, 1834, and 6th June, 1835.

⁶ E.C.P., 27 Hen. VI. Bundle 16, 202.

⁷ I.P.M., 20 Hen. VII.

⁸ See Chilton Manor, in Babergh Hundred.

to the saied Robert Reue, his executors, Administrators, and assignes, from and after the end, expirac'on, surrender, fforfeiture, or other Determinac'on of one Lease or graunte heretofore made by me the saied Robert Crane, of the saied Demised premises to John Warberton, gent. untill the full end and tearme, and by the whole tearme and space of twentie and one yeres from thenceforth next and ymediatlye followinge, and fullie to be compleate and ended as by the saied Indent's at Large, yt dothe and maye appeare My minde and desire ys that I do hereby require that all and euery person and persons which haue or shall haue any Interest of and in the saied demised premises, by or from me the saied Robert Crane, shall and will ratifie, approue, and confirme the sayed graunte and tearme to the saied Robert Reve, his exequutors, Administrators, and assignes, and euery of them, peaceable and quietlye, to haue, houlde, and enioye all and singuler the saied Demised premises with the appurtenances, and the yssues and profittes of them and euery of them, according to the purporte and true meaninge of the saied Indenture. And I do hereby demise, lymitt, and declare, and my will and meaninge ys that after the saied tearme of twentie and one Yeres, entered or Determyned, and after the decease of the sayed Robert Crane, then the Reuerc'on or Remayndr of the freehould of all and singuler the Demised premises, together with the Yerelie Rente in and by the saied Lease reserued, shalbe to the only vse and behoofe of the saied Catherine and of her assignes, for and duringe the tearme of her naturall life. And yf it shall fortune the saied Catherine to Dye during the minoritie of the saied Robert, her sonne, the sayed Robert Reve shall or maye Reteayne and kepe in his handes so muche of the sayed yerely Rent, reserved in and vppon the saied Demise to hym made as aforesaid, as shall accrue after the Decease of the saied Catherine during and vntill th'end or determynac'on of the saied Demise (yf the saied Robert Reve shall so long liue). And my Will and mynde ys, and I do hereby Demise, ordeyne, and appoynte that yf both the saied Catherine and Robert Reue shall departe this naturall life before the end or expirac'on of the foresaid Lease made to the saied Robert Reue, Then such person or persons as then shalbe righte heire to the saied Robert Reue shall haue and take to his or theire propper vse so muche of the saied yerelie rent as after the decease of the saied Catherine and Robert Reue shall growe due duringe the residue of the minoritie of the saied Robert Crane, sonne of the saied Catherine. And my will and mynde ys that the saied Catherine, during her naturall life, at her propper costs and chardges, to the best of her skill and lawfull power, shall Defende, awnswere, and withstand all such sewtes, Acc'os, quarrells, titles, trespasses, and all other troubles whatsoever, shall or maye at any tyme Duringe her estate in the premises, be attempted, commenced, or broughte against her the saied Catherine, or any her ffarmer or ffarmers, for vppon or against any partie of the same. And shall allso after that she shall haue and enioye the actuall possession and mayntenance of the premises to her before Lymited, duringe her estate in the same premises well and sufficientlye uphold, maynteyne, and repayre at her proper costes and chardges, all the houses, buildinges, pales, Rayles, gates, and quicksetts, which at the tyme of her comming to the possession of the premises so to her before Lymited, shalbe standinge or being vppon any parte of the same, at all tymes and from tyme to tyme during her estate therein, as neede shall require. And in the end of her saied estate shall so leaue and Yealde vp the same, and shall allso paye all manner of outrents goyng out of the same premises, or any parte theirof, duringe her saied actuall possession and mannoraunce of the same premises or any parte thereof."

OAKLEY.



THE manor held in this place in the time of the Domesday Survey is enumerated therein together with Brome, it being composed of 2 carucates, one in Brome and the other in Oakley. The description and particulars have been already given under Brome. Another estate in Oakley was that of Robert Malet, and held of him by William Gulafra. It consisted of 30 acres and 2 freemen, with half an acre, half a ploughteam, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow, and a mill, valued at 10s. It had formerly been held by Godman, a freeman under Edric's commendation.¹

Belonging to the fee of the Abbot of St. Edmund's were three estates here. The first had formerly been held by a freeman, Gooding the steward, under commendation to the abbot, having neither the power to sell nor give his estate. It consisted of 90 acres of land, 5 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne and half belonging to the men, wood sufficient to support five hogs, 2 acres of meadow, a mill, a rouncy, 2 beasts, and 5 sheep, valued at 20s. Under him were 10 freemen holding 30 acres, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughteams, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 10s., the soc, sac, and commendation being held by the abbot; also two (third) parts of a church, with 12 acres, valued at 16d.² The second had formerly been held by Leuseda, a freewoman under Gotselin, who could neither sell nor give the same away. It consisted of 30 acres, 3 bordars, half a ploughteam, wood sufficient for the support of 4 hogs, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 32d. Moreover the abbot had here and in Stuston 15 freemen under soc and commendation, with a carucate and 10 acres of land, 11 bordars, 3 ploughteams, wood to support 2 hogs, and 6 acres of meadow. Also a church with 24 acres, valued at 4s., and with half an acre of meadow, always valued at 20s.³ The last holding mentioned in this place belonged to the fee of the Bishop of Thetford, and consisted of 14 acres, half a ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 2s. It had formerly been held by Algar, a freeman by commendation to the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and was held at the time of the Survey by Drogo over him from the bishop.⁴

MANOR OF OAKLEY OR HOO HALL, IN OAKLEY.

This was the estate of Goda, a freewoman under the protection of Stigand the Archbishop in Saxon times, and of Roger Bigot at the time of the Survey.

In the reign of King Edw. I. the lordship was held by Goscelin de Lodne, from whom it passed to his fourth daughter and coheir Emma, married to Ralph de Hoo. They were succeeded by their son and heir, Reyner de Hoo, and he by his son and heir, William de Hoo, and he by his son and heir, John, who held in 1316. In 1347 a fine was levied of the manor by John de Hoo, of Laxfield, and Katherine his wife, against Roger de Swathynge, parson of Northreik church, and Thomas de S . . .⁵ (Robert, son of John de Hoo, of Laxfield, app. clam.)

Nearly a hundred years later the manor was held by Robert Bucton, who died 17th Dec. 1408, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Oakley, when the manor passed to his daughter Philippa, married to Sir John Cornwallis, son and heir of Thomas Cornwallis. He died in 1436,

¹ Dom. ii. 310.

² Dom. ii. 370b.

³ Dom. ii. 370b.

⁴ Dom. ii. 380.

⁵ Feet of Fines, 21 Edw. III. 3.

from which time the manor passed in the same course as the Manors of Lings Hall and Brome Hall, in Brome, in this Hundred,¹ and is now vested in Lady Bateman.

Arms of BUCTON : Arg. 3 bars gemelles Sable, on a Canton of the last, a crescent of the field.

MANOR OF BEAUCHAMPS IN OAKLEY (?) WOODHALL.

This was the lordship of Arnold de Charnels in the time of King John, and in 1234 was vested in John de Charnels.

In the time of Edw. I. it was vested like the main lordship in Goscelin de Lodne, and passed to his eldest daughter and coheir, Alice, married to William, son of Ralph de Beauchamp, from whom this manor derived its name.

There is notice on the Patent Rolls in 1276 of an action between Matilda de Beauchamp, Aleanora, and Etheldreda, daughters of the aforesaid Matilda, against John de Hoo, touching a tenement in Oakley.²

In 1299 the manor was vested in John de Beauchamp de Fifelude, and in 1319 in Nicholas de Beaufoe. There appears to have been some connection between this manor and that of "Broomdavillers known as Beauchamp," granted in the time of Rich. II. by Sir John Heveningham to Bartholomew Bacon and Joan his wife and his heirs. Bartholomew died in the lifetime of Joan without heirs of his body, whereupon the reversion descended after Joan's death to Isabel, widow of Sir Oliver Calthorp, Bartholomew's sister and heir. Isabel in Joan's lifetime granted the reversion to feoffees.³

In 1519 the manor is said to have been vested in Sir John Cornwallis, and has since passed in the same course as the main manor.

Sir Philip Calthorp, son of Sir Philip, who died in 1535, seems to have died seised of the manor of "Okeley, in Suffolk." Sir Philip, the son, died 7th April, 1549, leaving Elizabeth Parker, widow, and Henry Parker, her son and heir.⁴

¹ Refer also to the Manor of Culford, in Blackbourn Hundred.

² Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. I. 17.

³ Pat. Rolls, 14 Hen. VI. pt. i. 14.

⁴ I.P.M., 3 Edw. VI. 148.

OCCOLD.



IN Saxon times there were two manors in this place. One was held by a freeman, and consisted of 33 acres, 1 plough-team, and 2 bordars, and a freeman held 1 acre and wood sufficient to support 4 hogs. The value was formerly 10s., but had increased to 15s. at the time of the Survey, when the manor belonged to Earl Ralph, being kept in hand for the King by Goodrich the steward.

The manor rendered 5s. as part of the above valuation.¹

The other manor was held by Goodmund from Aluric, his brother, the Abbot of Ely, and consisted of a carucate of land and 40 acres, 5 villeins, 8 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, 3 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 40 hogs, also a church with 8 acres of land and half a ploughteam. Of live stock there were 1 rouncy, 8 beasts, 60 hogs, 40 sheep, and 21 goats.

The details of the manor were different at the time of the Survey, when it was held of Hugh de Montfort by Roger de Candos. Then there were apparently no serfs, the ploughteams in demesne were reduced to 1, and those belonging to the men to 1½, the hogs had come down as low as 13, and the sheep to 28.

The value originally was 60s., which later increased to £4, and at the time of the Survey to 100s.

To this manor were added 8 freemen with 40 acres, and 2 ploughteams (reduced to 1½ at the time of the Survey), and a church with 12 acres, the freemen being valued at 10s. The soc over the whole belonged to Goodmund. The manor was 10 quarentenes long and 8 broad, and paid in a gelt 9d.² Under the heading in the Survey "Concerning the Claims in dispute between the Bishop of Bayeux and Robert Malet's mother," were two entries of holdings in this place. The first was that of Brictere, a freeman under Stigand, and consisted of 20 acres, and 1 bordar, valued at 40d. This land Stigand gave to Robert Malet's mother, who later held it of the Queen. "Now it is . . ." Thus the Survey.

The second was that of Cheric, a freeman half under sub-commendation to the predecessor of Robert Malet and half under commendation to Sachs, the predecessor of Ralph, the little piper. It consisted of 20 acres, 2 bordars, and 1 ploughteam valued at 40d.³ Amongst the estates of Robert Malet was one consisting of 46 acres, 2 ploughteams (reduced to 1½ at the time of the Survey), wood to support 6 hogs, and an acre of meadow, valued at 10s. It was held formerly by 5 freemen under commendation to Edric, and in his soc—Siward, Raven, Pinstan, Goodrich, Lefsi, and Alveva. Robert Malet's mother held it over them. Another estate of Robert Malet was 50 acres, formerly held by 7 freemen under commendation to Ulveva. There belonged to this estate 2 ploughteams (reduced to 1½ at the time of the Survey), and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 9s., the soc belonging to the King and Earl.⁴

Belonging to the fee of the Abbot of St. Edmunds were 3 acres in demesne in this place.⁵ Ralph de Limesi also held here one freeman under commendation having 8 acres, valued at 16d. It was held by Ralph in demesne, and the King and the Earl had the soc. He also held 2 acres,

¹ Dom. ii. 285b.

² Dom. ii. 410b.

³ Dom. ii. 450.

⁴ Dom. ii. 320, 323.

⁵ Dom. ii. 371.

valued at 4*d.*, which had formerly been held by a freeman under commendation to the Abbot of St. Edmunds. The King and the Earl also had the soc of this.¹

MANOR OF OCCOLD OR OCCOLD HALL.

This manor seems to have been given to the Prior of Ely in Saxon times, but was usurped by Hugh de Montfort in the time of the Conqueror, and Roger de Candos held it of him. It was one of the 18 lordships, which were granted to William, Earl Warren and Surrey, in the county of Suffolk. He gave it to the monastery of Eye, and William, his grandson, confirmed it to them in King Stephen's reign. It was certainly with the priory in the time of Edw. II., for the Ministers' Accounts of the manor as held by the priory for 18 Edw. II. are preserved in the Public Record Office.² With the priory of Eye the lordship remained until the Dissolution, when it vested in the Crown, and was granted by Henry VIII. to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in 1536.

Shortly afterwards he exchanged it with the King for other manors,³ and it was in 1540 granted to Anne of Cleves for life.⁴ About 1557 the manor was granted to Nicholas Cutler, for we find amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum the rating of the manor dated 15th Dec. 1557, previous to, and in view of the grant.⁵ From Nicholas Cutler, who died in 1568, the manor passed to Charles Cutler, who in 1570 was called upon to show by what title he held.⁶

Charles Cutler died in 1581, when the manor passed to his two daughters and coheirs, Eleanor and Mary, from whom it went to their uncle, Henry Cutler, against whom a fine was levied in 1593 by Johanna Blosse, widow, and others.⁷

Nicholas Marshall held in the time of James I., and died in 1621, when the manor passed to his daughter and heir Mary.

In 1764 the manor was vested in Mileson Edgar,⁸ who by will dated 2nd March, 1770, devised it to his 2nd son, John Edgar, who was living in 1837. The manor was offered for sale, 25th Jan. 1785, with the farm called Occold Hall, containing 230 (later stated to be 241) acres. The fines received during the previous 30 years had averaged £6. 4*s.*, and the quit rents £4. 11*s.* 3½*d.*⁹

The manor subsequently passed to the Rev. Benedict Chapman, and from 1855 to 1896 was vested in the Rev. Charles Chapman. The manor is now vested in the trustees of the last-named gentleman, who was vicar of Church Coniston, in Lancashire.

A commission was issued in 1615 touching the temporal and spiritual possessions of the manor.¹⁰

Arms of CUTLER: Azure, three lions' heads erased, Or. Of EDGAR: See Burwash Manor, Witnesham, in Carlford Hundred.

MANOR OF BEDINGHAM OR BENNINGHAM.

This lordship belonged to William the Conqueror, and in the time of Hen. II. was held by Philip de Columbers, from whom it passed to Mitada,

¹ Dom. ii. 429.

² Bundle 1127, No. 4.

³ S.P. 30 Hen. VIII. 1538, ii. 1182 (18a).

⁴ S.P. 1540-1, p. 1500.

⁵ Harl. 607.

⁶ Memoranda Rolls, 12 Eliz. Trin. Rec. Rot. 33.

⁷ Fine, Mich. 35-36 Eliz.

⁸ See Manor of Burwash, Witnesham, in Carlford Hundred.

⁹ *Ipswich Journal*, 28th May, 1785.

¹⁰ Memoranda, 13 Jac. I. Trin. Rec. Rot. 279.

his widow, daughter and heir of Walter de Candos, of Stowey, and granddaughter of Robert de Candos.¹

In 1232 Philip, son and heir of Philip de Columbers, succeeded, and died in 1261, when the manor passed to Sir Philip de Columbers, his son and heir.

The Testa de Nevill informs us that he held half a knight's fee here of the Honor of Haughley.²

He enfeoffed in 1275 the abbot and convent of St. John's, Colchester, in which abbey the lordship remained until the dissolution of the religious houses, when it passed to the Crown.

In 1545 the manor was granted by the Crown to John Kene, who had licence to alien to Thomas Cornwallis and John Smart in 1550. This was a licence, no doubt, obtained with the object of effecting a settlement, and in 1564 John Kene and his wife sold to George Chything,³ and George Chything and his wife Judith had in 1574 licence to alien the manor to Charles Cutler, of Eye, who this year levied a fine against George Chitting, under which it passed.⁴ Charles Cutler died in 1581, when the manor passed to Eleanor and Mary, his daughters and coheirs, and shortly afterwards was vested in Henry Cutler, their uncle, who had licence in 1586 to alien two parts of the manor to William Appleton and John Appleton. Possibly the remaining third was vested in Susan Cutler and others for they had licence to alien in 1601 to John Dusset, who duly levied a fine in 1602, under which the manor passed to him.⁵

John Bade, Mary Brooke, widow, Mary Warner, widow, and Mary Wately, widow, had licence to alien the manor in 1691 to William Stebbing and Henry Stebbing. By indenture dated 15th June, 1700, and made between Lisle Hackett, of Moxhull, co. Warwick, of the one part, and John Hackett, of Trinity College, Cambridge, clerk, youngest son of Sir Andrew Hackett, of Moxhull, Knt., and brother of the said Lisle Hackett, this manor was released.

In 1764 the manor was vested in the Malyn family, and in 1855 in Miss Howman, and is now in Mrs. Burrows.

There appears to be also a rectory manor, which in 1829 was stated to be vested in the Rev. John Ward.

¹ See Banks's *Baronia Anglica Concentrata*, vol. i. 162.

² T. de N. 290.

³ Fine, Mich. 6 Eliz.

⁴ Fine, Hil. 15 Eliz.

⁵ Fine, Hil. 44 Eliz.

PALGRAVE.

HERE was one manor in this place in Saxon times belonging to the Abbot of St. Edmunds. It consisted of 4 carucates of land, 9 villeins, 17 bordars, 3 serfs (reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey), 1 ploughteam in demesne, and 4 belonging to the men, and 6 acres of meadow. Also two churches with 30 acres and half a ploughteam. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies, 12 beasts, 6 hogs, and 8 sheep, valued at £6, and at the time of the Survey at £8. The soc belonged to the abbot. In the same township were 2 carucates of land less 12 acres, 8 ploughteams, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 40s., the soc and commendation being the abbot's. It had formerly been held by 29 freemen. It was a league long and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt 12*d*.¹

MANOR OF PALGRAVE.

The third part of this lordship was granted by Athulf (Adulf or Eadulf), Bishop of Elmham, to the abbot and monks of St. Edmunds, and the residue thereof was given by Earl Wolfstan and others in 962 to the abbey. Peter de Burgate held the lordship probably under the abbot. The manor remained with the abbey until the dissolution of the religious houses, when it passed to the Crown, and was granted in 1554 to Sir Thomas Cornwallis and Anne his wife. The grant was in tail male,² and the lordship in 1604 passed to their son and heir, Sir William Cornwallis, who died in 1613, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Frederick Cornwallis, created Lord Cornwallis, from whom the manor has descended in the same course as the manor of Brome Hall, in this Hundred, and is now vested in Lady Bateman, of Brome Hall.

Compotus of the manor 1348-49 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum,³ and an extent and customary of the lands of the monastery of St. Edmunds, in Palgrave, in 1357 will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.⁴

MANOR OF FENHOUSE.

This manor was also given by Earl Wolfstan to the abbey of St. Edmunds in 962, and remained with that house until the Dissolution, when it vested in the Crown.

In 1762 we find the manor in Charles, 2nd Earl Cornwallis, created Marquis, and on his death in 1805 it passed to his son and heir, Charles, 2nd Marquis, from which time it has passed in the same course as the main Manor of Palgrave.

¹ Dom. ii. 361.² 1 and 2 Ph. and M. 8 Rep. Hist. Com.

277.

³ Add. Ch. 32934.⁴ Add. 14849.

REDGRAVE.



HERE was one manor here in the time of the Confessor, held by the Abbot of St. Edmunds. It consisted of 6 carucates of land, 10 villeins, 19 bordars, 8 serfs (reduced to 6 at the time of the Survey), 4 ploughteams in demesne and 6 belonging to the men, 8 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 120 hogs. Also a church with 30 acres of free land and half a ploughteam. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies, 12 beasts, 30 hogs, 60 sheep, and 30 goats, the value of the whole being £10. In the same township were 80 acres under the soc and commendation of the abbot, and eight ploughteams, valued at 30s. It was a league long and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt 8*d*.

It was formerly held by twenty-four freemen, and at the time of the Survey the Abbot of St. Edmunds held over them in demesne.¹

MANOR OF REDGRAVE.

This lordship with the patronage of the rectory was anciently vested in the abbot and monastery of St. Edmunds by the grant of Ulketel, Earl of the East Angles, who fell in 1016 at the battle of Assendun, in Essex, with Canute the Dane. In 1211 Sampson, Abbot of St. Edmunds, erected a mansion here which became the occasional residence of the future prelates of that house. The abbey had a grant of a fair and market here in 1227.² Rentals, &c., of the manor extracted from the registers of Abbot Thomas [de Totingtone] and John Norwolde [1279-1312], 17 Edw. I. [1288], and 12 Hen. VI. [1433], will be found amongst the MSS. in the British Museum,³ as will also be found an extent and customary of the lands of the abbey in Redgrave, in 1357.⁴ Page says that after the Dissolution the manor was granted by Hen. VIII., in the last year of his reign, to Sir Thomas D'Arcy, Knt., from whom it passed to the Bacon family. This does not seem to be correct. The manor was granted directly from the Crown in 1544 to Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and the same year we find livery of Redgrave Park given in exchange by Sir Nicholas Bacon to the King.⁵

Particulars for this grant in exchange are still in existence, and may be seen in the Public Record Office.⁶ A book of receipts of money for tithes due from this and Wortham Manor, belonging to Sir Nicholas Bacon, and others to Sir Edmund Bacon, 1592-1632, will be found mentioned in the 13th Rep. of the Hist. Com. pt. iv. p. 420. From this time the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Hinderclay, in Blackbourn Hundred, and is now vested in George Holt Wilson.⁷ By letters patent, dated 28th July, 3rd of Queen Elizabeth, licence was granted to Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt., Lord Keeper, to erect a grammar school in Redgrave, for instructing boys living there and in the neighbourhood in grammar, and by indenture, dated the 19th of the same reign, Sir N. Bacon

¹ Dom. ii. 360*b*.

² Chart. Rolls, 11 Hen. III. pt. i. 11;
Close Rolls, 11 Hen. III. 13.

³ Add. 14850.

⁴ Add. 14849.

⁵ 36 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 162.

⁶ 36 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 162.

⁷ For descent of the Wilson family, see
Burke L.G. In 1734 the bodies of

the Bacons buried in the chancel of All Saints' Church, in Garboldisham (then taken down), were taken up, and carried to a vault belonging to the family in Redgrave Church, but the marbles which lay over them were removed and placed in the vestry of St. John's Church, in Garboldisham.

assured the Manors of Stody and Burningham, in Norfolk, for the payment, among other things, of £20 a year for the schoolmaster's salary, and £8 a year for the usher's salary, and 40s. to the governors for repairs of the school-house and premises. The other possessions of the school consist of a dwelling-house in Botesdale, contiguous to and under the same roof with a building there used as a chapel; and a cottage in Botesdale, let by the master of the school at £3. 3s. a year.

Abstracts of the customs, &c., of this manor, 16th cent. will be found amongst the MSS. in the British Museum,¹ and an exemplification of a record as to divers liberties in the manor on the Memoranda Rolls in 1559.²

Redgrave hall was rebuilt about 1770 by Rowland Holt, who also embellished the park, at an expense of £30,000, in a manner so as to render it one of the most charming spots in the county.

The mansion is a spacious, handsome structure built of Woolpit brick, and the centre, which projects, is adorned with a pediment supported by four Ionic columns. The park is magnificently wooded and is adorned with a fine piece of water in front of the house.

It is said that the custom of gavelkind, under which the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongst his sons, or the land of one brother among all his brothers if he have no issue of his own, prevails in this manor.

¹ Add. 31970.

² 1 Eliz. Pas. Rec. Rot. 56.

REDLINGFIELD.



HERE was one manor in this place in Saxon times, held by Aluric, a freeman under commendation to Edric. It consisted of 3 carucates of land, 11 villeins, 4 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, wood sufficient to support 100 hogs, 6 acres of meadow, and a church with 12 acres. Also 1 rouncy, 12 hogs, 24 sheep, and 34 goats, the whole valued at 60s.

At the time of the Survey this manor was held by William de Archis of Robert Malet, and the details were different. The serfs had disappeared, the ploughteams in demesne were increased to 3, the wood was sufficient for 50 hogs only, and the rouncy was not mentioned. The value then had increased to 100s. The soc belonged to the King and Earl. The place was 7 quarentenes broad and 7 long, and paid in a gelt 6*d*.¹

MANOR OF REDLINGFIELD.

In the year 1120 Manasses de Gratia, Earl of Ghisness (or Guisnes) and Emma his wife, daughter of William de Arras, built here, upon a lordship belonging to the said William, a Benedictine nunnery, which was endowed with portions of the churches of Milton, Walpole, Levington, Redlingfield and Rishangles, with the manors of the last two named places, and lands and tithes in about 30 other parishes.

The site of the monastery contained about 2 acres, 120 acres of pasture, valued at 16*d*. per acre, 148 acres of arable land at 12*d*. per acre, and 18 acres of meadow at 2s. per acre in the parish, in the occupation of the priors, 288 acres valued in all at £17. 5s. The clear value, according to Speed, of their gross revenues was £81. 2s. 5½*d*., and "Valor Ecclesiasticus" gives the same figures as to yearly value, being less than £200.² From the Quo Warranto Rolls we learn that the prioress claimed view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer here.³

On the Dissolution the manor devolved on the Crown, and was in 1536 granted by Hen. VIII. to Edmund Bedingfield. The grant was in fee to Sir Edmund Bedingfield and Grace his wife, who was a daughter of Henry, Lord Larney, and particulars will be found among the State Papers for 1537.⁴ Amongst the ancient deeds of the Treasury of the receipt of the Exchequer in the P.R.O. is an appointment by Edmund Bedingfield of Richard Hoo, as auditor and steward of all his lands, &c., in Norfolk and Suffolk, for Richard's life, with a further grant to him of a yearly rent out of this manor.⁵ In 1539 the manor is said to have been vested in Robert Bedingfield, clerk, brother of Sir Edmund, and he had licence to alien the same to his nephew, Sir Henry Bedingfield. He married Catherine Townshend, and had licence to alien the manor to his grandson, Thomas Bedingfield.⁶ Thomas was the son of Edmund and of Anne his 1st wife, daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, of Hoxne, which Edmund died in 1585. Thomas married 9th Oct. 1588, Frances, daughter and coheir of John Jernegan, of Somerleyton, and died 9th April, 1590.

¹ Dom. ii. 320.

² State Papers, 1536, p. 1238; and for the inventory on suppression, State Papers, 1536, viii. 95; and for "Book of Sale" State Papers, 1537, i. 510.

³ Q.W. 724.

⁴ S.P. i. 795 (39).

⁵ 29 Hen. VIII. A. 5339.

⁶ See Hesteley Manor, Thorndon, in this Hundred, and Bedingfield, in Hoxne Hundred.

In 1609 the manor is stated to have been vested in another Thomas Bedingfield, possibly the last Thomas's grandson, and later in John Bedingfield, who died seised of it before 1626, for this year livery of the manor was made to his son, Thomas Bedingfield.¹

In 1636 a fine of the manor was levied by Francis Bedingfield.²

In 1764 the manor was vested in John Willis, by purchase from the Bedingfields, and later it was acquired by William Adair, who died in 1787, when the manor passed by devise under his will to his cousin Alexander Adair, from whom it passed in the same course of descent as the Manor of Cratfield Le Ros, in Blything Hundred, and is now vested in Sir Frederick Edward Shafto Adair, 4th Bart., of Flixton Hall, Bungay.

¹ Chancery 1636, D.K.R. 48 App. p. 556.

² 19th May, 12 Chas. I. pt. i. 40.

RICKINGHALL-SUPERIOR.



AMONG the lands of Robert Malet was an estate in this place, consisting in the time of the Confessor of a carucate of land and 30 acres, 1 villein, 3 bordars, 1 serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the men, wood sufficient to support 8 hogs, and 2 acres of meadow. Of live stock there were 4 rouncies, 6 beasts, 20 hogs, 60 sheep, and 16 goats. The value was 20s., and at the time of the Survey had increased to 60s., the soc belonging to the King and Earl. It had formerly been held by Britfleda, a freewoman under Edric of Laxfield. In the same township were 5½ acres, valued at 12*d.*, formerly held by 2 freemen under commendation to the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and at the time of the Survey held by Hubert of Robert Malet.¹ Among the lands of the Abbot of St. Edmunds was an estate here consisting of 80 acres, 3 plough-teams, 2 acres of meadow, and the fifth part of a church with 5 acres, the whole valued at 20s. It had formerly been held by 14 freemen under the soc and commendation of the abbot.² The Survey also mentions a holding here without land—a freeman, Brictmar, being held by Aubrey de Vere.³

MANOR OF FACON'S HALL.

This was the lordship of the Talbots of Hintlesham in the 13th century, and was held by Talbot, son of William Talbot, of Hintlesham,⁴ in 1284. We find mention of an action on the Patent Rolls in 1272 between Henry Talebet and Hugh Fitz-John and Adam del Hog, touching a tenement in this place.⁵ A fine was levied of this manor this year between Talbot, son of William Talbot, and John Crowe and Sarah his wife.⁶ Talbot died in 1285, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Fitz Talbot, and on his death in 1305⁷ passed to his son and heir, Thomas Fitz Talbot, who died in 1314,⁸ and there is an order to the Escheator on the Close Rolls this year not to meddle with the manor and advowson, but to deliver to Joan, late wife of Thomas Fitz Talbot, as they were jointly enfeoffed, and the manor was held of John le Burser by knight's service.⁹ Thomas's son and heir, Peter Talbot¹⁰ presented to the living in 1361, and died about 1377, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Edmund Talbot. Edmund Talbot, then of Hintlesham, enfeoffed Robert de Boxford and others of the manor in 1379.¹¹

Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum we find articles of agreement made 8th Jan. 16 Hen. VII. [1501] in the presence of John de Vere, Earl of "Oxenforde," between Sir James Tyrelle, Knt., and Thomas Lucas respecting this manor and the advowson and lands in Over Rikkingalle, Nether Rikkingale, and Bottisdale.¹² Peter Talbot's widow Maud was buried in the church of the Friars Preachers, Thetford. He left a son Edmund, who was 30 years of age at his father's death, and a daughter Thomasine, married to John Hadley, of London, who held the Manor of Hintlesham, but died without male issue, leaving two daughters and

¹ Dom. ii. 309*b*.

² Dom. ii. 361.

³ Dom. ii. 419.

⁴ See Hintlesham Manor, in Samfct. Hundred.

⁵ Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. I. 10.

⁶ Feet of Fines, 12 Edw. I. 40.

⁷ I.P.M., 34 Edw. I. 210.

⁸ I.P.M., 8 Edw. II. 50.

⁹ Close Rolls, 8 Edw. II. 28.

¹⁰ See Manor of Crow's Hall, Debenham, in Thredling Hundred, and Hintlesham Manor, in Samford Hundred.

¹¹ I.P.M., 3 Rich. II. 97.

¹² Add. Ch. 16570, 16571.

coheirs—Joane, married to Sir William Peche, Knt., father of Sir John Peche, who subsequently had the Manor of Hintlesham; and Katherine, married 1st to William Wingfield, of Dennington, and 2ndly to Sir William Wolfe, Knt., but died without issue in 1445-6.

Of the manor Anthony Yaxley¹ died seised in 1568-9, when it passed to his grandson William, son of Richard, son of Anthony Yaxley. A fine was levied in 1583 by William Danyell against this William Yaxley and others,² but William Yaxley died seised in 1588, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Henry Yaxley, against whom a fine was in 1597 levied by Thomas Bedyngfeild and others.³

In 1609 the manor was acquired by Sir Nicholas Bacon, 1st Bart., who died in 1624, and from this time the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Redgrave, in this Hundred, and Hinderclay, in Blackbourn Hundred, and is now vested in George Holt Wilson.

Facon Hall is now a farmhouse.

MANOR OF ST. JOHN'S OR FITZ JOHN'S.

This was in ancient times held by John Fitz John, and in 1428 we find that it vested in the Bishop of Chichester, who held what was "late John Fitz John's."

The manor was in 1526 vested in Henry Daunce for he died seised of it 5th June this year.⁴ His next heir was unknown. A little later the manor was vested in Richard Yaxley, who died seised of it 4th May, 1556, when it passed to his son and heir, William Yaxley, who levied a fine of the manor 6th May, 1567.⁵ It is however asserted that in 1566 the manor was acquired by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, from which time it has devolved in the same course as the main manor, and is now vested in George Holt Wilson, of Redgrave.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings is an action by Robert Foster against Humphrey and Henry Howlett, to complete title by purchase respecting land held of the manor of Fitz James (? Fitz John's), sold by defendant to John Foster, plaintiff's late father,⁶ and another action being a claim under a will by George Foster against Ann Foster, widow, and others, to lands held of the manor of Fitz-Johns, "late the estate of John Foster, plaintiff's father."⁷

MANOR OF CROWE'S HALL.

In 1275 this was the lordship of John Crowe and Mary his wife, who claimed view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer here that year.⁸ In 1428 the manor was vested in Thomas Harvey, after which we learn nothing respecting it.

¹ See Yaxley Manor, in this Hundred.

² Fine, Easter, 25 Eliz.

³ Fine, Mich. 39-40 Eliz.

⁴ I.P.M., 21 Hen. VIII. 96.

⁵ Fine, 9 Eliz. 24.

⁶ C.P. i. 296.

⁷ C.P. i. 324.

⁸ Q.W. 732.

RISHANGLES.



HERE was a manor in this place in Saxon times held by Ulveva under commendation to Stigand. It consisted of 220 acres, 3 villeins, 7 bordars, 3 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, 4 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 240 hogs; also a church with 20 acres and a ploughteam. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies, 7 beasts, and 30 goats, valued at 50s. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Robert Malet, and the details were altered; the serfs were reduced to two, there was wood to support 120 hogs only, and there were 7 hogs. The value had increased to 60s. Ulveva had the soc of Stigand.

In the same township, also part of the estate of Robert Malet, were 40 acres formerly held by four freemen under commendation to Ulveva. There were 2 ploughteams, 1 acre of meadow, and wood sufficient for 6 hogs, valued at 6s. 8d., the soc belonging to the King and Earl. It was 14 quarentenes long and 10 broad, and paid in a gelt 9d.¹

MANOR OF RISHANGLES.

In the time of Hen. I. Sir Robert Sackville held the manor of the Honor of Eye.² Later it passed to Bryan de Hickling, and a fine was levied of the manor in 1302 between Peter de Malteby, parson of Rishangles church, and this Brian de Hickling.³ In 1316 the manor was held by Brian's son and heir, Thomas de Hickling, and Dionysia his wife. He died in 1323,⁴ and from the Close Rolls this year we learn that the great chamber at the head of the hall, with the moat on the east, and the kitchen within the moat, and the chapel between the moat, &c., and many acres part of the manor were assigned in dower to Dionysia, his widow.⁵ The manor, subject to Dionysia's interest, passed to Thomas' son and heir, Bryan de Hickling, and in 1368 Reginald de Eccles and Richard de Waterden released to Sir Edward de Berkley and his heirs all their right in this lordship, with the third part of the Manor of Netherhall, at Hickling, in Norfolk. The releasors were probably trustees for Sir Edward de Berkley, who was entitled for life in right of his wife, Joan, daughter and heir of Brian de Hickling. Joan died without issue, and Sir Edward died in 1380.

The manor and advowson subsequently became vested in Redlingfield nunnery; the licence for alienation in mortmain of the manor to Sir William de Kerdeston will be found in the Patent Rolls in 1380.⁶ That it was a third part only granted by Sir William de Kerdeston is clear from the Escheat Rolls.⁷ The remaining two parts were vested in Roger Assheford, Roger Wolfreston, and Henry Sergeant, and were held of Queen Anne as of the Honor of Eye, as we learn from a licence to the grantors to alienate in mortmain to be found on the Patent Rolls in 1390.⁸

The manor went to the Crown on the suppression of the religious houses, and in 1540 was granted by the Court of Augmentations to William

¹ Dom. ii. 323.

² See Old Hall, Braiseworth, in this Hundred.

³ Feet of Fines, 30 Edw. I. 7.

⁴ Extent as of Eye Honor; I.P.M., 16 Edw. II. 55.

⁵ Close Rolls, 16 Edw. II. 9d.

⁶ Pat. Rolls, 4 Rich. II. pt. ii. 27.

⁷ I.P.M., 4 Rich. II. 117.

⁸ Pat. Rolls, 14 Rich. II. pt. ii. 46; I.P.M., 14 Rich. II. 90.

Tyrrell.¹ In 1543, however, Robert Chichester and Agnes Philipp had a grant for their lives, and the life of the longer liver ; and in 1557 William Honing and Nicholas Cutler had a grant of the reversion.² However, the same year a grant was made of the manor on its purchase to Edward Grimston.³ He married for his 2nd wife Mary, daughter of William Drury, of Rougham, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters, by the eldest of whom, Edward Grimston, he was succeeded. Edward Grimston, the son, died 17th March, 1599, and was interred in the parish church of Rishangles, where we find the following lines below his arms :—

“ By twice two Kings and Queenes his life was gract,
Yet one Relligion had from first to last.
Justice and Truth he lov'd, and common good
No lesse then th'issve of his privat bloode.
His yeares more then himselfe did others please
For covncell and discovrse of warre and peace.
His life was rvlet to lives, his death a mirror,
One felt noe vaine care, nor the other terror.”

The manor passed to his son and heir, Edward Grimston, who married Joan, daughter and coheir of Thomas Risby, of Lavenham, granddaughter maternally of John Harbottle, of Crowfield, and inherited in her right the Bradfield estate, when he removed thither. He was M.P. for the Borough of Eye in the 31st of Elizabeth, and died 16th August, 1610.⁴

The lines to his memory at Rishangles are :—

“ The Sonne paied to his father's part increase,
Wittie and wise he was, vs'd lawe for peace,
What first he chvs'd for good he changed never
His care was temperate, his zeale fervent ever.
And theise fayer gifts yt. heare his power did give
Did make the father in the sonne to lyve
What truth hath writt that envie cannot blot
The name of Grimeston cannot be forgot.”⁵

The manor passed on Edward Grimston's death to his son and heir, Sir Harbottle Grimston, created a baronet 25th Nov. 1612. He was Sheriff of Essex 1614-15, M.P. for Harwich 1614, for Essex 1626 and 1628-29, for Harwich again April to May, 1640, and Nov. 1640 till his death. He was imprisoned in 1627 for refusing to contribute to the forced loan of that year. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Copinger, of the Buxhall family, but resided at Stoke, co. Kent, and died 19th Feb. 1647-8,⁶ when he was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Harbottle Grimston, 2nd Bart.

He was successively Recorder of Harwich 1634, of Colchester 1638-53, and of Harwich again 1660 ; Speaker of the House of Commons 1660 ; Master of the Rolls 1660 to 1685. He married 1st Mary, daughter of Sir George Croke, of Waterstock, Oxford, Justice of the Common Pleas and later of the King's Bench ; and 2ndly Anne, daughter and at length heir of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, K.B., of Culford, and widow of Sir Thomas Meautys, of Gorhambury, co. Herts.⁷

¹ State Papers, 1540, p. 1032.

² Originalia Rolls, 4 and 5 Ph. and M.,
5 Pars. Rot. 16.

³ Harl. 607.

⁴ Brass in Rishangles Church, Add. 32483.

⁵ E. A. N. and Q. vol. viii. p. 146.

⁶ Will proved 1648.

⁷ Add. MSS. 4109.

Page says : " About this time (1665) John Revett, Gent., a younger brother of William Revett, Esq., late of Bildeston, in Cosford Hundred, occupied the ancient seat of the Grimston family in Rishangles."

Later the manor and advowson were vested in Edward Vernon, the Admiral, who presented to the living in 1720, and died in Oct. 1757, when the manor passed to his nephew and heir, Francis Vernon, Lord Orwell, afterwards Earl of Shipbroke (son of James Vernon by his wife, Arethusa, daughter of Chas. Lord Clifford), who, dying in 1783 without issue, it passed to his nephew and heir, John Vernon (son of Henry Vernon by his 2nd wife, Jane, daughter of Sir John Cullum), who died at Brighton 25th May, 1818. Shortly after his death the manor was sold to Richard Dalton.

In 1853 the manor belonged to Frederick Hayward, solicitor, of Needham Market, and subsequently passed to the Rev. Frederick Lawson Hayward, LL.B., rector of Tunstall, who died in 1904, when the same passed to and is now vested in his trustees.

Arms of GRIMSTON : Argent ; on a fesse, Sable, three mullets of six points Or, pierced, Gules ; in the dexter chief point, an Ermine spot. Of VERNON : Or. ; on a fesse, Azure, three garbs of the first.

STOKE ASH.



HERE was a manor held here in Saxon times by Ulveva under commendation to Stigand, consisting of 1 carucate of land, 40 acres, 4 bordars, 2 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne, 4 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 8 hogs. Also a church with 15 acres, having a plough-team, which had come down to half a team at the time of the Survey.

The live stock consisted of 1 rouncy, 6 beasts, 12 hogs, and 20 goats, but the details had considerably altered by the time of the Survey—the bordars and rouncies were doubled, and the beasts had come down to half. The value was always 100s.

Also 5 freemen under commendation held 32 acres, 1 ploughteam (reduced to half at the time of the Survey), and an acre of meadow, valued at 5s. 4d. It was 10 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 6d., the soc belonging to Ulveva, and that over the freemen to the King and Earl. The Domesday tenant was Robert Malet. Robert Malet also held here 20 acres, 2 bordars, and half a ploughteam in demesne, with 2 acres of meadow, valued at 5s., of which Stigand had the soc. This had formerly been held by Siric, a freeman who had 1 ploughteam in demesne.¹

Three holdings in this place at the time of the Survey belonged to the fee of the Abbot of St. Edmunds. One consisted of 14 acres, valued at 3s., formerly held by Buchard, the abbot's socman. The Survey goes on to say: "This land Robert Fardene, Goodrich the steward's man, claims as belonging to the King's Manor of Mendlesham, and says that Walter de Dol held it when he made forfeiture, and this he will prove against the whole Hundred by all kinds of law." Another holding consisted of 24 acres, 1 ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 5s., formerly held by eight freemen under commendation and soc. The third holding consisted of 33½ acres, 2 ploughteams, and an acre of meadow, valued at 6s., formerly held by 14 freemen. The soc and commendation were the abbot's except over one.²

Among the lands of Earl Ralph kept in hand for the King by Goodrich the steward in this place were 8 acres and half an acre of meadow, valued at 2s. 4d., formerly held by 4 freemen under Burchard's commendation.³

Among the lands of the Abbot of St. Edmund's were 10 acres and half a ploughteam, wood for the support of 2 hogs, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 3s. It had formerly been held by 7 freemen under the soc and commendation of the abbot.⁴

We have given all the entries under Stoke, in Hartismere Hundred, but the better opinion seems to be that only two of the holdings relate to this Stoke Ash, namely, the land of the King and the lands of Robert Malet.

MANOR OF STOKE HALL.

The lordship of this parish was given by Robert Malet to the priory of Benedictine Monks at Eye, of which he was the founder, and we find in 1396 a grant of free warren here to the priory.⁵

Ministers' accounts of the manor, when held by Eye priory, 18 Edw. II., will be found in the Public Record Office.⁶ At the dissolution of that

¹ Dom. ii. 321b, 322b.

² Dom. ii. 370, 371.

³ Dom. ii. 286.

⁴ Dom. ii. 371.

⁵ Chart. Rolls, 20 Rich. II. 4.

⁶ Bundle 1127, No. 4.

monastery, this manor passed to the Crown, and a grant was made in 1536 to Edmund Bedingfield. Coulsey Wood, in the parish of Stoke Ash, was the residence of a branch of the Bedingfield family. Henry Bedingfield, of Coulsey Wood, married Mary, daughter of William Havers, lord of Thilton in Norfolk, whose daughter Mary married Thomas Woode, of Bracon Ash, in the same county. The Bedingfields do not seem to have held this lordship for any length of time, for in 1558 we find a grant of it to John Parker.¹ The catalogue of the Harleian MSS. states that the manor was rated 22nd June, 1558, for Robert Parker.² John Parker died in 1573, when the manor passed to his widow Mildred, and there is amongst the Chancery Proceedings an action relating to the manor brought by this Mildred Parker against Nicholas Cutler.³ Subject to Mildred's interest, the manor passed to her son and heir, John Parker.

In 1596 John Parker sold the manor to Edmund Bokenham,⁴ and in 1609 it appears to have been held by John Bokenham, possibly as a trustee, for this year he alienated it to the said Edmund Bokenham and Barbara his wife; and amongst the Chancery Proceedings is an action for claim and delivery of deeds relating to this manor by Edmund Bokenham against John Parker.⁵ The manor subsequently passed as Stoke Ash with Thorpe, the devolution of which is next given.

MANOR OF STOKE ASH WITH THORPE.

This was the lordship of John Bokenham, of Thornham, and on his death in 1609 passed to his son, Edmund Bokenham, who died in 1619, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Henry Bokenham, and on his death in 1648 passed to his son and heir, Wiseman Bokenham, on whose death in 1670 it vested in his son and heir, Paul Bokenham.⁶

The manor subsequently passed to Charles Kelligrew, who by his will gave it to Charles Tyrell, who sold it to John Major, afterwards created a baronet, who died in 1781, when it passed to his daughter and heir, Anne, married to John Henniker, afterwards created a baronet, and from them has since devolved in the same course as the Manor of Great Thornham, in this Hundred, and is now vested in Lord Henniker.

MANOR OF WOODHALL.

In 1206 Eustace de Gerardvile conveyed by fine a carucate and a half of land here to William de Gerardvile, who in 1210 by fine passed the advowson to the priory of Eye.

Thomas de Gerardvile later held the lordship, which passed to his son and heir, William de Gerardvile, who in 1270 disputed the title of the prior of Eye to present, but ultimately the same year conveyed or confirmed the advowson by fine to the priory.

We next meet with Sir John Gardevile, or Gerardvile, holding the manor. At the end of the 14th century, it had passed to the Poley family,⁷ and in 1397 Thomas Poley held his first court. From him the manor passed to his son and heir, Richard Poley, and from him to his son and heir, Simon

¹ Originalia, 5 and 6 Ph. and M., 2 Pars. Rot. 32.

² Harl. 608.

³ C.P. ser. ii. B. cxi. 19.

⁴ Fine, Trin. 38 Eliz.

⁵ C.P. i. 85.

⁶ See Manor of Thelnetham in Blackbourn Hundred.

⁷ See Boxstead Hall Manor, Boxstead, in Babergh Hundred, and Badley, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

Poley, who died in 1485, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Henry Poley,¹ who died in 1487, when it went to his son and heir, Edmund Poley, on whose death in 1548² it passed to his son and heir, John Poley, who died in 1589, when it appears to have passed to his 2nd son, Richard Poley, who married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Brewse, of Little Wenham, and then on Richard's death, 14th Feb. 1592, to have passed to his son and heir, Edmund Poley, of Badley, who, dying in 1640, it vested in his son and heir, Sir Edmund Poley.

Davy says that Sir Henry Crofts and Francis Warner were lords in 1640, but this is not correct, for they were the trustees of a settlement made 18th May, 1640, on Edmund Poley's second marriage, which was to Frances, 2nd daughter of Sir John Crofts, of Saxham. Edmund Poley sold the manor for £2,800 to Edmund Harvey, of Wickham Skeith, and the conveyance to him was dated 30th Jan. On Harvey's death the manor passed to his son and heir, Henry Harvey, who died about 1669, when it passed to his widow Elizabeth, who held a first court this year as guardian of her son, Edmund Harvey. He and his wife Anne held their first court in 1671; he disentailed the estate in 1674, and by deed 22nd and 23rd March, 1706, sold to William Ellis, of Cotton, for £2,305, who with Ann his wife held their first court this same year. William Ellis died in 1719, and his widow Ann remarried John Heigham, and they held their first court in 1723. The year before his mother's death John Ellis, son and heir of William, in consideration of marriage with Frances Harland, eldest daughter of Robert Harland, and of £1,600 by deed dated 27th Aug. 1737, conveyed the manor to Robert Harland and Philip Broke, of Nacton, as trustees and by way of settlement. The deed states that Anne Higham, mother of the said John, then dwelt in the manor house.

She died in 1738, when the manor passed to John Ellis, the son and heir, and he and his wife Frances held their first court in 1739, in which year he died, his will being dated 17th Oct. 1739. His widow remarried William Gage, afterwards Sir William Gage, Bart., and they sold the manor by deeds dated 16th and 17th March, 1752, to George Turner. He died in 1781, when it passed by his will to his cousin and heir, George Turner, who dying in 1797, it went by his will to his son and heir, the Rev. George Turner, of Kettleburgh, who held his first court in 1802.

The manor subsequently passed to Captain Henry Lewis Round-Turner, of Grundisburgh, who assumed the name of Turner in 1872, by royal licence, and succeeded to the estates of his cousin, the Rev. George Turner. He married in 1874 Clara Wortley, 4th daughter of Capt. Samuel Stong, R.N., and died 9th July, 1881, leaving, with other issue, George Henry Round-Turner. The manor is now apparently in the trustees of the will of the late Capt. Round-Turner. A rental for 1763 of this manor will be found in the Davy MSS.³

Arms of GARDEVILLE : Argent ; a fesse between three garbs, Gules.

A manor called "Woodhall" was included in a fine levied in 1595 by Sir Thomas Kytson and others against Sir Thomas Cornwallis.⁴

¹See Little Bradley Manor, in Risbridge Hundred.

²I.P.M., 3 Edw. VI. 127.

³Add. MSS. 19090, p. 122.

⁴Fine, Easter, 37 Eliz.

STUSTON.



HERE was a manor in this place in Saxon times held by Wolsey, a freeman under Gurth's commendation, consisting of 2 carucates of land, 4 villeins, 4 bordars, 2 plough-teams in demesne (reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey), 1 ploughteam belonging to the men, 6 acres of meadow, 2 beasts (also reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey), and 5 hogs. The value was 60s., reduced to 40s. at the time of the Survey, when the tenant was Ralph de Felgeris.

There was also here a small estate belonging to Ralph de Felgeris, consisting of 12 acres, valued at 2s., formerly belonging to 3 freemen under Wolsey's commendation. The soc belonged to the King and Earl.¹

MANOR OF FAUCON'S *al.* FAKONS OR FALCONS.

This manor was appropriated to the nunnery of Flixton or St. Mary, South Elmham, at an early date, and remained the lordship of that house until its suppression by the Bull of Clement VII. in 1528.

In 1544 the manor was granted to John Eyre. Particulars for the grant to him are still preserved in the Public Record Office.²

John Eyre had licence to alien it to Sir Thomas Cornwallis³ the same year, and on the death of Sir Thomas in 1604 the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir William Cornwallis, who died in 1613, from which time the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Brome Hall, in this Hundred, and is now vested in Lady Bateman, of Brome Hall.

Arms of EYRE : Argent on a chevron, Sable, three quarterfoils, Or.

MANOR OF BEZILLERS OR BOYLAND'S.

This manor was granted by the Crown to Ranulph, Earl of Chester, for life, and on his death in 1232 again vested in the Crown, and was granted by Hen. III. to Ingerand de Fane for life, and on his death soon afterwards to Sir William de Syvay, or Synagon, for life, and after his death to Sir Almaric, or Aylmer de Berriles or Beziles—probably Almaric took a limited interest, or died without heir, for on his death in 1279 the manor went again to the Crown, and in 1284 King Edw. I. granted the same to Sir Richard de Boyland and his heirs at half a knight's fee.⁴ Notice of the grant is on the Patent Rolls, and it is made to Richard de Boyland, as regards his grant of the lands late of "Almaric Bezill, deceased, tenant in chief in Stuston," that he and his heirs be quit as to all issues received from the death of the said Almaric.⁵

This was styled Boyland's fee, one third of which lay in this parish, and nearly the same quantity in Frenze, and the rest in Osmundeston or Scole, in Norfolk.

Sir Richard de Boyland died in 1295 or 1296,⁶ when the manor passed to his son and heir, John de Boyland. From an entry on the Patent Rolls in 1330 we find that John de Lowdham and Joan his wife had acquired

¹ Dom. ii. 432.

² 36 Hen. VIII., D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 207.

³ A Manor of Stuston is mentioned in the Inquisition p.m. of Edward Cornwallis, who died 3rd Sept. 1510, leaving William his brother and heir. (I.P.M., 2 Hen. VIII.)

⁴ Chart. Rolls, 13 Edw. I. 47.

⁵ Pat. Rolls, 15 Edw. I. 11.

⁶ I.P.M., 24 Edw. I. 60.

for themselves, and the heirs of John, from John de Boyland an acre and a half and 8 librates of land, and a rent of £8. 5s. in Osmundeston and Stuston, which were held in chief; for a pardon was then granted for the acquisition without licence,¹ and we find that in 1345 the said John de Lowdham paid 10s. for his relief for the manor "late Sir John Boyland's, son of Richard, called Boyland Fee," and in 1351 Sir John, his son and heir, held the same. He died in 1355, and Joan, his widow, held it at her death in 1371, of Edmund, son of Sir Thomas de Ufford, Lord of Eye. The manor next passed to John Lowdham, son of Thomas, son of the last-mentioned John, and from his death in 1374 to the marriage of Mary, daughter of George Blenerhasset, with Thomas Culpepper, the manor devolved in the same course as Tuddenham Manor, in Tuddenham, in Carlford Hundred.

This manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of John Blenerhasset, who died 8th Nov. 1510,² Sir Thomas Blenerhasset, who died 27th June, 1531,³ and George Blenerhasset, who died 18th Feb. 1543.⁴

The manor afterwards went to John Blenerhasset,⁵ son of Sir Thomas and brother of George, who sold his moiety in 1548 to Sir Thomas Cornwallis,⁶ whose heirs purchased the other half after several conveyances from Wodehouse to Gryme, and from them to Rant and others. Sir Thomas Cornwallis died in 1604, when the manor went to his son and heir, and from this period the manor passed in the same course of devolution as the Manor of Faucon's, and is now vested in Lady Bateman, of Brome Hall.

Arms of BOYLAND : Azure, a saltier engrailed Or.

MANOR OF BEAUCHAMPS.

This was the lordship of John de Bellocampo,⁷ and later passed to Brian de Hickling. His widow Cecilia, daughter and coheir of Sir Bartholomew Davillers, died in 1345, when the manor passed to Brian's son and heir, John de Hickling, who died without issue.

Later we find the manor vested in John Cornwallis.

MANOR OF HUGH OR HOO MARGARET'S *al.* STUSTON HALL.

John de Hoo, of Laxfield, and Joan his wife, held messuages and lands here in 1331, which in 1339 were held by William de Hoo and Margaret his wife. These parties probably held the manor, which in the early part of the 16th century became vested in John Mynster Chamber, who died 26th Jan. 1543,⁸ and was succeeded by his son and heir, Humphrey Mynster Chamber, then aged 28. William Methwold, who was probably a trustee, conveyed the manor to Humphrey Mynster Chamber and Anne his wife, who was sister of the said William. Humphrey Mynster Chamber died 24th Oct. 1564, leaving an only daughter Frances, then aged two years.⁹ Frances, the daughter, married Nicholas Gislingham, and a fine of the manor was levied by them in 1578.¹⁰

¹ Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. III. pt. i. 25.

² I.P.M., 2 Hen. VIII. 33.

³ I.P.M., 23 Hen. VIII. 63.

⁴ I.P.M., 36 Hen. VIII.

⁵ See Lowdham Manor, Wilford Hundred.

⁶ Fine, Mich. 2 Edw. VI.

⁷ In 1279 we find on the Patent Rolls an action by Aldreda de Beauchamp against Robert del Perer and others, touching a tenement in Stuston. Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. I. 5*d*.

⁸ I.P.M., 34 Hen. VIII. pt. iii. 224.

⁹ I.P.M., 6 Eliz. 168.

¹⁰ Fine, 20 Eliz. 39.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action by Nicholas and his wife, Frances, described as "sole heir of Humphrey Mynster Chamber deceased," against Sir Thomas Cornwallis to establish manorial rights of Frances as to this manor and the advowson of the church of Stuston and copyhold lands, held of defendant as of his Manors of Boylands and Faucons, also Stuston Common and other appurtenances of Stuston *al.* Hoo Margaret's Manor, which common was claimed by defendant as held of a manor called Asmundstons and Stuston, but which the bill charges is called in ancient records Osmondston in Scole,¹ and we find also amongst the same Proceedings an action at law between Nicholas Gislingham and Robert Warren as to land, parcel of Stuston Manor, sold by plaintiff to defendant, the said manor stated to belong to the plaintiff in right of his wife.² A fine was levied of the manor in 1579 by William Peigham against Nicholas Gislingham and others.³ A fine was levied of the manor in 1581 by Robert Bedyngfeld against Nicholas Gislingham and others.⁴ Frances took for a second husband Christopher Bedingfield, of Wighton, in Norfolk, and Henry Bedingfield seems to have succeeded to the lordship of this manor. He died in 1595, when it passed to his son and heir, Philip Bedingfield. Somewhat later Sir John Castleton, 2nd Bart. of the family, inherited the estate by his marriage 26th Apl. 1642, with Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert Morse, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Henry Bedingfield.

He resided at Stuston Hall, a good old mansion erected by Richard Nix, Bishop of Norwich, from 1500 to 1535. Sir John Castleton had issue Sir John Castleton, 3rd Bart., his successor, who married Bridget, daughter of Thomas Read, of Berdwell, sister to Sir Charles Crofts Read, Knt., but died without issue in June, 1705; George and Charles, who died without issue, Sir Robert, 4th Bart., and Sir Philip, 5th Bart., who died in July, 1724, all of whom leaving no issue. The estate does not appear to have remained in the Castleton family⁵ for more than two descents, and from this family passed to the Marriots, and was afterwards purchased by Samuel Traverse, whose trustees held the manor in 1764.

They sold the manor to Christ's Hospital, with whom the lordship has continued ever since.

Arms of CASTLETON : Azure, on a bend, Or, three snakes of the field.

¹ C.P. i. 369.

² C.P. i. 361.

³ Fine, Easter, 21 Eliz.

⁴ Fine, Mich. 23-24 Eliz.

⁵ As to this family see E. A. N. and Q. iii. 249.

THORNDON.



THE name Torentuna in Domesday Survey is clearly an error for Torneduna, though it is often rendered Thorington, which is not in Hartismere, but in Blything Hundred. There were two manors in his place in Saxon times. The first was held under Stigand by Ulveva, and consisted of 3 carucates of land, 40 acres, 4 villeins, 16 bordars, 4 serfs, 4 ploughteams in demesne and 3 belonging to the men, 6 acres of meadow, wood to support 200 hogs, and 1 mill. Also a church with 50 acres of free land, 1 ploughteam, and an acre of meadow. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies, 15 beasts, 40 hogs, and 60 sheep. The holding was valued at £5. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Robert Malet, and some of its details had altered. The serfs were reduced to half, and there was enough wood to support 120 hogs only, the hogs had come down to 31, and the sheep to 24, while the value had increased to £8. The soc belonged, under Stigand, to Ulveva.

The second manor was held by Turchetel, a freeman under commendation to Ulveva. It consisted of 30 acres, 2 bordars, 1½ ploughteams, and an acre of meadow, valued at 10s. This also belonged at the time of the Survey to Robert Malet, the King and Earl having the soc. Also in the same township held by Robert Malet were 88 acres, 2 ploughteams, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 20s., formerly held by 7 freemen. The soc belonged to the King and Earl.¹

Belonging to the fee of the Abbot of St. Edmunds was a small estate in this place, consisting of 16 acres, valued at 3s., formerly belonging to 6 freemen under the abbot's soc and commendation.²

There is a holding mentioned in the Survey as in Hestley. This, no doubt, belongs to Thorndon, as Hestley was a Manor of Thorndon. The holding is of 2 freemen under commendation, and consisted of 10 acres, valued at 20*d*. Ralph de Limesi held this in demesne as the Domesday tenant in chief.³

MANOR OF THORNDON.

This was probably the lordship of Robert Malet, and was later held by Henry, Duke of Lothier, from whom it passed to his brother, Godfrey de Lovaine, who died in 1224, when it passed to his son and heir, Matthew de Lovaine, who took under the gift of his uncle. He was followed by Henry, Duke of Lothier, and then the manor was vested in Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, from whom it passed to his widow Margaret in 1301, and on her death reverted to the Crown.

In 1320 the manor was granted in dower to Isabel, Queen of England, in exchange. She surrendered it to the King in 1330, who in 1337 granted it to Robert de Ufford, on whose death in 1369⁴ it passed to his son and heir, William de Ufford, 2nd Earl of Suffolk.⁵ On William's death 15th Feb. 1382, the manor was assigned in dower to his widow Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

In 1385 the reversion of the manor, after the death of Isabel the widow, was granted to Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk,⁶ and on his death in

¹ Dom. ii. 323.

² Dom. ii. 370.

³ Dom. ii. 429.

⁴ Extent. I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. ii. 38.

⁵ See Extent. William de Ufford and Joan his wife, 1381; I.P.M., 5 Rich. II. 57.

⁶ R.P. iii. 208.

1441¹ the manor passed to William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk, created Duke of Suffolk, who was beheaded in 1450.²

The manor passed from William de la Pole to his son and heir, John, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, and on his death in 1491 passed to his son and heir, Edmund de la Pole, 3rd Duke, who was beheaded in 1513.³ The manor had, however, before this gone to the Crown, though Edmund had before his attainder attempted to grant the manor away, for from the State Papers in 1513 we learn that a commission was issued to inquire into the circumstances of this grant.⁴

A grant was made 20th Jan. 2 Hen. VIII. [1510] of the manor to Sir Robert Brandon, with a warren in Thorndon, the park of Ryshangles, advowsons of Thorndon, and Wattlelesfield, with the fair, market, and advowson of Saxmundham,⁵ but in 1514 an assignment of the manor in dower was made to Margaret de la Pole, widow of Edmund, and on her death in 1516 the manor is said to have again reverted to the Crown. This may have been the case, but it certainly was vested in Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in 1538, for we find amongst the State Papers for this year a grant of the manor by him to the Crown in exchange.⁶

In 1557 the Queen leased the manor to Francis Yaxley, who left his interest to his cousin Walter and his cousin Sherman.

In 1574 the Queen granted the lordship to Sir Thomas Heneage and Roger Greenwade, which grant proving defective the King in 1615 granted the manor to Sir John Pretyman, Richard Pretyman, Henry Grey, and William Coleman. Either the others named were trustees for Sir John Pretyman, or he acquired their interests, for he was certainly sole lord 24th June, 1629, when he held a court, a copy court entry from which is in the writer's possession. Further, he sold the manor. We meet with a fine of the manor in 1589 levied by Sir John Highton and others against J. Pretyman, sen., and others.⁷

In 1764 the manor was vested in Rowland Holt, and in 1837 in Frederick Hayward, solicitor, of Needham Market, and from this time has passed in the same course as the manor of Rishangles, in this Hundred.

MANOR OF GODRICH'S THORPE *al.* CLAXTON HALL *al.* COLSTON HALL
al. LAMPETS.

In the time of the Confessor this estate belonged to Turchetel, a freeman under the protection of Ulveva, and was part of the estate of Robert Malet in the Conqueror's day.

In 1312 it was the lordship of John Lampet, of Thorndon, and passed to his son and heir, William Lampet. In 1588 the manor passed to William Smythe under a fine levied by him against John Homberston and others.⁸

In 1608 the manor was vested in John Lavyle, for this year he granted it to the King.

John Jeggon, master of Bennett College, Cambridge, and Bishop of Norwich, died in 1617 seised of the manor and other estates in the county, leaving a widow, daughter of Richard Vaughan, Bishop of London, who remarried Sir Charles Cornwallis, of Beeston, in Norfolk. Robert Jeggon,

¹ See Manor of Kettlebaston, in Cosford Hundred, and Manor of Gyfford's Wattisfield, Blackbourn Hundred.

² I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.

³ I.P.M., 5 Hen. VIII. 1.

⁴ S.P. 5 Hen. VIII. 4254.

⁵ S.P. 2 Hen. VIII. 1453; Harl. 51 H. 20.

⁶ S.P. 30 Hen. VIII. ii. 1182 (18a).

⁷ Fine, Mich. 31-32 Eliz.

⁸ Fine, Trin. 30 Eliz.

son and heir, was then about 10 years of age. John, the 2nd son, died in 1631, and Dorothy, his daughter, was wife to Robert Gosnold, of Otley.

Arms of JEGGON : Argent, two chevronels Gules ; on a canton Azure, a falcon rising, Or.

MANOR OF HESTELEY HALL.

In the time of William the Conqueror Ralph Limesi had land here. As early as 1273 the Bedingfields are mentioned as holding land in this place, for on the Patent Rolls we find an action by Adam, son of Hubert de Bedingfield against Walter de la Hagh, touching a messuage and land in Thorndon.¹

In the 13th century the manor belonged to Sir Adam de Bedingfield, steward of the Honor of Eye, 1265, and passed on his death to his son and heir, Peter de Bedingfield, who died in 1331. On the Originalia Rolls this year we meet with a grant by the King of all the grass growing on land of the Manor of Hestley which belonged to Peter de Bedyngfeld.² On Peter de Bedingfield's death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Edmund Bedingfield, who married Maud, daughter and heir of William de Hemenhale, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Peter Bedingfield, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Bacon, and died in 1371,³ when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Bedingfield. He married Elizabeth, daughter of — Norton, of Rendham, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Bedingfield, who was living in 1417, and from him to his son and heir, Edmund Bedingfield. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert de Tudenham and sister of Sir Thomas Tudenham, and died in 1451,⁴ when the manor probably went to his widow Margaret, who died in 1474,⁵ when it vested in her grandson, Sir Edmund Bedingfield, son and heir of her son, Thomas Bedingfield (who had died 12th Oct. 1453 in his mother's lifetime), by his wife Anne, daughter and heir of John Waldegrave, of Walgrave, co. Northampton.

Sir Edmund Bedingfield was made a K.B. at the coronation of Rich. III. and married twice—1st Alice, daughter of Sir Ralph Shelton, by whom he had a daughter Margaret, who married Sir Edward Jernegan, of Somerleyton ; and 2ndly Margaret, daughter of Sir John Scott, of Scot's Hall, co. Kent, comptroller of Calais. Sir Edmund, by his will dated at Calais, 12th Oct. 1496,⁶ devised the manor to his son and heir, Sir Thomas. He married 1st Margaret Clifford, and 2ndly, Alice, daughter of William London, widow of Edmund Rookwood, of Euston, and afterwards wife of Lord Burgh, and died without issue in March, 1538, when the manor seems not to have passed to the next brother, Robert, who was rector of Oxburgh in 1512 and of Eriswell in 1533, and died 19th July, 1539, but to the younger brother, Sir Edmund Bedingfield, knighted by Charles Brandon in France in 1523. He married Grace, daughter of Henry, Lord Marney, and dying in 1551, the manor is said to have passed to his 2nd son, Francis, who married Dorothy, daughter of John Wodehouse, of Kimbolton, probably by virtue of a settlement made upon him of this manor on the death of his uncle, Sir Thomas Bedingfield in 1538, by his (Francis's) father, for this year we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Francis and others against Sir

¹ Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. I. 9d.

² O. 5 Edw. III. 16.

³ Will proved 1371.

⁴ Will 4th June, 1451, proved 20th July, 1451.

⁵ See Eriswell, Lackford Hundred.

⁶ Proved 28th Jan. following, buried at Oxburgh.

Edmund Bedingfield and others.¹ But as Sir Francis died 21st Dec. 1549,² if he enjoyed at all it must have been during his father's lifetime, for Sir Edmund did not die, as we have said, until 1551. At all events on the death of Sir Edmund and Francis, the manor passed to Francis's son and heir, Edmund Bedingfield, then aged 11 years. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of—Stinson, of Mayhland, co. Norfolk, and levied a fine 29th June, 1561. Two years later he sold the manor to John Pretyman.³

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Elizabeth is a claim as heiress-at-law by Nicholas Bateman and Sibill his wife against John "Prettyman" the elder, as to a messuage called Hestley House and lands in Thorndon held of the Manor of Thorndon, late the estate of W. Bysshope, plaintiff Sibill's grandfather.⁴ Later in 1595 we meet with another claim amongst the same Chancery Proceedings. It is a claim as heirs in coparcenary by Agnes Wynter and Alice Wynter, daughters of Simon Wynter, against John "Pretiman," lord of the manor of Much Bradfield, to a messuage called Hestley Hall and lands in Thorndon, held of Thorndon Manor, sometime the estate of William Bishoppe, the plaintiff's great-grandfather.⁵

John Pretyman was the son of John "Pratyman" and Margaret his wife, daughter of John Frere, of Wickham Skeith, which John Pratyman was the son of John Pratyman and Margaret his wife, daughter of Hugh Smythe, of Cotton, which last-mentioned John Pratyman was the son of John Pratyman, sen., the son of William Pratyman, of Bacton, living in 1476. The purchaser, the 4th John Pretyman in succession married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Garnham, of Gernoun, and died at Bylaugh, in Norfolk, in May, 1607,⁶ when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Pretyman, of Cranworth, co. Norfolk, who married Mary, daughter of George Sayre, of Colchester, and died 10th March, 1611,⁷ when the manor passed to his son and heir, the 6th John Pretyman in succession. He married Bridget, daughter of John Futter, of Thuxton, and having issue 11 children probably deemed it advisable to dispose of the manor, for he sold it in 1614, with the Manor of Brames' Hall, in Wetheringsett, to Sir John Pretyman, and removed to Bury St. Edmunds, where he was living in 1655. Thomas Bishop who was the purchaser of Hestley Hall made that his place of residence. Thomas Bishop married, 7th July, 1589, Dorothy Nunn, and had a son Thomas to whom this mansion-house passed, and two daughters—Grace married 1st Henry Marsham, of Stratton, in Norfolk, and 2ndly John Cornwallis, of Wingfield College. The 2nd daughter Mary married Francis Alpe, of Burston, in Norfolk, and died in 1687, being buried at Stratton aforesaid. Thomas Bishop, the son, died in August. 1664, and Hestley Hall passed to his son and heir, Thomas Bishop, who died unmarried in April, 1682.

In 1837 the manor was vested in Frederick Hayward, solicitor, and has since devolved in the same course as the Manor of Rishangles, and is now vested in the trustees of the will of the Rev. Frederick Lawson Hayward.

Hestley Hall is an ancient mansion embowered in trees, 4½ miles south of Eye.

¹ Fine, Trin. 30 Hen. VIII.

² I.P.M., 4 Edw. VI. 82.

³ Fine, Easter, 5 Eliz.

⁴ C.P. i. 127.

⁵ C.P. iii. 263.

⁶ I.P.M., 5 Jas.

⁷ Will 9th March, proved 13th March, 1611.

THE MANOR OF THORNDON PARVA.

John Cullum gave this lordship to Tobias Frere, of Harleston, and later it was vested in Peter Houblin, whose daughter married John Littele, who held the manor in her right, and on their death it passed to their son and heir, John Lawbridge Littele. His daughter Elizabeth married Sir Robert Clarke, of Freckenham, Bart., and from this time to the present the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Alpheton, in Babergh Hundred, being now vested in Col. Nathaniel Barnardiston, of the Ryes, Sudbury.

There is also a small manor belonging to the rector of Thorndon, and extracts from the Court Rolls of this manor in 1706 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.¹

¹ Add. Ch. 10503.

THORNHAM MAGNA.



IN Saxon times there was one manor in this place, held by Leuric under commendation to Bristric, steward to the Abbot of St. Edmunds. It consisted of a carucate of land, 2 bordars, 2 ploughteams (which was reduced later to half a team and at the Survey had risen again to 1), 2 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 30 hogs (but at the time of the Survey enough for 2 only), and 2 rouncies; also the fourth part of a church with $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, the value formerly being 30s. and at the time of the Survey only 20s. Over the land the abbot had three parts of the soc, and the King the fourth part. The Domesday tenant was Isaac.

Isaac also held in the same township $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, valued at 8*d.*, formerly held by three freeman. The township seems to have been 8 quarentenes long and 8 broad, and it paid in a gelt 8*½d.*¹

Belonging to the fee of the Abbot of St. Edmunds were several holdings. The first consisted of 35 acres under the soc and commendation of the abbot, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughteams, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 6s.

It was formerly held by a freeman. The second was held by Leuric, a freeman under commendation to the abbot, and consisted of a carucate of land, 6 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the men, and an acre of meadow, also wood sufficient to support 8 hogs. The value was 20s. The third was that of 5 freemen under the abbot's soc and commendation, and consisted of $44\frac{1}{2}$ acres, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughteams, 2 acres of meadow, and wood to support 4 hogs, the value being 8s. The last was that of a freeman by soc and commendation, and consisted of 2 acres valued at 4*d.*²

Among the lands of Earl Ralph kept in hand for the King by Goodrich the steward was a holding here of 4 acres, valued at 4*d.*, held by a freeman.³

The Survey also mentions a holding here without land, a freeman Ulmar held by Aubrey de Vere.⁴

Among the lands of Robert Malet were 4 holdings. The first was of 4 acres, valued at 12*d.*, held by Robert Malet's mother, and formerly held by Stannard, a freeman under commendation to Edric, the soc belonging to the King and Earl.⁵

The second consisted of 1 carucate of land and 12 acres, 6 ploughteams (reduced at the time of the Survey to 4 full teams and a team of 2 oxen), and 4 acres of meadow, valued at 23s. It was formerly held by 24 freemen. Over all these (except one, Ulrich, who was half under commendation to the Abbot of St. Edmunds), Ulveva had commendation. The soc belonged to the King and the Earl.⁶

The third estate consisted of 26 acres and half a ploughteam, formerly, when held by Bricmar under commendation to Ulveva, valued at 5s., but at the time of the Survey valued at 7s. Of this the King and the Earl had the soc.

The fourth estate of Malet's consisted of 108 acres, 4 ploughteams (reduced by the time of the Survey to 2), $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow, 1 rouncy, 1 beast, 25 hogs, 16 sheep, and 27 goats, valued at 20s., the King and the Earl having the soc. This estate had formerly been held by 4 freemen, and

¹ Dom. ii. 437*b.*

² Dom. ii. 370, 370*b.*

³ Dom. ii. 285*b.*

⁴ Dom. ii. 419.

⁵ Dom. ii. 320*b.*

⁶ Dom. ii. 321*b.*

over one, a half-freeman, Brungart by name, Walter de Dol was seised when he made forfeiture, and over 2½ Ulveva had commendation, and over the half-freeman the Abbot of St. Edmunds had commendation, and over the fourth Burchard.¹

MANOR OF THORNHAM HALL *al.* BRISEWORTH'S.

This was the estate of Leuric, under the protection of Bristric the bailiff of St. Edmunds prior to the Conquest, and was held by Isaac at the time of the Survey.

By the time of Edw. III. the manor was vested in William de Brise-worth, and passed to his daughter and heir, married to Simon Blyant, whose daughter and heir married Nicholas Wiseman. The manor from them



GREAT THORNHAM HALL.

passed to their son and heir, George Wiseman, and from him to his son and heir, Simon Wiseman, and from him to his son and heir, Sir John Wiseman.

Amongst the Star Chamber Proceedings in the time of King Hen. VIII. is an action by Sir John Wyseman against John Sherman and others for riot and assault at Swattishall in Thornham.²

There is a second action in the same court and reign, said to be as to a field in Thornham called "Swartsawfield" between Sir John Wyseman and Thomas Tyrell, clerk, and others,³ and in the same court in 1523 we find an action by Thomas Tyrrell against Sir John Wiseman and others as to tithes in "Swatteshave" Manor in Thornham.⁴ Sir John Wiseman married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Hobart, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Wiseman, and amongst the Bodleian Charters we find a quit claim dated 30th Dec. 38 Hen. VIII. [1545] by Richard Frere, of Mendham, and William Freston, citizen and grocer, of London, to Thomas Wyseman, of all right to rents and services issuing out of lands of the said Thomas in Thornham or elsewhere in Suffolk.⁵ Thomas Wiseman married Anne, daughter of John Garneys, of Kenton Hall, and on his death the manor passed to his eldest son, John Wiseman. He married Ellenor, sister and coheir of Charles Cutler, of Eye, and widow of Francis Ernley, of Eye, who afterwards married Anthony Rush, of Chapmans.

¹ Dom. ii. 332.

² Bundle 23, 206.

³ Bundle 23, 221.

⁴ D.K.R., 49 App. p. 573. See, too, Star Chamber Proceedings, Henry VIII. Bundle 31, 123.

⁵ Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1377.

John Wiseman had three sons and two daughters, Thomas, Edward, and Nicholas, all of whom died without issue.¹ It is true Davy makes Edward Wiseman lord, and the manor did apparently pass to Edward Wiseman, and only went to his sisters on his death in 1561. There is a chancery suit amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Elizabeth which is seemingly against this. It is a bill for partition between Philologus Forthe against Edmund Buckenham [Bokenham] as to lands in Thornham, late the estate of John Wiseman, which *on his decease descended to his daughters Barbara and Mary*, the wives of the plaintiff and defendant as coparceners, also as to lands held of the Manors of Brockford and Stoke Ash belonging to plaintiff and claimed by defendant.² But there is also amongst these Proceedings an action concerning deeds, &c., of manors, lands, &c., in Great Thornham, of which Edmund Wiseman was seised. It was brought by Edmund Buckenham against Tasborough and others.³

This manor seems to have been allotted to Barbara and her husband, Edmund Bokenham, and from this time to the death of his grandson, Wiseman Bokenham, in 1669, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Thelnetham, in Blackbourn Hundred. The manor apparently passed on Wiseman's death to his son Paul Bokenham, or at least he claimed it. He died in Oct. 1681, intestate, leaving a son Guilford his heir, and a daughter Jemina, both infants, and the said Guilford Bokenham died without issue, when the manor passed to Jemina, married to Charles Killigrew. Jemina being only four years old at the time of her father's death, the administration of this estate was granted to Anthony Bokenham during the infant's minority, and Richard Bokenham, her uncle, managed the real estate.

A branch of the Killigrew family had settled here some time previously. Robert Killigrew, of Arnenich, in Cornwall, son of Thomas and Charlotte, page of honour to King Charles II., Brigadier-General of his Majesty's forces, killed in Spain in the battle of Almanza, 14th April, 1707, in the 47th year of his age, was a member of the family.

The last representative of the family, Charles Killigrew, grandson of the above Robert, died a bachelor, 9th March, 1756, and by his will gave the manor to his godson, the Rev. Charles Tyrrel, who afterwards succeeded to the Gipping estate. Mr. Killigrew was in the habit of making wills frequently, and every will appointed a different heir; he died suddenly, and had sent a few days before to his lawyer to make another will.

Charles Tyrrel sold the manor to Sir John Major, Bart. He was the only surviving son of John Major, of Bridlington, co. York, and represented the borough of Harborough in Parliament. He was created a baronet 15th July, 1765, by the title of Sir John Major, of Worlingworth Hall, in Suffolk, Bart., the limitation being to his heirs male, and in default of such issue to his son-in-law, John Henniker, of Newton Hall, in Essex, and his male heirs. He accompanied Captain Anson in his voyage round the world. Sir John married Elizabeth, only daughter of Daniel Dale, of Bridlington, by whom he had issue two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth. The latter married in 1767, Henry Bridges, 2nd Duke of Chandos, and Anne, the eldest daughter and coheir, married 24th Feb. 1747, John, son of John Henniker, an eminent Russian merchant of London, and of Westham, co. Essex, and upon the decease of Sir John Major, 16th Feb. 1781, his title and a moiety of his estate, including this manor, passed to his said son-in-law.

¹ See Manor of Swatshall Hall, in Gislingham, in this Hundred.

² C.P. i. 288, 289.

³ C.P. i. 53.

Sir John Henniker, Bart., was elevated to the peerage of Ireland, as Baron Henniker, of Stratford-upon-Slaney, 31st July, 1800, and dying 18th Apl. 1803,¹ was succeeded by his eldest son, John Henniker-Major, as 2nd Baron.

He was a well-known antiquary, a barrister-at-law, and a prominent member of many literary societies. By royal licence 10th Aug. 1792, he took the name of Major after that of Henniker, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather. He was M.P. for Romney 1785-90, for Steyning 1794-1802, for Rutland 1805-12, and for Stamford 1812-18. He married 27th Apr. 1791, Emily, daughter of Robert Jones, of Duffryn, co. Glamorgan.

The day on which George III. completed the 50th year of his reign was celebrated in this parish by Lord Henniker with that characteristic loyalty and munificence which so constantly marked his lordship's conduct. The most prominent festivity of the day was an ox roasted whole, and afterwards distributed to the populace, in the presence of the Duchess of Chandos, Lord and Lady Henniker, and other members of that family. The number of people assembled to witness this display of British hospitality was estimated at between four and five thousand, on Oct. 25th, 1810. His lordship died without issue 5th Dec. 1821,² when the manor passed to his nephew, John Minet Henniker, 3rd Baron, son and heir of Major Henniker, merchant, of London, and of Streatham, co. Surrey, by Mary, daughter of John Phoenix, of Rochester, which Major was 2nd son of the 1st lord.

He married 1st Jan. 1799, Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Chafy, minor canon of Canterbury. He assumed by royal licence 27th May, 1822, the additional surname of Major, and died 22nd July, 1832,³ when he was succeeded by his eldest son, John Henniker-Major, as 4th Baron, who married 5th Jan. 1837, Anna, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Edward Kerrison, 1st Bart., K.C.B. and G.C.H., of Oakley and Brome.

The 4th Baron represented East Suffolk in Parliament 1832 to 1847, and was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1853. He was created Baron Hartismere, of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, 13th July, 1866. His lordship died 16th April, 1870, when the manor passed to his eldest son, Sir John Major Henniker-Major, 5th Baron Henniker, M.P. for East Suffolk, 1866-1870. He was lord-in-waiting to the Queen in 1877 to 1880-1885, and from 1886 to 1893, reappointed 1895. In October, 1895, he was appointed Governor of the Isle of Man, Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He married 14th Jan. 1864, at Westminster Abbey, Alice Mary, only daughter of John Otway O'Connor Cuffe, 3rd Earl of Desart, and died 27th June, 1902, when he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Sir Charles Henry Chandos Henniker-Major, 6th Baron, 3rd Baron Hartismere, who is the present lord.

Arms of BOKENHAM: Argent; a lion rampant, Gules; over all, a bendlet, Azure, charged with three bezants. Of KILLIGREW: Argent; an eagle displayed, Sable, within a bordure of the second Bezantee. Of MAJOR: Azure, 3 columns of the Corinthian Order 2 and 1, on the top of each a ball, Or. Of HENNIKER: Or, on a chevron Gules between 2 crescents in chief, and in base an escallop Azure, 3 estoils Argent.

Thornham Hall is a Tudor mansion, consisting of a central block with wings, but has been altered, and additions have been made to it

¹ Will proved 1803.

² Will proved 1822.

³ Will proved Aug. 1832.

from time to time. Both the 4th and 5th Barons made additions, but part of the old house remains untouched. It is probable that Elizabeth slept here in one of her progresses through East Anglia, as it is said "she lay at Thornham." Charles II. also spent a night or more here. The hangings of the bed in which he is said to have slept are still to be seen, in Thornham Hall, and with the chair coverings in the apartment, are of linen ornamented with beautiful old crewel work. The portion of the mansion erected by the 4th Baron is built of white bricks, made on the estate, and in style resembles an old French chateau.

The park is between 300 and 400 acres in extent, and the gardens cover about 25 acres.

MANOR OF THORNHAM.

This was the inheritance of Robert Malet at the time of the Domesday Survey, and he by his charter of foundation conferred the same on the Priory of Eye, and in 1275 the prior had view of frankpledge here, in 1396 having free warren also confirmed to him.¹

The manor went on the Dissolution to the Crown, and was granted by Hen. VIII. in 1536 to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. It returned to the Crown subsequently, and was granted in 1566 to Edmund, Lord Clinton and Saye, and Leonard Irby, and the same year they had licence to alien to Nicholas Mirnno and Henry Golding, who the following year had licence to alien to Thomas Gawdy, of Redenhall, and others. It seems again to have returned to the Crown for in 1584 the Queen leased it to Ralph Bomes for 40 years. However, a little later we find the manor in Thomas Butts, for he had licence to alien it in 1592 to Sir Nicholas Bacon. In 1597 the manor was granted to John Athowe and Henry Becke, after which it disappears.

MANOR OF HEMENHALL, or HEMENHALES.

This was the lordship of Sir Ralph de Hemenhale at the beginning of the 14th century.² He died in 1329, when it passed to his son and heir, John de Heminghale, who died in 1347, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Ralph Heminghale, who had a grant of free warren here in 1367.³ He married Katherine, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Aspal, and died in 1370,⁴ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert, who married Joan, daughter and heir of John de la Pole, and dying before 1406 the manor vested in John or William de Heminghale, an idiot, who was dead by 1419, when the manor was vested in his cousin and heir, Sir Ralph Heminghale. He was son of Thomas, a brother of the Sir Robert who died before 1406.

In 1435 a fine was levied of this manor by Sir John Tirell and Katherine his wife, Sir William Phyllyp, Sir John Clyfton, Sir John Hevenyngham, Edward Tirell, William Rokwode, Robert Asshefeld, Richard Doget, Thomas Sengleton, John Pyrye, and Gregory Wery, clerk, against Roger Felice and Margaret his wife.⁵

Arms of HEMENHALE : Or, on a fesse, between two chevronels, Gules, three escallops, Argent.

¹ Chart. Rolls, 20 Rich. II. 4.

² He was the son of Ralph, son of Sir Ralph de Hemenhale.

³ Chart. Rolls, 41 Edw. III. 2.

⁴ See Manor of Cotton Hempnall or Caldecott, in Cotton, in this Hundred.

⁵ Feet of Fines, 13 Hen. VI. 21.

THORNHAM PARVA.



AMONG the lands of Robert Malet were several holdings. One was of 7 acres, valued at 16*d.* It was formerly held by Robert Malet's mother over 2 freemen under Edric by sub-commendation. Another consisted of 28 acres and 2 plough-teams (reduced to 1½ at the time of the Survey), valued at 5*s.* It was formerly held by 8 freemen under commendation to Ulveva. In the same township was a holding of 15 acres, and a ploughteam, valued at 40*d.*, increased at the time of the Survey to 5*s.* It had formerly been held by 2 freemen, one under commendation to Ulveva and the other half under sub-commendation to Malet's predecessor.

In the same township was a holding of 14 acres and a ploughteam (reduced to half at the time of the Survey). It was formerly valued at 3*s.*, increased to 4*s.* at the time of the Survey. It had been held by Siric, a free-man under commendation to Ulveva.

Also here were three parts of a church, with 10 acres and half a plough-team. The soc of all this belonged to the King and Earl.¹

MANOR OF WOODHOUSE.

This seems to have been the lordship of the parish of Thornham Parva, and was held in the middle of the 14th century by Richard del Chirche, and was included in the conveyance of 1391 to Sir William Burgate, John Huberd, and others as trustees, mentioned in the account of the Manor of Swatshall Hall, in Gislingham, and the deed of 2nd Feb. 14 Rich. II.,² and passed in the same way with that manor until it vested in Edmund Bokenham by his marriage with Barbara, sister and coheir of Edmund Wiseman, who died in 1561, from which time it has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Thornham Hall.

There are conveyances of this manor amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum as follows: 1391, Harl. 47 E. 13; 48 A. 43; 1410, Harl. 50, K. 2; 1412, Harl. 51 E. 52; 1417, Harl. 51 E. 52; 1417, Harl. 51 E. 55; Cott. xxvii. 208; and a fine was levied of the manor in 1586 by Isaac Preston against Edmund Bokenham and others.³

¹ Dom. ii. 320*b*, 322*b*.

² Harl. 48 A 43; 47 E 13.

³ Fine, Hil. 28 Eliz.

THRANDESTON.



TWO manors were held here in Saxon times. The first was that of Anselm, held of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, 6 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, and 8 acres of meadow. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies, 2 beasts, 12 hogs, 55 sheep. Also here 12 freemen and a half held 42 acres, having the power to sell.

There was also a church, with 8 acres, valued at 16*d.*, also 3 ploughteams, wood sufficient to support 4 hogs, and an acre of meadow, valued at 40*s.* (which value had increased to 60*s.* at the time of the Survey).

This manor belonged to the fee of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, he having the soc and commendation. It was 8 quarentenes long and 7 broad, and paid in a gelt 8*d.*¹

The second manor at the time of the Survey was held of Robert Malet by Halward (?) and consisted of 36 acres, 1 ploughteam (reduced at the time of the Survey to a team of 2 oxen), and an acre of meadow, valued at 5*s.* The soc belonged to the King and Earl. It had belonged at the time of the Confessor to Hayward (?) a freeman under commendation to Edric. In the same township held by Walter of Robert Malet, was an estate of 15 acres and half a ploughteam, in the soc of the King and Earl, valued at 26*d.* It had formerly been held by 2 freemen, Goodrich and Lestan, under commendation to Edric.

Walter also held two villeins, with 24 acres out of the Eye demesne, valued at 4*s.*

Robert Malet had several other holdings in this place. One consisted of 16 acres, valued at 2*s.*, held of him by William Gulafra. There was also a church, with 6 acres, valued at 12*d.* This estate had formerly been held by Godman, a freeman.

Another was held of him by William de Caen, and consisted of 5 acres, valued at 12*d.*, the soc belonging to the King and Earl. This had formerly been held by a freeman under commendation to Edric.

Another estate consisted of 9 acres, valued at 12*d.*, held of Robert Malet by Hugh.²

Belonging to the fee of the Abbot of St. Edmunds was a small holding in this place, consisting of 3 acres, valued at 6*d.*, formerly that of Uluric, by commendation.³

Among the lands of Ralph de Felgeris was a holding of 6 acres, valued at 12*d.*⁴

There was also mentioned without land, a holding of Aubrey de Vere, of 2 freemen, Fulcard and Alwin.⁵

MANOR OF THRANDESTON-WOODHALL.

This was the estate of Hayward, a freeman under the protection of Edric, in the time of Edward the Confessor, and was held by Robert Malet in the time of the Conqueror.

In 1234 John de Dagworth seems to have had the lordship, Osbert de Dagworth having a grant of free warren here in 1253.⁶ He is mentioned in

¹ Dom. ii. 371.

² Dom. ii. 310, 320*b.*

³ Dom. ii. 371.

⁴ Dom. ii. 432*b.*

⁵ Dom. ii. 419.

⁶ Chart. Rolls, 37-38 Hen. III. pt. i. 1.

the Testa de Nevill as holding a knight's fee here of the abbey of Bury.¹ He died before 1262.²

In 1316 Sir John Dagworth held the lordship, and it probably descended in the same course as the Manor of Dagworth, in Stow Hundred, for two or three generations. The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m., of Nicholas Dagworth, who died in 1351.³ His son and heir, Sir John Dagworth, in 1353 enfeoffed Thomas, Bishop of Durham and others.⁴ and in 1356 the manor appears to have passed from the Dagworths, a fine being levied of both manor and advowson by Edmund de Paston, of St. Edmunds, against Sir John Dagworth.⁵

Again, in 1381, we find another fine, both of manor and advowson, levied by Sir William Wynkefeld, John Bacon, and John Aleyn, chaplain, against Edmund de Paston, of St. Edmunds.⁶

At the end of the 15th century we find the manor vested in Thomas Cornwallis, and from him it passed to his son and heir, John Cornwallis, who died without issue in 1506, after which the devolution is the same as that of Lings Hall and Brome Hall, in Brome,⁷ and it is now vested in Lady Bateman, of Brome Hall.

The manor is specifically referred to in the inquisition p.m. of Edward Cornwallis, who died 3rd September, 1510, leaving William, his brother and heir.⁸

MANOR OF WELHOLME'S.

In 1507 Margaret Woodhall died seised of this manor, when it passed to her son and heir, Richard Woodhall. It seems then to have gone in fourths, and we find four fines levied of the manor between 1546 and 1550. The first was by Robert Kene against Robert Berkeley,⁹ the second was by Robert Kene against Richard Breyn, and others,¹⁰ the third was by John Lane against Richard Poderych,¹¹ the fourth was in 1550 by Robert Kene against Anne Reyner, widow.¹²

The manor, according to Davy, subsequently vested in Edmund Bedingfield, and from him passed to his son and heir, Thomas Bedingfield, who died in 1590, when it passed to his son and heir, Henry Bedingfield; but Davy also more correctly makes Robert Keene, of Thrandeston, lord, and states that in 1558 and in another place that he died in 1565.¹³ The manor then, Davy states, passed to Robert's son and heir, John Keene. This may be so, but in 1590 Thomas Keene would appear to have had the lordship, for this year we meet with a fine levied of the manor against him by William Duncan¹⁴; and seven years later another fine levied against the said Thomas Keene by W. Kellam.¹⁵ John Keene was dead by 1593.

By the opening of the 17th century, the manor had vested in the Smith family.¹⁶ Richard Smith, of Carlton Road, Norfolk, 5th son of Richard Smith, of Bacton, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John

¹ T. de N. 291.

² See Manor of Dagworth, in Stow Hundred.

³ Extent. I.P.M. 25 Edw. III. 33.

⁴ I.P.M., 27 Edw. III. 2nd nos. 17.

⁵ Feet of Fines, 30 Edw. III. 37.

⁶ Feet of Fines, 5 Rich. II. 7.

⁷ Refer also to the Manor of Culford, in Blackbourn Hundred.

⁸ I.P.M., 2 Hen. VIII.

⁹ Fine, Hil. 38 Hen. VIII.

¹⁰ Fine, Mich. 1 Edw. VI.

¹¹ Fine, Easter, 1 Edw. VI.

¹² Fine, Easter, 4 Edw. VI.

¹³ I.P.M., 7 and 8 Eliz. D.K.R. 10 App. ii. p. 132.

¹⁴ Fine, Easter, 32 Eliz.

¹⁵ Fine, Mich. 39-40 Eliz.

¹⁶ As to this family, see E. A. (N. S.) iv. 15, 31, 360, 380.

Chester (*alias* Cressy), of Royston, and a sister of Sir Robert Chester, Knt. He was for 50 years Philiser for the county of Norfolk in the Court of Common Pleas. His will is dated 8th Dec. 1621, and it was proved 7th January, 1621-2. He died 9th Dec. 1621, and was buried in St. Botolph's, within Aldgate. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of John Longe, of Livermere, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, John Smith, who married Philippa, daughter of William Smith, of Thel-netham, and died without issue.

We next find Thomas Smyth, of Thrandeston, holding. He was the son of Richard Smith, of Thrandeston, by his 2nd wife, Eleanor, daughter of John Braham, of Campsea Ash, which Richard was the son of Thomas Smith, of Thrandeston, the brother of the last-mentioned lord, John Smith, who died in 1621, by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Cooke, of Pakenham.

This Thomas Smith married Mary Everard, and had two daughters only—Mary, married to Sir James Reynolds, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and had an only child Mary, who died May 26th, 1726, her mother dying 18th July, 1736; and Eleanor, married to Edward Frere, of Finningham and Thwaite Hall. She died 28th Sept. 1763, and he on 6th May, 1766, when the manor vested in their son and heir, Sheppard Frere. From this time the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Finningham Hall, in Finningham, in this Hundred.

Arms of KEENE or KENE: Az. a talbot passant Or, on a chief dancette Arg., 3 cross crosslets Sa.; (or) Or, a chevron engrailed Gu. betw. 3 cinquefoils Az. on a chief of the 2nd a lion passant guardant, Arg.

MANOR OF MAVESON'S.

This was the lordship of Peter Mauveisyn in 1316, and nearly 200 years later was held by John Herbert *al.* Yaxley, of Yaxley, who died seised of it in 1505, when it passed to his son and heir, Anthony Yaxley, who died in 1568-9, when it vested in his grandson, William Yaxley, son of Richard, son of Anthony.

William Yaxley died in 1588, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Henry Yaxley.¹

In 1688 we find from the Exchequer Depositions taken at Diss, in an action between Margaret Yaxley and John Reynolds, that this manor lately belonged to Henry Yaxley, and Margaret Yaxley claimed for 2s. 2d. for defendant's lands, on the ground that they were parcel of the manor of "Mavisons."² Subsequently the manor vested in Charles, 1st Marquis Cornwallis, who died in 1805, from which time the manor has passed in the same course as the main Manor of Thrandeston.

MANOR OF GOSSOLD'S OR GOSHOLD'S OR GOSWOALD'S.

This manor was granted by William the Conqueror to Walter D' Bowyer, and was subsequently the lordship of Roger de Goshold, and seems to have been held in the reign of Hen. VI. by Peter Harfye, who had here the third part of a fee, which passed on his death in 1463 to his son and heir, Peter Harfie, and from him to his daughter, who married Richard Grey, of Gosnold.

The next holder was Thomas Grey, of Thrandeston, second son of John, and amongst the Star Chamber Proceedings in the time of Hen. VIII. is an action between him and Sir John Cornwallis respecting a forcible dispute

¹ See Yaxley Manor, in this Hundred.

² Exch. Dep. at Diss, 4 Jac. II.

as to a watercourse, &c., at Thrandeston.¹ Thomas Grey married Anne Plumstead, and his youngest son Roger held the manor in 1585, and the following year a fine of the manor was levied against him by Francis Sherman.² Roger married Margery, daughter of Thomas Billingford, of Blackford Hall, co. Norfolk, and died in 1609, when he was succeeded by his son and heir, John Grey; he married at Eye, 17th July, 1606, Mary, daughter of Edward Hornings, of Carlton, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Edward Grey, and from him to his brother, Timothy Grey, whose daughter Frances married John Rix. Thomas Rix, of "Goswoald" Hall, died seised of the manor in 1776, and his heir carried the manor into the Blakely family, and we find John Rix Blakely, of Goswoald Hall, died lord in 1810.

In 1820 the manor was sold to Thomas French, of Eye.

Goswoald Hall is an ancient moat-house in the village.

Arms of GREY: Gu., a lion ramp. Erm. double queueued within a border engrailed Arg. Of RIX: Az., a fesse betw. 2 unicorns' heads erased in chief, and a cross pattée in base all Or.

MANOR OF AMPNER'S.

In 1609 this manor was vested in Sir William Cornwallis, who died in 1613, from which time it has passed in the same course as the main Manor of Thrandeston.

¹ Star C.P. Hen. VIII. vol. xvi. 199-202.

² Fine, Mich. 28-29 Eliz.

MANOR OF THWAITE.



NO mention is made of this place in the Domesday Survey. In 1316 the manor was vested in the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and seems to have continued with the monastery until the dissolution of the religious houses, when it passed to the Crown. It was granted to Anne of Cleves as part of her dower, and she presented to the living in 1557. The manor for several descents was held by the family of Wright *al.* Reeve.¹

In the Star Chamber Proceedings in the time of King Edward VI. we find an action by John Wryght *al.* Reve against Robert Gyldensleve and others as to the felling of trees at Thwaite,² and in the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action by Thomas Reve against Adam Cossett *al.* Turner, and Elizabeth his wife, to recover lands in Thwaite, which plaintiff claimed as his inheritance, and which defendant claimed in right of his wife Elizabeth.³ The family of Reeve resided at Thwaite Hall. Page⁴ says: "Edward Wright (*alias* Ryve) married Margaret, daughter of Edward Singleton, of Mendlesham, and was succeeded by John, his only son, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Rokewood, of Coldham Hall, in the parish of Stanningfield, in this county. George Reeve, Esq., their eldest son and heir, was created a baronet in 1662-3." This does not agree with that most careful and accurate genealogist, "G. E. C.," the author of the Complete Baronetage. He stated that Sir George Reeve, of Thwaite, created a baronet 22nd Jan. 1662-3, was the 2nd, but 1st surviving son and heir of Robert Reeve or Reve by Mary, sister of Sir Everard Digby; also that he was M.P. for Eye 1660 and 1661 till death. Mr. Richard W. Read Reeve, of Wisbech, has kindly pointed out that Foss, in his "Judges of England," citing from Phillips' "Grandeur of the Law," 1684, p. 87, states that Sir George Reeve, of Thwaite, was descended from Sir Edmund Reve, of Long Stratton. Sir George "Reve" is mentioned in the State Papers in the Cal. of Compounders in 1653.⁶ In 1671 a writ was issued to John Clarke, Sheriff of Suffolk, for inquisition *ad quod damnum*, if franchise of holding two markets or fairs a year at Thwaite were granted to Sir George Reeve,⁷ and the following year he requested an advertisement to be inserted in the *Gazette* as to the holding of a fair at Thwaite.⁸ He married 1st Anne, daughter of Robert Bacon and sister of Sir Edmund Bacon, 4th Bart., of Redgrave, and 2ndly in 1660 Anne, daughter of Ambrose Copinger, of Buxhall and Lavenham, and widow of Stephen Soame, of Little Thurlow, and of Isaac Creame. He died in Oct. 1678,⁹ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Reeve, 2nd Bart. He was M.P. for Eye, Nov. 1675 to 1679 and 1679 to 1681, and married Mary, daughter of Sir Arthur Onslow, 1st Bart., of West Clandon, in Surrey, and sister of Richard, 1st Baron Onslow, but died without male issue 19th Aug. 1688,¹⁰ at the early age of 36 years, when the title became extinct, and the manor devolved on his daughter and coheir Anne, who married, 1st the Right Honourable Philip Sydney, 5th Earl of

¹ As to this family, see N. and Q., 6th ser. viii. 429, 477.

² Star C.P. Edw. VI. Bundle 7, 102.

³ C.P. ii. 377.

⁴ History of Suffolk, p. 493.

⁵ The warrant for the creation will be found amongst the State Papers in 1662. (S.P. 1662, p. 573.)

⁶ S.P., Cal. of Comp. 1653, p. 3079.

⁷ State Papers, 1671, p. 385.

⁸ S.P. 1672, p. 469.

⁹ Will proved 1679.

¹⁰ Will proved Oct. 1688.

Leicester, and 2ndly, John Sheppard, by whom she had no issue. By her 1st husband the Countess had issue two children, who both died in infancy. She died 13th April, 1726, and was interred in the chancel of the parish church of Thrandeston. Her 2nd husband, John Sheppard succeeded her. He had served the office of High Sheriff for the county in 1704, and again in 1714, and presented to the rectory in 1722. He married 2ndly Hannah Wilmot, by whom he had no issue, and dying in 1747 was interred in Mendlesham church.

The manor passed to his widow Hannah, who, the year following her first husband's death, married Sir Samuel Pryme, of whom Cole in his "*Athenæ Cantabrigiensis*," thus remarks: "He was educated at St. John's College, born at Bury St. Edmunds, son of a tallow chandler. He flung up his profession in disgust that Lord Camden was put over his head, and married the widow Sheppard, of Suffolk, with a jointure of £1,800 a year, the daughter of Mr. Wilmot, of Bunstead, an heiress of £20,000. He bought the estate at Whitton, in Twickenham, Middlesex, formerly Sir Godfrey Kneller's, and died at Whitton, 24th Feb. 1776, leaving a son formerly of St. John's College, to whom he bequeathed £70,000." Sir Samuel never proceeded to a degree. In 1736 he was made a serjeant-at-law, and in 1757 King's serjeant. In 1775 he presented, with his lady, to this rectory.

Miss Hawkins, in the first volume of her "*Anecdotes, Biographical Sketches, and Memoirs*," gives an interesting characteristic of Sir Samuel and his lady. The former is much too long for reprinting; we cannot, however, resist transcribing the latter.

"Lady Pryme I must sketch. There are portraits remaining of her which show her to have been what was called a prodigiously fine woman. Lady Pryme's remains were on a grand scale, but tempered to the observer by every evidence of good nature. Her first husband had been a Suffolk gentleman of large property; and I have heard her speak, with a recollection as melancholy as her buoyant spirits could admit, of the time when she inhabited the since dilapidated mansion of Thwaite Hall. She talked with a true relish of the one o'clock dinners, and nine o'clock suppers. I am sorry I can recollect very little of the many terms in which she was wont to describe the soil of that part of Suffolk which she inhabited, and which, I believe, though no inhabitants will confess themselves to live in High Suffolk, though they may be near it, is literally in that disavowed portion of a county, the beauties of which are not sufficiently known. Speaking of her equestrian prowess, she described the clay to be of such a nature that her horse succeeding in getting his foot out of it resembled the drawing of a cork out of a bottle; and that when she could compel him into a trot it made the very swamp roar."

Sir Samuel died in 1776, and in 1792 Lady Pryme again presented to this rectory, by which it appears this estate was held as a part of her dower.¹ It afterwards passed to a branch of the Sheppard family, seated at Wetheringsett, with the Campsey Ash estate.

John Sheppard, of Campsey Ash, held the lordship, and on his death in 1793 it passed in the same course as the manor of Brockford Hall, in this Hundred, to John George Sheppard, who held the lordship in 1855.

Arms of REEVE: Sable, on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis Or, as many spears' heads,² Azure. Edmundson in his *Alphabet*, makes the charges on the chevron "cronels of spears."

¹ See Manor of Brockford Hall, in Brockford with Wetheringsett, in this Hundred.

² Guillim says "pheons."

WESTHORPE.



HERE was one manor in this place in Saxon times held by Ulric Hagana, consisting of a carucate of land, 1 bordar, 1 serf, 1½ ploughteams in demesne, wood to support 12 hogs, 6 acres of meadow, 3 rouncies, 2 beasts, 31 hogs, 50 sheep, 15 goats, and 5 hives of bees, valued at 20s. (increased to 30s. at the time of the Survey.)

It belonged at the time of the Survey to Eudo, son of Spiruic, and was held by Geoffrey. And 15 freemen here, under Ulric's commendation, held 33 acres, 1 ploughteam, wood for the support of 2 hogs, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 10s. The Survey states further : "Over this manor St. Edmund had in King Edward's time soc and sac and commendation ; and (Ulric) could not sell or give it away from the church ; and over the 15 freemen and over Ulric (?) Robert Malet's predecessor had commendation, witness the Hundred, and (Ulric) (?) could not sell or give his land away from him."

Among the lands of Robert Malet were several holdings in this place. One was held of him by Hubert, and consisted of 42 acres, 3 bordars, 1 ploughteam, wood sufficient to support 8 hogs, 1½ acres of meadow, valued at 10s. (increased at the time of the Survey to 30s.).

It had formerly been held by Leverich, a freeman under commendation to Edric of Laxfield. Under him 4 freemen held 12 acres and half a ploughteam, included in the above valuation.

Another holding consisted of 28 acres and 1 ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 4s., increased to 5s. at the time of the Survey. It had formerly been held by 4 freemen under commendation to Edric.

In the same township were 7 acres, valued at 14*d.*, formerly held by a freeman under commendation to Edric, and he could not sell his land.

Another holding consisted of 30 acres, 1 ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 50*d.* (increased to 5s. at the time of the Survey), the soc belonging to the King and Earl. It had formerly been held by 3½ freemen. Of these the Abbot of St. Edmunds claimed one, Erdric, with 10 acres ; and the others were under the commendation of Ulric, the predecessor of Eudo, son of Spiruic.¹

Belonging to Peter de Valoignes was an estate in this place of 9 acres, and wood sufficient to support 2 hogs, valued at 18*d.*, formerly held by Alti, a freeman under commendation.²

Among the lands of Walter the deacon was a small holding of 6 acres, valued at 12*d.*, formerly held by Brictric, a freeman under commendation.³

Belonging to the fee of the Abbot of St. Edmunds was a holding of 60 acres, 1½ ploughteams, 2 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 4 hogs, valued at 10s. This had formerly been held by 8 freemen under the soc and commendation of the abbot.

In the same township were 7 acres, valued at 14*d.*, formerly held by a man who could not sell.⁴

Among the lands of Robert the Blond was a holding of 4½ acres, valued at 16*d.*, formerly that of 4 freemen under Achi's commendation.⁵

¹ Dom. ii. 434*b.*

² Dom. ii. 309*b.*, 32*x.*

³ Dom. ii. 321*b.*

⁴ Dom. ii. 426*b.*

⁵ Dom. ii. 370*b.*

⁶ Dom. ii. 440.

MANOR OF WESTHORPE HALL.

This was the estate of Ulric Hagana in the time of King Edward the Confessor, and at the time of the Domesday Survey was held by Eudo, son of Spiriuc. Page, however, asserts that at the period of the Domesday Survey Robert le Blund held the lordship of the parish; and in the first year of Edw. I. Margery, daughter of Jeffrey de Anos, lord of Hillington, in Norfolk, and relict of Sir Bartholomew de Creke, held half a fee in Westhorpe. She was foundress of Flixton nunnery. As the worthy historian quotes no authority, we cannot conceive on what he bases his statement, but its inaccuracy is pretty obvious. The total holding of Robert le Blund in Westhorpe, was four and a half acres, valued at 16*d*.—not much of a lordship!

In 1240 we find that Walter de Westhorpe, brother of Roger, was seised of two parts of a fee here, but it is not clear that he had the lordship. A little later, however, John de Westhorpe did hold this, for there is still extant a deed of his whereby he granted to Philippo de Eya this manor, with the advowson of the church.¹

In 1323 the manor was held by John de Thorp, for he died seised of it this year,² when it passed to his widow Alicia, and there is an order on the Close Rolls in 1325 to deliver to "Alice," late wife of John de Thorp in dower, a fee in Westhorpe, which Adam Coniers then held of the yearly value of £8.³ Sir John de Thorp, grandfather of the above John, married Margaret, sister of Sir Bartholomew de Creke and his coheir. The manor probably passed to John's son Robert, who died in 1330,⁴ and may have passed to his son, John de Thorp, who died in 1350,⁵ but if so, was certainly not held by him at the time of his death. There is a petition for damages, on a recovery of the manor, 1328-1330, amongst the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum,⁶ which might throw light on the subject. It is clear that in 1338 it belonged to Matthew de Cambridge, and was this year purchased of him by Robert Hovel, son of Bartholomew Hovel, of Wyverston, and Alianora his wife. The fine included 15 tofts, 300 acres of arable land, 15 acres of meadow, 30 acres of pasture, 30 acres of wood, and a rent charge in Westhorpe, Cotton, Finningham, Gislingham, and Nether Rickingham, and the Manor of Westhorpe and the advowson of the church of that manor.⁷

By a fine in 1347 Peter de Scales, Richard de Blogate, Richard le Spencer, and Peter le Clerke, of Euston, convey the manor to Robert and Alianora his wife, and warrant it to them and their heirs for ever against all claimants, and for this recognisance Robert and Alianora gave them 100 marks of silver.⁸ There is another fine affecting this manor the same year; it was levied by Robert de Benhale, Richard de Blogate, Peter de Scales, Richard le Spencer, and Peter le Clerke, of Euston, against Thomas de Felsham and Joan his wife.⁹

This Robert Hovell was a man of substance, and the year he acquired the manor of Westhorpe he also purchased of Sir Roger de Bavent and Hawisia his wife a messuage with 26 acres of arable land, &c., in Combs and Battisford, together with the advowson of the chapel of Combs for the lives of the said Sir Roger and Hawisia.¹⁰

¹ *l.* Edw. I. Harl. 57 B. 4.

² *l.* P.M., 17 Edw. II. 61.

³ Close Rolls, 18 Edw. II. 7.

⁴ *l.* P.M., 4 Edw. III. 34.

⁵ *l.* P.M., 23 Edw. III. 164.

⁶ Cott. iv. 23.

⁷ Feet of Fines, 12 Edw. III. 26.

⁸ Feet of Fines, 21 Edw. III. 6.

⁹ Feet of Fines, 21 Edw. III. 32.

¹⁰ Feet of Fines, 11 Edw. III. Hil. and Mich.

On the Patent Rolls in 1345 we find a commission issued on the complaint of Thomas de Folsham that this Robert Hovel, described as of Wyveston John his brother, Adam Scoos, parson of the church of Westhorp, John Foxlee of Westhorp, Henry Belle of Eye, John de Hornyngeshierth of Baketon, Roger Bacoun of Mickelfeld, John Blome of Little Thornham, Walter Celestre of Westhorpe, Walter Balle of Westhorpe, Henry Hattele of Wyverston, William, son of Andrew Godhous of Wyverston, William Rampoile of Walsham, John "of the Welle" of Wolpit, William Kymbald of Walsham, William Brown of Westhorpe, John Densy of Wyneston, John Scot of Cotton, Richard Reynbald of Jakeslee, and others, broke his close at Westhorpe, and committed an assault.¹

Davy, however, states that the manor was held in 1307 by Philip de Eye, and he follows this with the list of lords:—

1312. Barth. de Elmham had free warren.²

1316. Adam de Cornies. 1334. He released all right to

1330. John, son of Robert Pollard.

1330. Henry de Elmham, son and heir of Bartholomew, held a manor here. John de la Ryvere died seised 35 Edw. III.

1361. Richard de la Ryvere, brother and heir.

1388. Sir William de Elmham, son and heir of Henry, died 1403.

It is perfectly obvious that much of this cannot be correct, though it is possible there may at this time have been two manors in Westhorpe.

We meet in 1371 with a fine levied of the manor by Sir William de Elmham and Anna his wife against John, son of Thomas de Aspale,³ and in 1375 with a fine of Mershall and Leveney Hall Manors by Sir Robert Marny, Sir Bartholomew de Naunton, John Leche, clerk, John de Heylesden, Edmund Gournay, Richard Daucres, Clement de Brettenham, Reginald de Bungeye, and Nicholas de Hoo, clerk, against Sir William Elmham.⁴ However, there can be no doubt about the lordship being that of Sir William de Elmham, son of Henry in 1371, and in this or the following year he had a grant of a market fair and free warren.⁵ Sir William de Elmham held command in the army which Spencer, the warlike Bishop of Norwich, led into Flanders, ostensibly to support the Italian Pope, Urban VI. against the nominee of France, Clement VII. The expedition failed, chiefly through the jealousy of the Duke of Lancaster, and on the return of the Bishop and his knight they were condemned in a heavy fine. Sir William de Elmham's share of this fine was 3,080 golden francs, which the Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk was directed to levy. This occurred in 1384.⁶ Sir William died in 1403, and was buried in the abbey at Bury, leaving his estate to his widow (probably his 2nd wife) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Ingoldesthorp, Norfolk, who died in 1419, and was also buried in the abbey of St. Edmunds, in the conventual church in a chapel at the lower end of the shrine of St. Edmund.⁷ He appointed his wife executrix with Sir John Ingoldesthorp, who presented to the church in 1403, and Elizabeth herself in 1408.

Their wills are extant. That of Sir William is short, mentioning his children, but not naming them. The will of Elizabeth, dated at Westhorpe, 1st Dec. 1419, is in French, with numerous specific bequests, by one of which she assigns to the altar of St. James, at Westhorpe, "Un vestiment

¹ Pat. Rolls, 19 Edw. III. pt. ii. 1d.

² Chart. Rolls, 5 Edw. II. 29.

³ Feet of Fines, 45 Edw. III. 46.

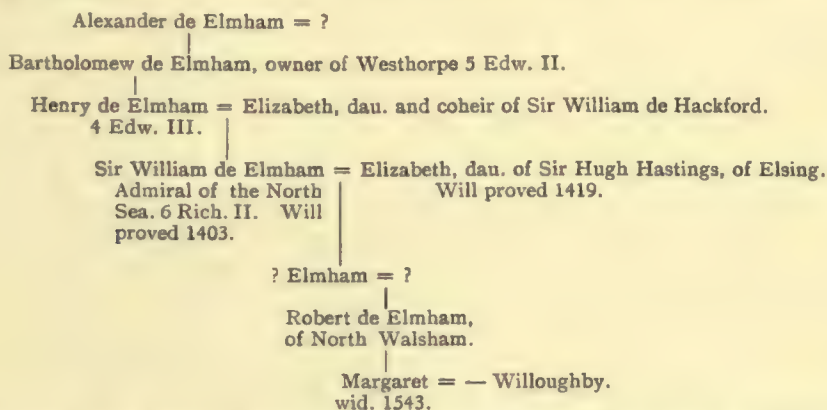
⁴ Feet of Fines, 49 Edw. III. 27.

⁵ Chart. Rolls, 46 Edw. III. 1.

⁶ Rymer, Ann. 1384.

⁷ Suff. Institute, vol. v. p. 255.

entier de rouge drape soie, &c., avec ij chandelers de laton." She gives legacies also to Dame Margaret Kerdeston, her mother, and the relations of Thomas Catteston, or Cateston, her first husband. The Elmham pedigree is given as follows :—



It is not clear what became of the estate on the death of Elizabeth, widow of Sir William de Elmham, in 1419, but not many years afterwards the manor was held by Sir William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk.

This Earl held high position in the reigns of Hen. V. and Hen. VI., being successively created Marquis of Suffolk, Lord High Admiral, and finally Duke of Suffolk in 1448. He was found seised of the manor at the time of his mock trial and death in the cockboat off Dover.¹

Sir William was succeeded by his son, John de la Pole, who married the sister of Edw. IV., and John was succeeded by Edmund de la Pole, attainted 25th Jan. 1503, and beheaded in 1513.²

Amongst the State Papers in 1511 will be found a commission to enquire into the circumstances of a grant of this manor made by Edmund late Earl of Suffolk.³

The same year we find one of those frequent grants of these days having little effect, a grant to Robert Washington and Anne his wife for life and two years later in fee.⁴ The grant was made at the annual rent of one red rose.⁵

The estate was in 1514 assigned by the Crown to the widowed Countess Margaret, daughter of Lord Scroope, for life, and on her death in 1515 passed under a grant made in 1514 of the reversion to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who resided here with his wife, Mary Tudor, sister of Hen. VIII., in the noble mansion of Westhorpe Hall, which is now demolished. The cloister, the chapel, with its painted windows, and the original furniture, were preserved till about one hundred and fifty years ago, when it was entirely pulled down.

During its demolition it was visited by the well-known Thomas Martin, "honest Tom of Palgrave," who, in a note left among his papers, says: "I went to see the dismal ruins of Westhorp Hall, formerly the seat of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The workmen are now pulling it down as fast as maybe, in a very careless and injudicious manner. The coping, bricks, battlements, and many other ornamental pieces are made of earth and burnt hard, and are as fresh as when first built; they might

¹ I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.

² I.P.M., 3 Hen. VIII. 217; 5 Hen. VIII. 1.

³ S.P. 5 Hen. VIII. 4254.

⁴ O. 3 Hen. VIII. Rot. 10; 5 Hen. VIII. Rot. 23.

⁵ S.P. 3 Hen. VIII. 3087; *Ib.* 5 Hen. VIII. 4872.

with care have taken them down whole, but all the fine chimneys and ornaments were pulled down with ropes, and crushed to pieces in a most shameful manner. There was a monstrous figure of Hercules, sitting cross-legged, with his club and a lion beside him, but all shattered to pieces, and the painted glass is likely to share the same fate. The timber is fresh and sound, and the building, which was very lofty, stood as erect as when first built. It is a pity that care is not taken to preserve some few of our ancient fabrics; to demolish every old piece of architecture is quite barbarous."¹

The family of Charles Brandon is represented to be of great antiquity, and to have assumed its name from the lordship of Brandon, in this county. He was endowed by nature with eminent qualities, both of body and mind, and was remarkable for the dignity and gracefulness of his person, and his robust and athletic constitution. He distinguished himself in tilts and tournaments (the favourite exercise of his sovereign, Hen. VIII.) by his consummate dexterity, gallantry, and valour. Having been brought up with that Prince, he studied his disposition, and exactly conformed to it, which produced so close an intimacy that his advancement in Royal favour and honours was rapid and extraordinary. His first creation to nobility was to the title of Viscount Lisle, in the 5th of King Hen. VIII., for his eminent services in the campaign against France; and soon after he was elevated to the dignity of Duke of Suffolk. On the dissolution of the greater monasteries, he obtained a considerable share of their possessions. In the 36th of the above reign, he was appointed general of the army sent to France, and took Boulogne. During the capricious reign of Hen. VIII., he preserved his influence to the last, and died, in the estimation of his King and country, with this character, that "although a better courtier than a statesman, yet he used his Prince's favours with so much moderation as not to disoblige anyone."

The Duke married four times, and by the Princess Mary, the 2nd daughter of King Hen. VII., and widow of Louis XII., King of France, his 3rd wife, he had a son Henry, created Earl of Lincoln, 17th Hen. VIII., who died in the lifetime of his father, and unmarried; and two daughters, of which Frances married 1st Henry Grey, afterwards Duke of Suffolk, and 2ndly Adrian Stokes; and Eleanor, married Henry, Earl of Cumberland.²

The story of Charles Brandon's marriage with Mary, the sister of Hen. VIII., and Dowager Queen of France, need not be repeated; but after their return to England Charles and his Royal wife appear to have spent much of their time at Westhorpe, the Queen amusing herself by laying out her garden after the fashion she had learnt in France, and occupying her later years in the education of her children.

Here Mary died 25th June, 1533, and in the month following she was buried with royal honours in the neighbouring abbey of St. Edmund's, Bury. On the dissolution of the monastery her remains were removed to St. Mary's Church, and her tomb was re-opened in 1731, and again in 1784. Full notice of these proceedings is given in the late Mr. Tymm's History of St. Mary's Church. The Duke died in 1545, and was buried in the south aisle of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.³

¹ Kirby, Suff. Traveller, 3rd ed., p. 314.

² Page, Hist. of Suff. p. 496.

³ Paper read by Lord John Hervey before the Suffolk Institute in 1874; S.I. v. 255.

Charles Brandon appears in 1538 to have granted the manor to the Crown in exchange for other hereditaments,¹ and a grant of the manor was made to Anne of Cleves as part of her dower. In 1554 Sir Thomas Cornwallis had a grant of the reversion in fee by letters patent,² with power to alienate which he did in favour of John Cowell and others.

Amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian will be found certain articles of agreement between Sir William Cornwallis and his brother Charles touching the manor.³

In 1566 Sir Nicholas Bacon had a grant of the manor, and later in the reign of Elizabeth the manor is found in the possession of William Barrow.

The Barrows were a family of position in Norfolk and Suffolk. Thomas Barrow, who was living at Cranworth, in Norfolk, 1581, married Mary, daughter and coheir of Henry Bures, by whom he had a son, William, whose monument is on the north side of the chancel. From this time to the time of Maurice Shelton the devolution of the manor is the same as that of Newton Hall, in Babergh Hundred.

On the marriage of Henry Shelton in 1687 with Hester, daughter of Sir John Churchman, of Illington, the manor was settled. Maurice Shelton settled the property upon his daughter Arabella⁴ on her marriage in 1727, and we find it held by her husband, Thomas Taylor, as of her right. Arabella's 2nd husband was Baron Pretymann, of Bacton, who died in 1758. She, by her 1st husband, had two daughters, Maria Rebecca and Arabella, who married William Garrod, and died without issue. Maria Rebecca married 1st Richard Dillon, who died without issue, 2ndly, John Reilly, of Ireland, who held this manor in right of his wife, and died in Ireland, 2nd Nov. 1795. Maria Rebecca died seised of the manor 8th Apl. 1810, at the age of 81, and was buried at Westhorpe, when the manor passed to her son, Thomas Reilly, who resided at Bury St. Edmunds, and 19th July, 1799, married Anne, a daughter of one Steele. Thomas Reilly died at Thornton Heath in Surrey, 6th Dec. 1831, at the age of 72.

The manor subsequently passed to Sir Miles Nightingale, and in 1855 was held by Lady Nightingale. It is now vested in Messrs. Beaumont and Sons, of Coggeshall, Essex.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth, we find an action by Nicholas Raynberd against Robert Mulley and George Cooke to obtain a conveyance of freeholds and copyholds in Westhorpe and Finningham, the latter being held of the Manor of Westhorpe.⁵ Westhorpe Manor was the subject of a fine levied in 1597 by John Cowell and others against Sir Thomas Cornwallis and others.⁶

Arms of ELMHAM : Argent ; a fesse, Gules, between three eagles, displayed Sable. Of BRANDON : Barry of ten, Argent and Gules ; over all a lion rampant, Or. ; crowned per pale, Argent, of the second.

¹ S.P. 30 Hen. VIII. vol. ii. 1182 (18a).

² 1 and 2 P. and M., 8 Rep. Hist. Com. 277.

³ Tanner, xcvi. 99.

⁴ She was baptised at Benhall, 29th Nov. 1709. The writer has seen a lease dated 4th Nov. 1718, made by Maurice Shelton of the one part, and John Randall, of Shelton, in Norf., clerk, and James Harvey, of Cockfield, Esq., of the other part, which was evidently a lease on

which a release was founded, and this possibly formed part of the settlement referred to. In this lease, Westhorpe Hall, with the appurtenances is stated to be then in the occupation of Edward Grimwood, at the rent of £130 per annum, and a messuage and premises then in the occupation of Richard Matthews, at a rent of £56.

⁵ C.P. ii. 418.

⁶ Fine, Mich. 39-40 Eliz.

WETHERINGSETT.



MANOR was held here in Saxon times by the Abbot of Ely, and consisted of 4 carucates of land, 10 villeins, 9 bordars, 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 3 belonging to the men, 4 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 500 hogs. Also a church with 16 acres and half a ploughteam. There were of live stock 2 rouncies, 8 beasts, 30 hogs, 107 sheep, and 18 goats, valued at £10. These details were not very different at the time of the Survey, when Ralph de Savigni held the fourth carucate of Ranulf Peverell; the serfs were reduced to 2, and the wood was only enough to support 400 hogs.

In the same township were 40 acres and 2 ploughteams, valued at 10s., the soc belonging to the Abbot of Ely. This was formerly held by four freemen under commendation, Goodwin, Bricmar, Osulf, and Deerwulf. The holding was 1½ league long and 1 league broad, and paid in a gelt 9d. Others had holdings therein.¹

Amongst the lands of Earl Ralph kept in hand for the King by Goodrich the steward were two holdings in this place.

One consisted of 12 acres and a half, a ploughteam, valued at 2s., as part of the valuation of Mendlesham (?). It had formerly been held by two half-freemen.

The other consisted of 33 acres, 1 ploughteam, and 5 bordars, and rendered 40d. as part also of the valuation of Mendlesham (?). This was formerly held by four freemen.²

A small estate in this place was that of Robert Malet, consisting of 7 acres, valued at 4s. It had formerly been held by Goodrich, a freeman.³

Belonging to the fee of the Abbot of St. Edmunds were two estates. One consisted of 40 acres, 3 bordars, 2 ploughteams, and an acre of meadow, and wood to support 3 hogs, valued at 6s. 8d. This had formerly been held by ten freemen.

The other consisted of 3 acres on the abbot's demesne, valued at 6d., and held by Godwin.⁴

MANOR OF WETHERINGSETT.

In the time of 'King Edw. the Confessor, Thurston gave this manor to the church of Ely, but at the time of the Domesday Survey a fourth was held by Ralph de Savigni of Ranulf Peverell. The chief lordship was, however, retained by the Bishop of Ely, who had a grant of free warren here in 1251, and claimed view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer as well here.⁵

On the Patent Rolls in 1297 we find a commission issued touching the persons who entered the park of William, Bishop of Ely, at Wetheringsett, hunted there and carried away deer,⁶ and the ministers' accounts of the Bishop's temporalities here 14 Edw. I. and 26 to 28 Edw. I., will be found in the Public Record Office.⁷ An inquisition of the lands of the Bishop of Ely in Wetheringsett in 1356 will be found amongst the Additional Manuscripts in the British Museum.⁸

In the time of Hen. VIII. the manor passed to the Crown, and the King in 1528 granted a lease of it for 61 years. Queen Elizabeth took the manor

¹ Dom. ii. 384b.

² Dom. ii. 285b.

³ Dom. ii. 324.

⁴ Dom. ii. 370, 371.

⁵ Q.W. 724.

⁶ Pat. Rolls, 23 Edw. I. pt. i. 22, 21.

⁷ Bundle 1132, Nos. 9, 10.

⁸ Add. 6165

away from the See of Ely for a pension, and in 1575 it was granted to Lady Dorothy Stafford, widow.

Amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum is a note of the privileges granted by Kings of England and Queen Elizabeth to the Bishop of Ely "exemplified" for Wetheringsett Manor in 1590 for Lady Dorothy Stafford, then owner thereof.¹ We find amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth an action by Anthony Gosnolde against Richard Haggard, parson of Wetheringsett church, to establish a modus for tithes as to a messuage called Wetheringsett Lodge and park called Wetheringsett Park, the estate of Dame Dorothy Stafford, widow.²

Amongst the same Proceedings is an action by Richard Blenerhaysett against John Prettyman concerning deeds relating to copyholds, parcel of Wetheringsett and Brockford Manors, of which complainant's father was seised, the Lady Dorothy Stafford, widow, being lady of the Manor of Wetheringsett.³

Lady Dorothy Stafford had licence in 1598 to alien to Sir Stephen Soame, Lord Mayor of London, while sale was effected in 1600.⁴ He died in 1619,⁵ when Sir William Soame, Knt., his eldest son and heir, succeeded to the said estate and died seised thereof in 1655, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Stephen Soame. His widow Ann, daughter and coheir of Ambrose Copinger, of Buxhall and Lavenham, married in 1659 George Reeve, of Thwaite, and possessed Wetheringsett Hall. George Reeve was created a baronet in 1662-3, and died in 1678, and his widow by her will, dated 1691, gave the manor to her kinsman, Henry Edgar, who held a court for the manor 10th March, 1696. By his will, dated 1705, Henry Edgar devised it to his daughter, Mirable, married to Arthur Jenney, of Bredfield. She died in 1724 and he in 1739, when the manor passed to their son and heir Edmund Jenney, of Bredfield, who died in 1745, when it went to his son and heir, Edmund Jenney, and in 1764 it was vested in Charles M. Lord Maynard, as trustee for Edmund Jenney.

In 1885 Mrs. Robert Moore was lady of Wetheringsett, in 1896 Mrs. Brooke, and the lordship is now vested in William Walter Westwood.

Wetheringsett manor house, situated near the church, is a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, standing upon an acclivity.

A description of the manor will be found amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.⁶

¹ Harl. 358.

² C.P. i. 358.

³ C.P. i. 55.

⁴ Fine, Hil. 42 Eliz.

⁵ See Little Thornham Manor, in Risbridge Hundred.

⁶ Harl. 358.

WICKHAM SKEITH.



HERE was one manor here in Saxon times held by Alflæda, a freewoman under commendation to Harold. It consisted of 2 carucates of land, 21 bordars, 6 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne, and 6 belonging to the men, wood for the support of 40 hogs, and 4 acres of meadow. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies, 18 beasts, 40 hogs, 260 sheep, and 60 goats, valued at 100s. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Roger de Poictou, and the details were a little different. There was only 1 ploughteam in demesne and 2 belonging to the men; the rouncies and goats were not mentioned, the beasts were reduced to 1, the hogs to 14, and the sheep to 33, while the value had come down to 40s.

Another holding of Roger de Poictou consisted of 16 acres, half a ploughteam, 1 bordar, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 3s. Also a church with 12 acres, valued at 2s. This estate was formerly that of a freeman and three half-freemen under commendation to Harold.¹

Among the lands of Earl Ralph kept in hand for the King by Goodrich the steward was a holding of 18 acres on the Mendlesham demesne, and 1 ploughteam, held at the time of the Survey by 8 bordars. And 8 acres were held by two half-freemen and two freemen, it all being included in the valuation of Mendlesham. In the same township was a holding of 37½ acres, and 1½ ploughteams held by 6 freemen. They had formerly been valued at 20s., but had been reduced to 12s., and were included in the above valuation. The soc belonged to the King and Earl.

Another estate of Earl Ralph was a hamlet belonging to the demesne of Mendlesham, having 61 acres and an acre of meadow.² Robert Malet had one holding in this place which consisted of 16 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 3s., the soc belonging to the King and Earl. Robert Malet's mother held it as of the same fee, and it was formerly held by two freemen under commendation to Ulveva.³

Belonging to the fee of the Abbot of St. Edmunds were two estates. One consisted of 60 acres under the abbot's soc and commendation, 2 ploughteams, an acre of meadow, and wood to support 4 hogs, valued at 10s. It had formerly been held by 14 freemen.

The other estate consisted of 5½ acres, valued at 10d., the soc belonging to the King and Earl. Over them it was held by Orger, the abbot's steward, and Aluric the steward before him invaded them. It had formerly been held by Brunloc and Hervart, two freemen under commendation to Burchar, of Mendlesham.⁴

MANOR OF WICKHAM SKEITH *al.* W. SKEY.

This was the estate of Alflæda, a freewoman under the protection of Harold in the time of the Confessor, and formed part of the possessions of Roger de Poictou at the time of the Great Survey.

In 1120 Robert, the 3rd son of Herbrand or Herdebrand de Sackville, held fourteen manors in this county of the Honor of Eye, by the service of one knight's fee; but being displeased, it is said, at the nation's rejection

¹ Dom. ii. 348.

² Dom. ii. 285b, 286.

³ Dom. ii. 323b.

⁴ Dom. ii. 370, 371.

of Maud the Empress, and placing King Stephen on the throne, he forsook the world, and entered the abbey of St. John at Colchester.¹ We venture to doubt the alleged reason for the retirement from the world of Robert de Sackville, in view of the fact that one of the witnesses to his deed of gift to the abbey is Eustace, King Stephen's man, who by way of distinction, is named Comes or the Earl.

To the abbey Robert de Sackville granted the lordship of this parish, with the advowson of the church, and Jordan de Sackville, his son and heir, confirmed the said grant. The grant is still in existence and may be seen in the Bodleian.²

The mandate of King Stephen concerning this grant, which was of half a hide of land and two men, will be found amongst the Essex Charters in the Bodleian,³ and in the same collection will be found a command of King Hen. II. to Hugh Pincerna without delay to return to the monks of Colchester their land in Wickham Skeith, so that they may hold the same in peace and freely, as the charters of King Henry, his grandfather, and of himself testify. The date is about 1160.⁴ In the same collection is also the confirmation of Hugh Pincerna to the abbey of certain lands in Wickham, formerly held by Ralph, his grandfather. Adam Pincerna, son of Ralph, confirmed the gift.⁵ By another deed Adam Pincerna granted to the abbey in frankalmoin the donation which Ralph his father made to them of half a hide and two men within the Manor of Wickham, and finally Jordan de Salcovilla, or Sackville, granted and confirmed to the abbey in frankalmoin the manor, which Robert, with the consent of Lettice his wife and his sons and heirs had given to the monks of Colchester.⁶

This Jordan de Sackville was ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Dorset. Sir Robert de Sackville died in the said abbey, and was buried there.

An old chronicler refers to the gift in this way : " The manor was given in the reign of Stephen to the abbey of Saint John at Colchester, by a knight of great note in those days, named Robert de Salco Villa, who at last turned monk, upon condition that four monks of that house should be settled here to pray for his soul ; and in the next reign his son Jordan consented that the religious should be withdrawn from hence, and removed to Colchester, where the convent was to be increased with four religious above their own number."

In 1258 the Abbot of St. John's, Colchester, had a grant of free warren here.⁷

Amongst the Essex Charters in the Bodleian is an appointment by Robert, son of William Gernun, of Pylecot, of Walter, keeper of the Manor of Wickham, and a monk of the abbey of Colchester, his attorney to pay to Sir Richard de Hecham 21*d.* of annual rent, &c., from a tenement in Wycham. The date is about 1260.⁸ From the Quo Warranto Rolls we learn that the Abbot of St. John, Colchester, claimed view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer in Wycham.

At the Dissolution the manor passed to the Crown, and the State Papers for 1536 disclose the fact that in that year Sir Anthony Wingfield petitioned for a grant of the manor.⁹ He does not seem to have been successful, for in 1542 the manor was granted to Sir Richard Freston, with

¹ See Old Hall, Braiseworth, in this Hundred.

² Bodl. Essex Ch. 87.

³ Bodl. Essex Ch. 84.

⁴ Bodl. Essex Ch. 85.

⁵ *Ib.* 86.

⁶ Bodl. Essex Ch. 86, 88.

⁷ Chart. Rolls, 37 Hen. III. 2.

⁸ Bodl. Essex Ch. 96.

⁹ S.P. 1536, p. 1493.

the rectory and advowson of the vicarage as parcel of the possessions of the above monastery.

The grant will be found entered on the Originalia Rolls as made 34 Hen. VIII. [1542],¹ but strangely enough, Sir Richard Freston had granted a lease of lands, portion of the manor, before obtaining his own grant. This lease is still preserved amongst the Bodleian Charters. It bears date 20th April, 33 Hen. VIII., and by it Richard Freston, described as of Mendham, demises to Nicholas Godard, of Wickham Skeyth, a meadow, part of the Manor of Wickam Skeyth, for 42 years at an annual rent of 3s. 4d.² Subsequently to the grant to him of the manor, Richard Freston grants six more leases of portions of it, all of which leases are preserved amongst the Bodleian Charters. They are as follows: Indenture made 14th May, 35 Hen. VIII., by which Richard Freston of Mendham, Esq., demises to Thomas Bedwall and Elizabeth his wife, and their sons, the site of the Manor of Wykham and lands, &c., for 99 years, at an annual rent of £10.³

Indenture made 10th November, 35 Hen. VIII., by which Richard Freston, of Mendham, Esq., lord of the Manor of Wickham Skeyth, in consideration of the receipt of £90, demises unto John Braine, of Stoke-asshe, yeoman, certain land in Wickham Skeyth, for the term of 300 years, at an annual rent of *iiijd.*⁴

Indenture dated 7th December, 35 Hen. VIII., by which Richard Freston, of Mendham, Esq., lord of the Manor of Wickham Skeyth, in consideration of the receipt of £6, demises to Edward Dove, of Wickham Skeyth, a small close of land in Wickham Skeyth, for the term of 99 years at an annual rent of *iiijd.*⁵

Indenture dated 8th January, 35 Hen. VIII., witnesseth that Richard Freston, of Mendham, lord of the Manor of Wickham Skeyth, in consideration of the payment of £12, grants to Nicholas Godard, of Wickham Skeyth, 3 acres of land in Wickham Skeyth for 300 years, at 3d. annual rent.⁶

Indenture dated 10th December, 37 Hen. VIII., by which Richard Freston, of Mendham, lord of Wickham Skeyth, demises to John Braine of Stokeasshe, for £10. 14s. 6d., in hand paid, one close called Grenecroft, lying in Wickham Skeyth, for 1,000 years, at an annual rent of 1d.⁷

Indenture dated 21st April, 14 Q. Eliz., by which Richard Freston demises to John Bedwell his lands, pastures, &c., in Wickham for 3 years, at an annual rent of 30s.⁸

There is also in the Bodleian a rental of the manor "renued for a yeare due at St. Michael 1627."⁹

Amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian is a quit claim of the manor by Richard and William Freston to Thomas Wyseman in 1546,¹⁰ and another lease in 1547 of part of the manor is also contained in the same collection.

It is granted by Richard Freston to John "Prattyman."¹¹

Richard Freston had licence in 1547 to alien the manor to his cousin William Freston, who died in 1551, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Freston, who died in 1564.

¹ O. 4 Pars. Rot. II.

² Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1425.

³ Ch. 1427.

⁴ Ch. 1428.

⁵ Ch. 1429.

⁶ Ch. 1426.

⁷ Ch. 1430.

⁸ Ch. 1431.

⁹ Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1432.

¹⁰ Tanner, cclxxxiv. 48.

¹¹ Tanner, cclxxxiv. 96.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Elizabeth are several actions respecting this manor in which Richard Freston is referred to as then lord. Three are as follows :—

1. Proceedings by Robert Heywarde against Richard Freston to ascertain fine on admission to copyholds in Wickham Skeith, held of Manor of Wickham Skeith, purchased of devisees of will of John Bartlett.¹

2. Claim for possession pursuant to decree by Robert Heywarde against John Grene and others, as to lands in Wickham Skeith, held of Wickham Manor, Richard Freston being lord.²

3. Action by Elizabeth Reeve, widow of John Reeve and Edward Reeve, Mary and Thomasyn Reeve, his children, as to admission to lands in Wickham Skeith, held of Manor of Wickham Skeith, by John Reeve deceased, who surrendered same to divers uses, Richard Freston being lord.³

From Wm. Freston the manor passed to his cousin and heir, William Freston, who died in 1621, when it went to his brother and heir, Richard Freston, who died in 1634.

The manor then devolved upon Richard Freston's daughter and heir Elizabeth, married to Sir Nicholas Bacon, 1st Bart., of Gillingham. He died 3rd Aug. 1666,⁴ and she married, 14th Apl. 1670, Sir Wm. Godbold, of Mendham, and died in 1679, when the manor went to her son and heir, Sir Edmund Bacon, 2nd Bart., who died unmarried and was buried at Gillingham 5th Nov. 1683,⁵ when the manor passed to his brother and heir, Sir Richard Bacon, 3rd Bart., of Gillingham, who married his cousin Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Bacon, 2nd Bart., of Mildenhall, and died without issue, being buried at Gillingham 8th Oct. 1685. By his will, dated in 1685⁶ he devised the manor to his cousin, Sir Henry Bacon, of Herringfleet, for life with remainder to his son, Sir Henry Bacon, married 29th June, 1671, to Sarah, daughter of Sir John Castleton, 2nd Bart. Sir Henry, the son, was buried at Gillingham 13th Jan. 1685-6, when the manor devolved on his son and heir, Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart., of Gillingham, who married 1st in 1688, Philippa, 4th daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Bacon, 4th Bart., of Redgrave, and 2ndly 16th Apl. 1713 Mary, daughter of John Castell, of Raveningham, co. Norfolk. He died 10th and was buried 17th July, 1721, at Gillingham, having by his will, dated 1718, directed the manor to be sold. In 1723 his son and heir, Sir Edmund Bacon, became the purchaser, and he sold the manor the same year to Sir Edmund Bacon, 6th Bart., of Garboldisham, co. Norfolk, who died in 1758.

This Sir Edmund Bacon, however, settled the manor on his daughter Lætitia upon her marriage with Sir Airmine Wodehouse, Bart. son of Sir John Wodehouse, of Kimberley, Bart. Sir Airmine Wodehouse died 21st May, 1777⁷ when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Wodehouse, Recorder of Falmouth, M.P. for Norfolk 1784-97. He married, 30th March 1769, Sophia, only daughter and heir of Hon. Charles Berkeley, of Bruton

¹ C.P. ii. 9.

² C.P. ii. 40.

³ C.P. ii. 399. Blomefield says Richard Freston, lord of Wickham Skeith, died on 27th Nov. 1616, and was buried at Mendham.

⁴ Will proved 1666,

⁵ Admin. 25th June, 1684.

⁶ Proved May, 1686.

⁷ Will proved 1777.

Abbey, Somerset. He was, 26th Oct. 1797, created a peer as Baron Wodehouse, of Kimberley, but previously to this in 1786 his trustees had sold the manor to Edmund, Lord Thurlow, who died in 1806, having by his will devised it to Edward, second Lord Thurlow, his nephew, in fee.

By Act of Parliament 48 Geo. III. [1808] the manor was vested in trustees for sale.

In 1855 the manor belonged to the Rev. C. Garrad, who resided at the hall, which he had rebuilt a few years previously. Certainly from 1885 the manor has been vested in the Henniker family, and Lord Henniker is the present owner.

Court Rolls of this manor 4 Edw. III. will be found amongst the Bodleian Suff. Rolls (36) and Rolls time of Elizabeth are referred to in Suffolk Institute.¹

Particulars of the manor will be found amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian.²

Amongst these same MSS will be found a lease by the abbey of St. John's (Colchester) to Simon Wyseman of part of the manor in 1490.³

And amongst the Essex Charters in the Bodleian is a grant dated the 20th July, 1533, by Thomas, the abbot and convent of St. John's, Colchester, to Roberd Braine, of Wickham Skeith, and John, his son, of five acres copyhold in Wickham, to be held according to the custom of the manor, paying the usual rent.⁴

MANOR OF WICKHAM CALLED SKEITH'S OR SKEITH HALL.

This appears to have been the lordship of Robert de Ufford in 1298,⁵ for that year he died seised of the manor and advowson,⁶ and is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. in 1316 of Robert de Ufford and Cedelia his wife,⁷ but we find it also mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Henry de Bradenham in 1304.⁸

In the time of Edw. III. the manor was vested in John de Hemenhale, and on his death in 1347⁹ passed to his son and heir, Sir Ralph Hemenhale, who had a grant of free warren here in 1367.¹⁰ From this time to the time of John de Hemenhale, the idiot, the devolution of the manor is the same as that of Cotton Hempnall, in Cotton, in this Hundred.

Amongst the Harleian Charters is a quit claim dated 10th Oct. 4 Hen. IV. [1402] from Simon "Blyaunt" to Hugh Lancaster, clerk, of all right in this manor and the Manors of Bolys and Cotton "quæ nuper fuerunt domini Radulphi Hemenale." And further, from the Inquisition Quod Damnum in 1407 we learn that at that date Isabella, Countess of Suffolk, held the manor, "which Simon Blyant had sold to her, and which late belonged to Ralph Hemenhale."¹¹ The manor, however, is mentioned in the

¹ iv. 373, and D.K.R., App. ii. p. 86.

² Tanner, cclxxxiv. 82.

³ Tanner, cclxxxiv. 81.

⁴ Bodl. Essex Ch. 157.

⁵ See Parham Hall, Plomesgate Hundred.

⁶ Extent. I.P.M., 26 Edw. I. 32.

⁷ I.P.M., 10 Edw. II. 76.

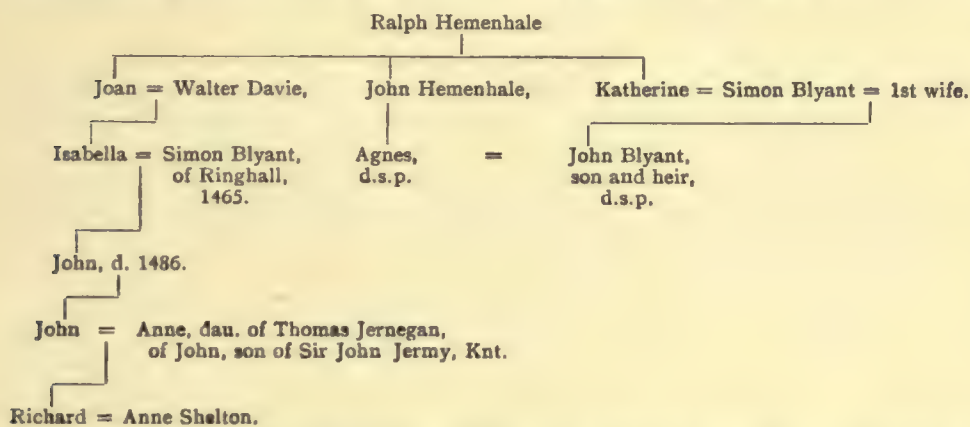
⁸ I.P.M., 32 Edw. I. 189.

⁹ I.P.M., 21 Edw. III. 22.

¹⁰ Chart. Rolls, 41 Edw. III. 2.

¹¹ I.Q.D., 8 Hen. IV. 6.

inquisition p.m. in 1420 of Sir Robert Hemenhale.¹ The fact is, there were two Simon Blyants, and each had sons called John, thus :—



We next find the manor vested in John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, from whom it passed to his son and heir, Edmund de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and from him to his widow Isabella, Countess of Suffolk, who held in 1497.

In 1572 Sir James Wyngfelde seems to have had the manor, for that year he was called upon to show by what title he held.²

In 1573 the manor and advowson were vested in Richard Freston, Martin Calthorp and Joan his wife, and by a fine levied in Hilary (? Easter) term 15 Elizabeth, they were conveyed to Edward Huggens, Thomas Cordell, Robert Heath, and John Sulyard. There is an exemplification of this fine 24th Jan. 22 Jac. I., amongst the Bodleian Norf. Charters.³

The manor later became vested in John Tirrell, from whom it passed to Sir Edward Cleere, as appears from the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth, where we find an action to establish custom of the manor of "Skeith in Wickham" by John Godard and other copyholders against Sir Edward Cleere, "lord of the manor and successor to John Tirrell."⁴

Other Chancery actions are John Brame *v.* John Bedwall, touching the site of Wickham Hall⁵; John Bedwall *v.* John Brame⁶; Ellis Brame *v.* Martin Calthorpe, touching offices of bailiff of the manor,⁷ and Robert Copping *v.* John Brame, touching bailwick of the manor.⁸

In 1840 the manor was vested in Castell Gerrard and Harriet Maria his wife, who held a court 10th March this year.

Releases of this manor will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum as follows: 1369, Harl. 54 G. 50; 1402, Harl. 46 E. 40; 1403, Harl. 47 B. 15, 53 E. 35, 36; 1469, Harl. 43 G. 36.

¹ I.P.M., 8 Hen. V. 65.

² Memoranda Rolls, 14 Eliz. Hil. Rec. Rot. 81.

³ Bodl. Norf. Ch. 252.

⁴ C.P. iii. 127.

⁵ C.P. ser. ii. B. x. 46.

⁶ *Ib.* B. viii. 82.

⁷ *Ib.* B. x. 65.

⁸ *Ib.* B. xlii. 19.

WORTHAM.



HERE were several manors in this place in Saxon times. One was held in the time of the Confessor by Modgeva, a freewoman under commendation to the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and consisted of $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land, 18 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, wood sufficient to support 10 hogs, and 2 acres of meadow. Of live stock there was a rouncy, 3 beasts, 20 hogs, and 20 goats, valued at 40s. This land Modgeva could neither sell nor give away from the church. At the time of the Survey the manor was held of Ralph de Bellafago by Richard de St. Clair, and was valued at 100s., the soc belonging to the abbot.

In the same township was another manor held in the Confessor's time by Godgeva, a freewoman under the commendation, soc, and sac of the Abbot of St. Edmunds. It consisted of 80 acres, 6 bordars, 1 ploughteam (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey), and 1 belonging to the men. Also 4 acres of meadow, valued at 20s. There were also 2 churches, with 40 acres, valued at 7s. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Ralph de Bellafago.

In the same township was an estate held by Richard de St. Clair of Ralph de Bellafago, consisting of 90 acres, 3 ploughteams, and an acre of meadow, valued at 13s. This was formerly held by 14 freemen under commendation to the Abbot of St. Edmunds.¹

There were other manors among the possessions of the Abbot of St. Edmunds at the time of the Survey. One estate was held as two manors, and consisted of 60 acres, 8 bordars, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ploughteams 4 acres of meadow, and wood to support 14 hogs, the whole valued at 20s. This had formerly been held by two socmen.

The other manor consisted of 30 acres, 4 bordars, 1 ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 10s. This had formerly been held by Alfah, a freeman under the abbot's soc and commendation.

Another holding was that of Uluric, a freeman, in the time of the Confessor. It consisted of 30 acres under the abbot's soc and commendation, $6\frac{1}{2}$ bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne and half belonging to the men, and an acre of meadow, valued at 10s.

Another holding was of 25 freemen having 3 carucates of land, and 6 ploughteams, valued at 30s., the soc and commendation belonging to the abbot. It was a league long and 10 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 12d.²

Robert Malet had two estates in this place at the time of the Survey. One consisted of 4 acres, valued at 8d., the soc belonging to the King and Earl. This was formerly held by Algar, a freeman under commendation to Edric. The second consisted of 20 acres, 2 bordars, half a ploughteam, an acre of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 6 hogs (at the time of the Survey for 2 only), valued at 5s. In the time of the Confessor this was held by Siric, a freeman under Stigand, and under him were three freemen with 6 acres, the soc belonging to Stigand.³ The Survey also mentions here a holding without land, a freeman, Coleman, held by Aubrey de Vere.⁴

¹ Dom. ii. 354b.

² Dom. ii. 320b, 322b.

³ Dom. ii. 361.

⁴ Dom. ii. 418.

WORTHAM HALL MANOR.

This was the estate of Modgeva, a freewoman in the time of the Confessor, and of Richard de St. Clair, holding under Ralph de Bellafago at the time of the Great Survey. By the time when Sampson de Tokington was made abbot in 1182 the main lordship of the parish had become vested in the abbey of St. Edmunds, and Sampson, the abbot, enfeoffed Osbert de Wachesham in the half of the parish with Marlingford in Norfolk, which was to be held of him and his heirs at one fee, he paying to every scutage 20s., and castle guard to Norwich Castle; two parts of it were laid at Marlingford and a third here.

The Testa de Nevill states that Giles de Wachesham held a fourth part of a knight's fee in Wortham of Bury abbey,¹ and it also mentions that this manor was taken into the King's hands on the death of Giles de Wachesham.²

In 1247 Giles,³ son and heir of Osbert de Wachesham, had a charter of free warren in the manor. He held the manor partly in chief of the Abbot of St. Edmunds by the service of 12*d.* and quarter of a knight's fee, and the residue of the barony of Le Ryly by the service of a quarter of a knight's fee. Giles de Wachesham died in 1267,⁴ and the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Giles de Wachesham. He it was of whom Hugh de Creeping held a moiety of the Manor of Depham, Norfolk, "as of his Manor of Wortham in Suffolk" in 1272. Sir Giles de Wachesham died in 1272,⁵ when the manor passed to his widow Joan, and as he left his son and heir, Sir Gerard or Giles de Wachesham, an infant, the manor was taken into the King's hands, and on the Close Rolls for 1272 is an order to deliver to Joan as dower, this manor, retaining in the King's hands in the name of custody, £4. 12s. 1*½d.* of the rent assize of the free tenants until the heir of Giles came of age, as the King assigned to Joan £19. 6s. 2*½d.*, in the said manor, extended at £23. 18s. 4*d.*, as her dower of the lands that belonged to Giles extended at £57. 18s. 7*½d.*⁶ Giles, the son, inherited. He was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1290, and died in 1294, leaving Giles or Gerard de Wachesham, his son and heir, who in 1301 settled the lordship upon himself for life, and then on Giles his son and Amicia or Amy his wife, and their heirs. A fine for effecting this settlement was levied by Gerard de Wachesham against Giles de Wachesham and Amicia his wife.⁷

In 1345 Sir Robert de Wachesham, cousin of the last Giles or Gerard, was lord and patron, and it is said that in 1358 a fine was levied between Sir Robert and Joan his wife, daughter of Simon de Hetherset, Ralph de Dunton, and others, whereby this lordship, and a moiety of the advowson were settled on themselves and their issue, remainder to John de Wachesham (brother of Sir Robert), and Margery his wife.

Sir Robert de Wachesham left a daughter⁸ Elizabeth, who married Sir Thomas Gerberge (Gerbridge), and it is said by some that he inherited in her right.

The advowson of this parish church, with the manor, was anciently held in moieties; and the above Sir Giles de Wachesham, who deceased

¹ T. de N. 291.

² T. de N. 194.

³ See Manor of Stanstead, in Babergh Hundred, and Culpho, in Carlford Hundred.

⁴ Extent. I.P.M., 52 Hen. III. 14, or File 35 (10).

⁵ I.P.M., 1 Edw. I. 9; 3 Edw. I. 28.

⁶ Close Rolls, 1 Edw. I. 7.

⁷ Feet of Fines, 29 Edw. I. 37.

⁸ Not an only daughter as stated in vol. 1, in the account of Stanstead Manor.

in 1272, granted to William de Hereford, rector, a mediety of the church of Wortham, Richard, son of Hervy Ingald, with all his family, and all his chattels, for two marks; and the said William, who had purchased him, made him and all his descendants free, on condition that he and his successors for ever should pay a penny a year to the church of St. Mary, at Wortham, upon the day of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, at the high altar, to find a light at that altar; and to the said William and his successors three roots or races of ginger every Michaelmas-day.

We find that in 1340 Robert de Wachesham and Joan his wife levied a fine of the manor, in which William de Hederset, parson of Attelburgh church, and Walter Laurenz, parson of Neuerton church, were deforciants.¹ Sir Robert died in 1366, when the manor passed to his widow Joan in dower. And in 1379 there is a fine of a moiety of the manor and advowson levied by William Hare and Robert Wayte against John Blundell and Avicia his wife, which George Felbrigg and Margery his wife held for Margery's life.²

And in 1383 another fine of a moiety of the manor was levied, in which Sir Edmund de Thorp, Sir Robert Corbet, Andrew, parson of the church of Mateshale, and Thomas Moreyn, of Langele, were petitioners, and Sir Thomas "Gerberge" and Elizabeth his wife, were deforciants, in which it is stated that it relates to the moiety which George and Margery de Felbrigg held for the life of Margery.³ It seems pretty clear from these fines that the manor had gone to two coheiresses, Margery married to Sir George Felbrigg, and Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Gerberge. In 1384 Sir George and his lady acquired the moiety of Sir Thomas Gerberge and Elizabeth, the former being petitioners and the latter deforciants in a fine levied this year of a moiety of the manor.⁴

This year Sir George Felbrigg had a grant of free warren here.⁵ From the time of Sir George Felbrigg to the time of Sir Henry Felton, who inherited in 1613, and was created a baronet in 1620, the devolution of the manor is the same as that of Playford, in Carlford Hundred. The manor is specifically referred to in the inquisition p.m. of Thomas Sampson, who died in 1483,⁶ and amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is a deed indented by which Thomas Sampson, Thomas Fastolf, Sir John Windham, and John Fastolf, grant to John Gentilman, clerk, the manor, and also a moiety of the advowson of the church of Wortham in perpetuity.⁷ The deed is dated 3rd July, 16 Hen. VII. [1501].

On the death of Sir Henry Felton, 1st Bart., the manor vested in Elizabeth, Lady Felton, Dorothy, Lady Felton, John Gosnold, and Bassingbourne Gawdy, as guardians of Sir Henry Felton, Bart., the son being a minor. This Sir Henry and Susan his wife sold the manor to Samuel Algatt or Aldgatt, for £1,635, by an agreement made by indenture dated 20th Oct. 1651,⁸ and the conveyance was effected by deed dated 20th Nov. 1651.⁹

An exemplification of a Common Recovery dated 28th Nov. 1651, consequent upon this sale, will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.¹⁰ On Samuel Algatt's death the manor passed to his

¹ Feet of Fines, 14 Edw. III. 4.

² Feet of Fines, 3 Rich. II. 2.

³ Feet of Fines, 7 Rich. II. 20.

⁴ Feet of Fines, 8 Rich. II. 7.

⁵ Chart. Rolla, 7 and 8 Rich. II. 8.

⁶ I.P.M., 2 Rich. III. 35.

⁷ Add. Ch. 5099.

⁸ Add. Ch. 5108.

⁹ Add. Ch. 5110.

¹⁰ Add. Ch. 5111.

niece and heir, Elizabeth, the wife of Edmund Clench, of Great Bealings, who by an indenture dated 16th Oct. 13 Car. II. [1661] covenanted to levy a fine "sur conuzance de droit come ceo" to William Blomfield, of Stonham, and Thomas Brooke, of Ipswich, of the manor in trust to the only use and behoof of the said Edmund Clench and Elizabeth, and the heirs of their bodies.¹

In 1668 Edmund Clench and Elizabeth his wife mortgaged the manor for £600 to Edward Sheppard. This was effected by lease and release dated 14th and 16th May, 1668.² The mortgagee, Edward Sheppard, described as of Ipswich, made his will dated 26th Feb. 1677,³ by which he devised the manor to his widow Elizabeth for life. Her will is dated 26th Feb. 1689.⁴ In 1690 Edmund Clench having died, his widow Mary (? Elizabeth) and William Clench sold the equity of redemption of the manor for £150 to Gilbert Nussey, of Ipswich. The deed is dated 20th Nov. 1690.⁵ A deed of confirmation and release by William and Thomas Sheppard of the manor to Gilbert Nussey bears date 10th May, 1693, and is sealed with two small seals bearing a double-headed eagle displayed.⁶

In 1693 Gilbert Nussey mortgaged the manor to John Dameron for £700. The deed is dated 13th May, 1693, and is sealed with a seal bearing a heart pierced by three arrows.⁷

A second mortgage was made of the manor by Gilbert Nussey to William Lynch, of Ipswich, for £250. The security was effected by lease and release of the 8th and 9th May, 1694, and is sealed with a seal of arms: "Per fesse dancetté, 3 battle axes palewise."⁸

Yet a third mortgage was made for £300 to John Pistor by deeds dated 1st and 2nd May, 1695,⁹ and by deeds dated 6th and 7th Nov. 1695, John Dameron, William Lynch, and John Pistor join with Gilbert Nussey in a mortgage to James Gibson for £650.¹⁰ By deeds dated 8th and 9th Nov. 1695, Gilbert Nussey conveyed the manor to James Gibson absolutely for the sum of £584. 10s.,¹¹ and by deed dated 5th Dec. 1695, Lawrence Nussey released all his interest in the manor to the said James Gibson.¹²

James Gibson died about 1701, leaving an infant daughter and heir, Susan, to whom the manor passed, and amongst the Add. Charters in the British Museum is an indenture by which Barnaby Gibson, of Little Stonham, and Richard Jaques, of Wetheringsett, clerk, executors of the will of James Gibson and guardians of Susan, his daughter, granted a lease of Wortham Hall, with all its appurtenances for 15 years at the rent of £70 to Henry Rixe, of Palgrave. The lease bears date 29th Sept. 1702.¹³ Barnaby Gibson was the brother of James.

In 1764 the manor belonged to Edmund Jenney and later was purchased by — Hyde, of Lexham Hall, who afterwards sold the same to John Copping, an attorney of Harleston, in Norfolk.

The manor was offered for sale in 1782, when it was stated that the quit rents (and fines upon an average) amounted to £49. 7s. 6d. The Wortham Hall Farm amounted to 187a. 13p. let at a rent of £160; the woods called the Further and the Partable Woods, amounting to 28 acres, were valued at £14; also a farm, hall, barns, malt office, &c., in Little Stonham and Great Stonham, amounting to 288a., let at £205; also a farm in Redisham (which paid a modus of 1d. a year in lieu of tithes) amounting to 94a. 3r. 12p.,

¹ Add. Ch. 5112.

² Add. Ch. 5114, 5115, 5116.

³ Add. Ch. 5117.

⁴ Add. Ch. 5119.

⁵ Add. Ch. 5120, 5121.

⁶ Add. Ch. 5122.

⁷ Add. Ch. 5123, 5124.

⁸ Add. Ch. 5125, 5126.

⁹ Add. Ch. 5127, 5128.

¹⁰ Add. Ch. 5129, 5130.

¹¹ Add. Ch. 5131, 5132.

¹² Add. Ch. 5133.

¹³ Add. Ch. 5134.

let at £70; and a farm in Willisham, containing 84 acres, let at £50.¹ The manor farm called Wortham Hall, with 270 acres, was subsequently sold by itself.² It was then the property of the Harrisons, and was sold by them to Mr. Wilkinson, a son of the rector of Redgrave. This farm was again sold at Diss in March, 1832, for £9,000, the timber to be taken at a valuation.³ It was again offered for sale 29th Sept. 1848.⁴

In 1805 the manor was vested in the Rev. George Betts, and passed from him to the Rev. Thomas D'Eye Betts, rector of Martlesham, who married Harriet, daughter of the Rev. George Clarke Doughty, of Theberton Hall, who died in 1859, and whose will was proved at Ipswich 26th April, 1860. He devised the manor to his widow for life, with remainder to his son, Major George Betts. Mrs. Harriet Betts died 30th Apl. 1874, when the manor vested in her son. He made his will dated 17th April, 1878, and proved at Bury 16th Aug. 1883, and the manor passed under a general devise therein—apparently under the will of the testator's sister, Katherine. Harriet Betts became lady of the manor, and on her death it was sold. It was, on 14th June, 1907, offered for sale by Dame Fanny Augusta Cowper Walker, and Mr. Beaumont, of Coggeshall, became the purchaser for £450.

Abstracts of the customs, &c., of the manor (16th century) will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.⁵

There is a feoffment of "Wortham Manor" in 1501 amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.⁶

Wortham Hall is an ancient mansion situated in a well-timbered park, the gardens and plantations being tastefully laid out, and the Waveney flows through the grounds. It is stated to have been the seat of the Betts family since the year 1490, but probably 1790 would be nearer the truth!

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action by John Parker and Alice his wife against Henry Nune, touching copyholds of this manor.⁷

The fines of the manor are arbitrary on death or alienation, and the present particulars of the manor are :—

Tenants on Court Rolls.	Admitted.	Description.	Rents.
			£ s. d.
1. John Josiah Rash	29th Apl. 1907	Cottages (oa. 1r. 14p.) Quit Rent ..	0 0 2
2. Lopham Town Lands		a. r. p. Quit Rent	0 2 4
3. Hannah Copping		3 0 0 Free Rent	0 0 6
4. Robert Mackley Copley	10th May, 1907	18 0 0 Quit Rent	0 18 8½
5. William Weedon		0 6 0	0 3 4
6. Ann Everett	Ack. Free Ten. 9th July, 1900.....	Free Rent	0 0 6
Ditto		Ditto	0 1 6
7. Sidney Witton	16th May, 1907	3 1 20 Quit Rent	0 16 6
8. Rev. Edw. T. Frere	Ack. 24th Dec. 1896	Free Rent	0 0 1
9. Alfred Cooper	Ack. Free Ten. 15th Feb. 1897.....	Ditto	0 1 0
10. Gen. the Hon. A. H. Henniker	11th Sept. 1871	42 2 0 and Tenement. Quit Rent	1 13 4
11. Thos. E. Cracknell	1st Nov. 1904	41 1 28 and Messuage and 2 Tenements and other lands. Quit Rent	2 7 4
Ditto	Ditto	Free Rent	0 15 2
12. H. J. B. Darby	21st Feb. 1900	7 2 0 Quit Rent	0 2 11
13. James Pearce		6 0 0 Ditto	0 0 9
14. Charles Tacon	Ack. Free Ten. 29th Dec. 1899.....	Free Rent	0 5 0
15. Wortham Town Lands		2 0 0 Quit Rent	0 3 3
16. John W. Cross	20th Oct. 1898	2 1 0 Ditto	0 2 6
Ditto	Ditto	Free Rent	0 0 4
Total Rental			£8 1 2½

Arms of GIBSON : Azure, three herons rising proper.

¹ *Ipswich Journal*, 19th Oct. 1782.

⁵ Add. 31970.

² *Ipswich Journal*, 3rd June, 1830.

⁶ Add. Ch. 5099.

³ *Ipswich Journal*, 17th March, 1832.

⁷ C.P. ser. ii. B. cxxxix. 40.

⁴ *Ipswich Journal*, 9th Sept. 1848.

MANOR OF WORTHAM ABBOT'S.

This was the lordship of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and passed in the same way to the Wacheshams as the main manor until the death of Sir Robert de Wachesham in 1366, when, or a little later, it appears to have gone to the Crown, for we find that in 1545 it was granted to Sir Nicholas Bacon.

Particulars for the grant are still preserved in the Public Record Office.¹ Sir Nicholas Bacon died seised of the manor in 1578-9, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Bart., who died in 1624, from which time the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Hinderclay, in Blackbourn Hundred, and is now vested in George Holt Wilson, of Redgrave.

¹ 37 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 9, App. ii. p. 162.

WYVERSTONE.



HERE were three manors here in Saxon times, two of which belonged to Robert Malet. One consisted of 100 acres, 2 bordars, 1 serf, 2 ploughteams, 3 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 20 hogs, 2 beasts, 15 hogs, and 24 goats, the whole valued at 20s. It had in the Confessor's time been held by Alwin, a freeman under commendation to Edric, his wife being under commendation to the Abbot of St. Edmunds. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Hubert of Robert Malet, and some of the details had changed. The ploughteams had become reduced to 1, and then had risen again to 1½, a rouncy was mentioned, the beasts had increased to 3, and the hogs had become reduced to 10.

The soc belonged to the King and Earl.¹

The second manor here consisted of 30 acres, half a ploughteam (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey), valued at 5s. It had formerly been held by certain freemen, 3 brothers, and their mother. One of them, Aluric, for the sixth part of his holding, was under commendation to Malet's predecessor, and Achi, the predecessor of Robert the Blond, had five parts of the commendation over him. At the time of the Survey Hubert held this of Robert Malet, the soc belonging to the King and Earl.

In this place also were several other holdings of Robert Malet. One was of 16 acres of land and half a ploughteam, valued at 3s., held at the time of the Survey by the said Hubert, and formerly by a freeman half under commendation to the abbot and half under sub-commendation to Malet's predecessor. The soc belonged to the King and Earl.

Another consisted of 3 acres, valued at 6d., held by Alflet, a freewoman under sub-commendation to Malet's predecessor, and held over her by Hubert; another was of 3 acres, valued at 6d., held by a freeman under sub-commendation. Yet another holding of Robert Malet's was an estate consisting of 67 acres, 1 ploughteam (reduced to half a team at the time of the Survey), and wood sufficient to support 4 hogs, the value being 6s. 8d. It had formerly been held by four freemen, Woolmar, Alfleda, Ulwin, Alwin, Alflet, and Alwin under commendation to Malet's predecessor. Over Ulwin the Abbot of St. Edmunds had three parts of the commendation. The King and Earl had the soc, except over the one, who was under the abbot's commendation, so far as relates to three parts of the commendation.²

The third manor had been held in the Confessor's day by Lewin the Bald, and consisted of a carucate of land, 4 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and half a team belonging to the men, 3 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 40 hogs. Also a church with 16 acres, and half a ploughteam.

There were also a rouncy, 3 beasts, 12 goats, and 10 hogs, valued at 30s. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Hubert de Monte Canesio, and some of the appurtenances were altered. The bordars were reduced to 3, the ploughteams had come down to 1, then risen to 1½, and there was wood to support only 20 hogs. Hubert de Canesio had also one estate here of 37 acres, and 1 ploughteam, valued at 10s., held of him by Richard, the soc belonging to the King and Earl. It had formerly been held

¹ Dom. ii. 321b.

² Dom. ii. 321b.

by six freemen under Lewin's commendation. It (but what does not appear clear) was a league long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 8*d*.¹

Among the lands of the Abbot of St. Edmunds were 19 acres held of him by Robert the Blond, which Grim, a freeman, had previously held under the commendation and soc of the abbot. Also wood to support 2 hogs and half an acre of meadow, valued at 40*d*.²

Among the lands of the fee of St. Edmunds were two holdings. One consisted of 75 acres, a villein, 2 bordars, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughteams, wood to support 4 hogs, and an acre of meadow, valued at 13*s*. It was held by 6 freemen under the abbot's soc and commendation.³

The other consisted of $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres, valued at 3*s*., formerly held by four freemen under commendation. At the time of the Survey Richard held over them.⁴

Among the lands of Robert the Blond was a holding in this place of 30 acres, half a ploughteam (which was not mentioned in the Survey), wood sufficient to support 2 hogs, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 5*s*.

R. Ovethel held this of Robert the Blond, and it had in the Confessor's time been held by two freemen under Achi's commendation.⁵

Among the lands of Earl Ralph kept in hand for the King by Goodrich the steward, was a small holding of 8 acres, valued at 16*d*., held by a freeman under Burchard's commendation.⁶

Hugh de Montfort had a small estate in this place, held by Hervey, consisting of 2 freemen formerly under commendation to Burchard, with 18 acres, wood sufficient to support 2 hogs, valued at 4*s*. 5*d*.⁷

MANOR OF WYVERSTONE.

Davy considers that this was the estate of Alwin in the Confessor's time and of Robert Malet in Norman days. Richard Hovel held under Malet and the family retained the estate for about 300 years. Richard Hovel also held land here under the Abbot of Bury and the Domesday of all the Manors of St. Edmund states that at "Wiverston" were £9. 10*s*. (rental) from 110 acres of land, of which Richard Hoverel (Hovel) held $5\frac{1}{2}$ of St. Edmund and Baldwin the abbot. He gave certain tithes to the priory of Eye, a gift which was confirmed by Hen. I., and afterwards by King Stephen. Robert Malet by his charter of the foundation of the Conventual church of Eye confirmed to the monks there the gift which Richard Hovel gave to them of two parts of his tithes in Wyverstone. King Henry also confirmed to them the tithe of Richard Hovell at Wyverstone. King Stephen made a similar confirmation.⁸ An account of the Hovel family of Wyverstone, from the earliest time is given in the exceptionally valuable and accurate work of Mr. J. J. Musket, "Suffolk Manorial Families."⁹ Richard Hovel was succeeded by his son and heir, Richard Hovel, living in the time of King Hen. II., and he by his son, Robert Hovel, in the reign of King Stephen, and he by his son, Adam Hovel, in the time of King Hen. II. and King John, and he by his son, Ralph Hovel, whose widow Alice in 1229 claimed dower. Ralph was succeeded by his son, Robert Hovel, who held the Manor of Weston Horpole and Istede, with this manor with two-thirds of a knight's fee in Westhorpe and lands in Cheston between the years

¹ Dom. ii. 436.

² Dom. ii. 370.

³ Dom. ii. 370.

⁴ Dom. ii. 371.

⁵ Dom. ii. 440.

⁶ Dom. ii. 286.

⁷ Dom. ii. 408.

⁸ Reg. Prior de Eya, fol. 17, 21.

⁹ Vol. ii.

1225 and 1258.¹ In 1231 he had the King's licence to hunt foxes and hares in the forest of Essex, and a grant of free warren in his Manor of Wyverstone, with a fair there yearly, lasting three days, and a market every week on Tuesday.² Amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum is one of 1272, confirming the licence relating to Wyverstone,³ to Robert, son of the last-named Robert Hovel.

This Robert, son of Robert, died before 1287, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Hovel, who died before 1292, when the manor passed to his brother, Sir Hugh Hovel, then under age.

Sir Hugh Hovel was returned as lord of Wyverstone in 1316, and summoned in 1324 as knight for Suffolk to attend the Great Council at Westminster 17 Edw. II.⁴ He died before 1339, when a third of the manor passed to his widow Agnes in dower for life, and subject thereto vested in his son and heir, Robert Hovel. He died before 1342, leaving an infant heir, Robert Hovel. What happened on the death of Robert Hovel, the father, is fully disclosed by the Close Rolls in 1342. There we meet with an order to the escheator to retain in the King's hands two parts of the manor, and not intermeddle with a third part, or with the advowson assigned as dower to Agnes, late wife of Hugh Hovel, it having been shown that John de Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, demised the manor, which came into his hands on the death of Robert Hovel, who held it of the Earl as of the Honor of Eye by knight's service by reason of the minority of Robert's heir to Walter de Wauncey for eight years, and the term having elapsed, the custody pertained to the King as the Earl's executor, and it also appearing that Agnes had recovered the said third part and the advowson with appurtenances in Wyverstone, Westhorpe, Finningham, and Baketon, against Robert de Tudeham, parson of Ereswell, Walter de Wauncey, parson of Grundesburgh, and Hugh de Wauncey as her dower, a third part of the said manor.⁵ Robert Hovel the son died about 1346, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Hovel, who is stated to have held a knight's fee in Wyverstone and died apparently without issue before 1382.

A third of the manor passed in dower to his widow Alice, who remarried John Crulle, and they together sold the same to Thomas Monchensy for an annuity in 1389, in which year a fine was duly levied of the manor between this Thomas Monchensy and Edmund Lakynghethe and John Crulle and Alice his wife.⁶ According to some authorities Sir Thomas de Monchensy married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Hovel, the son of Sir Robert Hovel and Alice his wife.

We next find the manor vested in William de la Pole, 1st Duke of Suffolk, who died seised of it in 1450,⁷ when it passed to his son and heir, John de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, and from him to Edmund de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk of new creation, who forfeited the manor and died in 1513.⁸

In 1507 the manor was granted by King Hen. VII. to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, in tail male,⁹ and by deed dated at Westminster the 26th Sept. 6 Hen. VIII. [1514] confirmed by King Hen. VIII. to the Marquis. The deed included the advowson of the church also.¹⁰ It was, however,

¹ See for detailed account of devolution, Weston Market Manor, in Blackbourn Hundred.

² Close Rolls, 15 Hen. III. 3.

³ Harl. 58 I. 30 G. 49.

⁴ Parliamentary Writs, vol. ii. 1025.

⁵ Close Rolls, 16 Edw. III. pt. i. 1.

⁶ Feet of Fines, 13 Rich. II. 10.

⁷ I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI., 25.

⁸ I.P.M., 5 Hen. VIII. 1.

⁹ S.P. 5 Hen. VIII. 4254.

¹⁰ Harl. 43 F. 30.

assigned by the Crown as part of her dower to Margaret de la Pole, Countess of Suffolk, the widow of Edmund. She died about 1516.

The manor was next granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, but was exchanged in 1538 with the Crown for other hereditaments.¹

We find amongst the State Papers in 1541 notice of a lease out of the Augmentation Office to Robert Latham, of Westhorpe, of certain meadows in Wyverstone and Westhorpe, parcel of the manors there.²

In 1558 the manor was granted to Sir Nicholas Bacon,³ and from him in 1578-9 passed to his son and heir, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Bart., on whose death in 1624 it passed to Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.

The manor subsequently became vested in Thomas Barnardiston, from whom it passed to his daughter and coheir Elizabeth, married to the Right Rev. John Ewer, successively Bishop of Landaff and Bangor, who sold the manor to John Moseley, of Richmond, in Surrey. He was the 2nd son of Thomas Moseley, of Ousden,⁴ by Judith his wife, sister of John Cory, of the city of London. He died in 1775 without issue, when the estate, consisting of this manor and the advowson, with the Park farm, passed to the issue of his elder brother Thomas, whose lineal descendant, John Moseley, of Great Glemham, held in 1841 and in 1853. The manor was offered for sale 14th Aug. 1838,⁵ and again in 1841. On this last occasion it was described as extending over the entire parish of Wyverstone containing 1309a. 3r. 3p., with rights, &c. The fines were stated to be arbitrary, averaging during the then last 10 years £65. 6s. 6d. per annum. The quit and free rents, together with 5s. payable for Mr. Caldicott's enclosure of waste, amounted to £18. 3s. 2d. per annum. The property was not then sold, but bought in at £2,150.⁶

The manor is now vested in Charles James Grimwade, of Hadleigh.

The Estreat Rolls of the manor 1616 to 1624 are referred to in the 13th Rep. of the Hist. Com.⁷

MANOR OF HOVELLS.

This was the manor held by the Hovel family, probably of the Abbot of Bury.

A rental and customary of the lands of the abbey of St. Edmunds in 1387 in Wyverstone will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.⁸

In 1428 the manor was vested in John Barham, Duke of Exeter, and subsequently in William de la Pole, 1st Duke of Suffolk, who died seised of it in 1450, when it passed to his son and heir, John de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, and from him probably to his son and heir, Edmund. We do not meet with it as a separate manor later, and it was most probably merged in the main manor.

¹ S.P., 30 Hen. VIII. ii. 1182 (18a).

² S.P., 1541, p. 1500.

³ See Memoranda Rolls in 1561, touching letters patent to Sir Nicholas Bacon of Wyverstone Manor. M. 3 Eliz. Hil. Rec. Rot. 17.

⁴ See Manor of Ousden, in Risbridge Hundred.

⁵ *Ipswich Journal*, 14th July, 1838.

⁶ *Ipswich Journal*, 30th Oct. 1841.

⁷ Pt. iv. 412.

⁸ Add. 14849.

YAXLEY.



HERE was one manor in this place and Thrandeston in Saxon times, held by Bishop Aylmer, consisting of a carucate of land, 5 bordars, a ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 20s. At the time of the Survey the manor was held by William, Bishop of Thetford, and belonged to the church of Hoxne.¹

Belonging to the fee of the Bishop of Thetford was a holding in this place consisting of a carucate and 19 acres of land, 3 ploughteams (increased at the time of the Survey to 3½ teams), and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 4s., the soc and sac belonging to the Bishop. This was held of the Bishop by Othenius, and at the time of the Confessor it was held by 40 freemen.²

Robert Malet had two small estates in this place. The first consisted of 8½ acres, valued at 12d., the soc belonging to the King and Earl. Hubert held this over Malet (?). It had formerly been held by Alnod, a freeman, half under commendation to Edric. The second consisted of 15 acres, and half a ploughteam, valued at 4s., the King and Earl having the soc. At the time of the Survey Robert Malet's mother held this of him as of the Queen's fee. It had formerly been held by Hagris, under commendation to Ulveva.³

MANOR OF YAXLEY.

This was the lordship of William, Bishop of Thetford, at the time of the Domesday Survey, and was held by Othenius of him.

It later vested in Roger de la Bruere, of Thrandeston, who released to the monks of Hoxne 14s. 9d. rent, two cocks, and six hens, which the prior and convent used to pay him for their lands here and gave them divers villeins and their rents and services, which constituted their manor in Yaxley which they were to hold by the payment of 8s. a year to the Bishop, as parson of Hoxne, and one penny a year to his heirs, as superior lords of the fee.

Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Crowe, Knt., added to it, as did John le May, Bartholomew de Pertrede of Mellis, Thomas de Hoxne, priest, Thomas Pynel, of Sutwolde, priest, and Hugh his brother, Agnes, daughter of Roger de Hoxne, Richard Schoche, and others. This manor, with the chapel of Ringshall, which was settled on it by the prior of Norwich in 1294, were the chief of its revenues. The almoner of the Cathedral Priory at Norwich received a temporal rent of 13s. 5½d. from this parish by virtue of his office.

From the Quo Warranto Rolls we learn that the prior of Trinity, Norwich, claimed view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer here.⁴ The priors of this cell prove the wills of all the tenants of this Manor of Yaxley. In 1546 the site of the cell was granted with their other revenues, to Sir Richard Gresham, Knt., and with it apparently a manor called Yaxley. This is the manor referred to as "Yaxley Manor" in a fine levied in 1544 by Sir Robert Southwell against John Gresham, son and heir of Sir Richard Gresham.⁵

The Manor of Yaxley, as distinguished from that connected with the priory, was in 1510 vested in Edward Cornwallis, who 3rd Sept. of this year died seised, when it passed to his brother and heir, William Cornwallis.⁶

¹ Dom. ii. 379b.

² Dom. ii. 381.

³ Dom. ii. 320b, 323b.

⁴ Q.W. 725.

⁵ Fine, Easter. 36 Hen. VIII.

⁶ I.P.M., 2 Hen. VIII.

The manor was in the middle of the 16th century vested in Anthony Yaxley, eldest son of John Herberd *alias* Yaxley, serjeant-at-law,¹ son of Richard Herberd *alias* Yaxley.

Anthony Yaxley lived at Mellis, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Garneys, of Kenton. Amongst the MSS. of the Rev. William Henry Sewell, vicar of Yaxley, is a deed of gift and conveyance of a certain close called Erlysforth Clos, near Erlysforth Brege, for ever by this Anthony Yaxley, of Mellis, and his son, Richard Yaxlee, son and heir apparent of the said Anthony, to William Eglyn, clerk, vicar of "Yaxlee." Thomas Sherman senior, Thomas Sherman junior, Richard Sherman, Thomas Warde, John Norman, George Harbaret, Thomas Crowe, and Thomas Wood; the said deed of gift being made in compliance with "*cujusdam Arbitramenti per Thomas Tyrell militum, Robertum Kene et Georgium Pulham generosus facti cujus datum est tricesimo die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi tricesimo octavo.*"² Anthony Yaxley died in 1568-9, and was interred in the parish church of Mellis. Richard Yaxley, his son



YAXLEY HALL, YAXLEY.

and heir, married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Robert Stokes, of Bickerton, co. York. and in 1566 a fine was levied of the manor against him by Sir Nicholas Bacon.³ Richard Yaxley died the same year in the lifetime of his father, on whose death the manor passed to his grandson, William Yaxley.⁴ He is mentioned as of Yaxley Hall in the State Papers for 1584.⁵

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Elizabeth is an action by this William Yaxley against Barbara Sherman for discovery as to lands held by Thomas Sherman, deceased defendant's late husband, of the plaintiff's manors called "Yaxle in Yaxle," Pountney in Mellis, and Mavisons in Yaxley, Mellis and Thrandeston.⁶ William Yaxley married Heva, daughter of Sir Henry Bedingfield, and had issue four sons and as many daughters. Margaret, the eldest, married Sir Edward Clere, of Ormesby, in Norfolk, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Norwich, in her progress through

¹ Chosen 10th Sept. 11 Hen. VII. 1496, and died 19th July, 1505.

² 10 Rep. Hist. Com. pt. iv. 464.

³ Fine, Trin. 8 Eliz.

⁴ Fine, 6th May, 9 Eliz. 24.

⁵ S.P. 1584, p. 106, Addenda.

⁶ C.P. iii. 323.

Norfolk, in 1578, and was honoured with a visit from Her Majesty at Wood Risings in that county where Sir Edward then resided.

William Yaxley died in March, 1588, and was buried in Yaxley church, and two parts of the manor passed to his widow, surviving, during her life, and subject to her interest the manor vested in William's son and heir, Henry Yaxley.

Amongst the MSS. of the Rev. William H. Sewell, vicar of Yaxley, is a deed dated 27th June, 32 Elizabeth [1590] which is a gift and conveyance in fee made out of the donor's love for the parish and inhabitants of Yaxlee by Richard Dade, of Wetheringsett, yeoman, of a certain meadow called Cookes Medowe, in Yaxlee, to Nicholas Bacon, Knt., Bassingborne Gaudye, Esq., Edmund Bacon, Esq., son and heir apparent of Nicholas Henry Yaxlee, Esq., son and heir of William Yaxlee, Esq., deceased, Edward Yaxley, son and heir of the said William, John Yaxley, gentleman, and his son Nicholas Yaxley, John Osborne, gentleman, Thomas Sherman and John Sherman, gentlemen, sons of Thomas Sherman, deceased, Alexander Sherman, gentleman, Andrew Fellgate and Robert Fellgate, gentlemen, William Fellgate, son of — Fellgate, William Norman, and his son Thomas Norman, John Norman and his son John Norman, Richard Fulcher and his son Richard Fulcher, William Herberd and his son John Herberd, Roger Dade, William Wroo, son of Robert Wroo, Thomas Wroo, son of Thomas Wroo, deceased, and Richard Leonard, and their heirs, &c., to have and to hold the said meadow in trust "ad maintencionem et sustentacionem et reparacionem ecclesie parochialis ibidem" for ever.¹

In 1600 Henry Yaxley resided at Borowthorp, in Norfolk, which estate was afterwards conveyed to Sir Robert Yallop, Knt., for his services in the recovery of certain estates in Yorkshire, the property of the Yaxley family, and they probably removed thither. Henry Yaxley was buried at Colney, in Norfolk, in 1650, when the manor devolved on his son and heir, Charles Yaxley. Both Henry Yaxley and Frances his wife, and Charles, his son, are mentioned in the State Papers in 1651, as recusants,² and amongst the same papers in 1653 we find a petition by Charles Yaxley, as to the title to a manor in Yorkshire.³ In 1654 we find a petition by John, son of Andrew Felgate, and others of Yaxley, for an order for payment of an annuity on lands in Yaxley, granted 27 Eliz. by William Yaxley, for the poor and repair of highways and paid till two-thirds of lands sequestered for recusancy of Henry, son and heir of William Yaxley.⁴ On the death of Charles Yaxley the manor vested in Edmund Yaxley, who married Philippa, daughter of Sir George Reve, of Thwaite, Bart., and died in 1717.

The manor subsequently passed to Sir Edward C. Kerrison,⁵ and has since devolved in the same course as the Manor of Thelnetham, in Blackbourn Hundred, being now vested in Lady Bateman.

Court Rolls for the manor 10 Rich. II. and 1 Hen. VI., will be found in the Public Record Office,⁶ and also extracts from a roll 23 Hen. VIII. in the same depository.⁷

Grants, &c., of the manor in 1328 and 1335 will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum.⁸

¹ 10 Rep. Hist. Com. pt. iv. 466.

² S.P., Cal. of Comp. 1651, p. 2729.

³ *Ib.* 1653, p. 2730.

⁴ *Ib.* 1654, p. 3221.

⁵ It was probably purchased on the sale in 1813 advertised in the *Ipswich*

Journal, 26th June and 3rd July that year, as to be sold at the Angel Inn, Norwich, 17th July, 1813.

⁶ Portfolio 204, 27, 28.

⁷ *Ib.* 26.

⁸ Harl. 47 D. 45; 46 F. 15.

And amongst the same Charters a fine of the manor in 1342,¹ while a compotus of the manor 27 Hen. VIII. is referred to in the Exchequer of Accounts in the first Report on Public Records in 1800.²

Yaxley Hall is a mansion in the Elizabethan style situated on rising ground about half a mile from the village. It is the residence of Mrs. Welch.

Arms of YAXLEY: Ermine, a chev. Sab. betw. 3 mullets Gules pierced Or.

MANOR OF BULL'S HEAD WITH BLODGATES *al.* BOLES MANOR.

This was the estate of Bishop Aylmer in the time of the Confessor, and was held in the Conqueror's day by William, Bishop of Thetford, as tenant in chief.

In the early part of the reign of Edw. II. the manor was in the Crown, but in the latter part we find it in Sir William Bole or Bulle.

In 1320 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by William de Dulyng-
ham, parson of Matessale church, against this William Bulle, described as of Parva "Snoryngge."³

On the death of Sir William Bole the manor passed to Joan his widow, and there is amongst the Harleian Charters a deed of Joan in 1328 whereby she demised to Robert, son of Herbert Weylaund, the manor.⁴

On Joan's death the manor passed to Sir William Bole's son and heir John, and amongst the Harleian Charters is a deed by which John, son and heir of Sir William Bole, grants to Richard, son of Henry le Coillour of Hoxne, chaplain, and Richard de Blogate, of Yaxley, this manor called "manerium de Yaxle," with lands in Yaxley, Eye, Occolte, Benyng-
ham, Redelyngfeld, Wetheryngsete, and Thornham Parva. The deed is dated at Yaxley, 8th July, 9 Edw. III.⁵ [1335.]

Under this grant the manor passed to Richard de Blogate, and in 1342 we meet with a fine levied by him and Geoffrey, his son, and Matilda, daughter of Robert Weylond, of Stoke, against the above-mentioned John, son of William Bole, of Parva "Snoryng," and Agnes his wife, and Roger Sherman, chaplain.⁶ By 1367 the manor had passed to Sir Ralph de Hemenhale, and this year he had a grant of free warren.⁷

He died in 1370, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Hemenhale. In 1389 Sir Robert released to trustees this manor, and the possessions of his father, Sir Ralph. Sir Robert was the first husband of Joan, daughter and heir of John de la Pole, son of Sir William de la Pole and Joan his wife, by whom he had an only son William.

Sir Robert Hemenhale died in 1402,⁸ and the following year Sir Hugh Lancaster, clerk, conveyed the manor to Joan, Lady Braybroke, late wife of Sir Robert de Hemenhale.⁹

In 1428 Davy mentions two lords, John Blogat and Simon Wiseman. In 1583 the manor was vested in William Yaxley by virtue of a fine levied by him this year against Sir Thomas Gawdy and others.¹⁰

¹ Harl. 46 E. 25.

² P. 191.

³ Feet of Fines, 14 Edw. II. 23.

⁴ Harl. 47 D 45.

⁵ Harl. 46 F. 13.

⁶ Feet of Fines, 16 Edw. III. 16; Harl. 46 E. 25.

⁷ Chart. Rolls,

⁸ "Eccles Manor, in Yaxley;" I.P.M., 8 Hen. IV. 65.

⁹ See Manor of Cotton Hempnall, in Cotton, in this Hundred.

¹⁰ Fine, Easter, 25 Eliz.

In 1808 the manor was vested in the Rev. John Thurston Mott, of Barningham, co. Norfolk.

This manor was in 1829 vested in Mr. Woodrow.

Page, writing in 1847 says: "The estate called 'Buckshall' in this parish belongs to Sir Woodbine Parish, of Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London."

Releases of this manor in 1402 and 1403 will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum.¹



BULL HALL MANOR.

¹ Harl. 46 E. 40; 47 B. 15; 52 I. 2.

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